"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers Monday; Tuesday generally fair; moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,910. * * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TELLS HOW POLICE CLEARED STREET FOR MURDERERS

The Times Finds a Witness of Rosenthal's Killing Who Was Hustled About and Clubbed.

HAD DINED IN METROPOLE

Stood Talking in Front of Hotel Just Before the Crime and Was Ordered Away.

POLICE FOLLOWED TO CORNER

Ordered Again to Move On, He Crossed the Street Just as Murder Car Drew Up.

THREE FIRED AT GAMBLER

One of These, a Bald Man, Felt Victim's Pulse, Then Jumped on Moving Auto.

DESCRIPTION FITS ROSE

Bystander Who Tried to Halt the Gray Car Was Roughly Handled by Assassins' Lookout.

THE TIMES found yesterday a witness of the shooting of Herman Rosenthal on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Metropole on the morning of July 16, whose story tends to support the assertions frequently made since the murder that the plan by which it was carried out included the clearing of the immediate vicinity by policemen and conspirators of bystanders who might have been in the way of the murderers. His story further tends to corroborate the oft-repeated assertion of District Attorney Whitman that pursuit of the murderers after the crime was the "merest pretext."

In making his statement the witness for personal reasons, which he set forth, refused to disclose his name for publication. He has lived in New York for four years, and up to the time of the murder was employed by a concern in the vicinity of Times Square. Two days after the murder he left the city for a vacation, which was spent at his home in another State. He returned to New York several days ago, after having obtained employment in another city, for which he starts to-day. The fact that he was about to leave town for a place where he could not be harassed on account of what he had witnessed, played no small part in his willingness to tell what he saw. Here is his story:

Sat Near Rosenthal in Metropole.

On the night of the Rosenthal murder he attended a performance at the Globe Theatre with a young woman friend and another couple whose acquaintance he had made through his companion. The four left the Globe Theatre at 11:45 o'clock and strolled leisurely down Broadway to Twenty-eighth Street and back. They reached Forty-third Street at 1 o'clock and went into the café of the Metropole, where they sat at a table in the rear of the place and on the east side.

Soon after the party was seated two men at an adjoining table began a conversation which centred on the disclosures made and threatened by Rosenthal of graft in the Police Department. Suddenly one of the men exclaimed, "There is Rosenthal now," and he pointed to a man seated about three tables to the front of the one at which the witness's party sat.

Near Rosenthal another man was sitting, but apparently he was a stranger to the gambler. At any rate, no words passed between them. Rosenthal was drinking from a tall glass when observed by the witness.

With his friends, the witness stated, he tarried in the café of the Metropole until about 1:40 o'clock, when they decided to separate, each couple returning home.

Police Kept His Party Moving.

"As we stepped from the door of the café," the witness declared, "we stopped for just a minute to say good-bye. As we drew up about three or four feet to the side of the door a policeman came up and ordered us to move along. We shifted our position a little bit, and were still exchanging remarks when a second policeman approached us and told us to keep moving.

"We then walked slowly west to the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street and halted just about in front of the entrance to the bar of the Hotel Cadillac. The second policeman who had ordered us to move on came up to where we were standing and again ordered us to move.

"Then we crossed to the south side of Forty-third Street and returned in a leisurely way to a point just opposite the Metropole. We were standing under one of the balconies of the Cohan Theatre Building and about to bid each other good-night when a big gray touring car with four men on the rear seat and only the chauffeur in the front rolled up just in front of us, having come from Sixth Avenue.

"Two of the men on the rear seat jumped out of the machine, walked back toward Sixth Avenue about thirty-five or forty feet, and crossed over to the north side of the street. As these two returned toward the entrance of the Metropole Café, the other two men on the rear seat stepped out on to the sidewalk almost where we were standing, and as the chauffeur turned the car around walked

Continued On Page 2.

NUPTIAL LAW UNCHANGED.

Report of Repeal by Pope Was Due to a Misunderstanding.

ROME, July 28.—The report that the Pope has repealed the decree, "Ne Temere," is unfounded, nor is it likely ever to be revoked, as it embodies provisions which have governed church procedure for two centuries.

It is probable that the misunderstanding with respect to the repeal of the decree arose through the suspension of the provision relating to mixed marriages in Germany and Hungary.

The other provisions of the "Ne Temere," however, are in full force in those two countries, while in the United States and England all the provisions of the decree without exception are still in force. Thus a marriage betwen Catholic and Protestant without the sanction of the parish priest is null. It is declared that possibly the United States and England may later obtain a change in that provision.

YACHT BURNS IN THE HUDSON

Tarrytown Harbor Master Suspects an Enemy Set It Afire.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—The yacht Rambler, owned by Dr. T. V. Roe of this town, was destroyed by fire early this morning under suspicious circumstances. Dr. Roe, who yesterday stocked the boat with provisions preparatory to a cruise up the St. Lawrence, says it was the work of an enemy, or some one, who, knowing that the lockers were full, went aboard the boat to rob it, and dropped a match among the oil rags. The blaze was discovered at 3 o'clock in the morning, but the boat was then doomed.

The fire burned for an hour, when the waves from the Albany night boat sank the hull after the flames had eaten their way to the water's edge. Dr. Roe was made Harbor Master a short time ago, and since then he has had trouble. For a month he has had a man sleep on his boat. Last night, through a misunderstanding, no one wos on board.

$75,000,000 IN KANSAS WHEAT

Abundant Crops and Good Prices Promise Prosperity in Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—With the biggest wheat crop on record, a favorable season thus far for a heavy corn crop, unusually large hay crops already put up, a favorable outlook for cotton, abundant yield of most fruits, and remunerative prices for all commodities, a big season is ahead for the railroads, the merchants, the bankers, and all branches of industry in the Middle West.

Wheat worth $2,500,000, in 2,500 cars, was marketed in Kansas City last week. The live stock receipts were valued at about the same sum. A multitude of minor commodities added several hundred thousand dollars more to the money paid for Western products. They give some indication of the commercial activity that has started with the beginning of the big crop movement.

The Kansas wheat crop alone is worth about $75,000,000.

MacARTHUR'S TRIUMVIRATE.

Pastor Calls on Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Morgan to Save the World.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, in his sermon in Tremont Temple to-day, said he had prayed that men like Carnegie, Rockefeller, and J. Pierpont Morgan would give their best brains to God for missionary work in China, Japan, India, and Continental Europe. Dr. MacArthur declared that if these three men would get their hearts and wealth together they would evangelize the world in twenty-five years.

"Business men should not only give one day in seven to rest and recreation, but they should contribute one-seventh of their wealth for missionary work both home and foreign," said the preacher.

"The men who wrote the Bible," he continued, "were greater scientists than we have in America to-day. They tell us how bad traits are of great physical injury to men. Only a few years ago Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that soon we should have an instrument that would record the characteristics of men, and I am not prepared to say that the learned gentleman was wrong.

"It was only a short while ago when a professor of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington saw two Italians exhibiting much anger toward each other. He got one of them to speak into a vessel from which he prepared a mixture and later gave it to a cat, and the cat died."

MAY GET ONE BATTLESHIP.

Democrats Alarmed by Growth of Sulzer Movement in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The conflict within Democratic ranks over the naval increase programme, precipitated by the decision of the House Democratic caucus against any battleships at this time, has become so serious that party leaders have arranged a postponement of the contest in the House in the hope that the big and little navy factions may be brought together without injury or stultification to the party.

Originally it was the plan to call up the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House on Tuesday. This is only a partial report in which the conferrees agreed on everything but the disputed naval programme. The Senate has adopted the partial report.

Representative Sulzer's petition urging Democrats to join with the Republican minority in voting for a motion to concur in the Senate two battleship amendment is being circulated, and the leaders are hoping the factions may compromise on one battleship. In an effort to line up the forces that way, Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee has announced that he will not call up the naval conference report before Thursday, instead of Tuesday, and if a compromise cannot be reached by that day, there may be no action before next week.

The battleship advocates feel confident they will force through at least one battleship, possibly two.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Athenai, from Patras, July 12.

A few dashes of Angostura Bitters in your drinking water prevents Summer complaint. —Adv.

DILLON WON'T RUN FOR OHIO GOVERNOR

Republican Nominee Withdraws Because the Party Is So Badly Divided.

ROOSEVELT STATE TICKET

Colonel Overrules His Advisers, Who Wanted to Indorse the Judge—Committee to Name Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—Judge Edmond B. Dillon, nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio at the State Convention last month, announced to-day his withdrawal from the ticket, his reason being the determination of the Roosevelt people to put up a third ticket in the State.

Judge Dillon's announcement came in a telegram from Mackinac Island, where he is spending the Summer. The telegram said:

> My written declination, placed in the hands of Chairman Burton, was not read to the convention, and I accepted the nomination in the full presumption and belief that my acceptance would mean a united party and a single ticket in Ohio.
>
> All endeavor in that behalf has failed despite the kind offices of my friends in each following of the party.
>
> The measure of justice due me, even though a mere individual, requires my resignation as nominee for Governor, and the same will be presented to the State Central Committee at its next meeting, Wednesday.

The committee, a Taft body by a slight margin, is empowered to fill the vacancy. That it do so, is not mandatory. It may decide to reconvene the delegates in another State Convention.

The nomination of Judge Dillon was made against his own wish. When the delegates were gathered for the State Convention he steadfastly refused to allow his named to be used in connection with the Governorship, wanting only the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. Two ballots had been taken in a vain endeavor to choose between Arthur L. Garford, Lawrence K. Langdon, Bernard H. Kroger, and D. F. Anderson. Roosevelt delegates steadfastly clung to Garford. Taft men sought to concentrate on Langdon, but were unable to do so. They needed the eighty-seven votes which were cast regularly for Kroger by his Cincinnati friends and other votes.

Warren G. Harding started the stampede to Judge Dillon when, appearing dramatically on the platform after the second ballot, he proposed that the Judge should be nominated by acclamation. The Dillon boom once started never abated, and the candidate who had been considered only as a remote possibility at the opening of the convention was nominated on the fifth ballot.

Judge Dillon thought when he was nominated that his selection marked the end of the new party movement in this State, and in a brief speech to the convention accepting the nomination, he said: "I will give to the party and the people of the State the best that is in me."

The Judge's decision now not to run is due solely to the fact that Col. Roosevelt has delivered to his Ohio supporters instructions to arrange for putting a new party ticket in the field. Arthur L. Garford would be the logical candidate for Governor on the third ticket.

When Nat C. Wright, the Cleveland editor, returned from Oyster Bay after a talk with Col. Roosevelt last week the intimation was made clear that the proposed Bull Moose nominee for President could not be persuaded to give up his contention that there should be a State ticket in Ohio, just as in other States. Mr. Wright told Col. Roosevelt that the plan favored by his supporters in Ohio was to indorse Judge Dillon and the rest of the Republican State ticket and put their names in the Roosevelt column on the ballot under the Roosevelt candidates for Presidential Electors. But the Colonel would not assent to this.

Col. Roosevelt's attitude was made known to Judge Dillon late last week, and he had a talk with State Chairman Walter F. Brown in Toledo on his way to Mackinac. Mr. Brown led the Roosevelt movement prior to the May primaries, but since the Chicago Convention has made no public statement which in the slightest would indicate that he intended to join the third party or to resign his membership on the State or National Republican Committee, which might be expected if he changed his affiliations.

It was learned here to-day that Arthur I. Vorys, former Republican National Committeeman for Ohio, would be named as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee. The Advisory Committee will be the real controlling force in the party organization.

GOV. FORBES HAD RELAPSE.

Condition Was Serious for a Time, but He Is Now Recovering.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., July 28.—W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines, is ill on Nashawena Island, but his condition is not regarded as critical. The Governor has suffered a recurrence of a trouble which affected him in the Philippines, and at one time within a week was considered seriously ill. Since then, however, he has improved considerably. Dr. F. S. Watson of Boston is with Gov. Forbes on the island continuously.

Edward Forbes, a brother of the Governor, who is staying at Falmouth for the Summer, said to-day that his brother is getting along very well. Mr. Forbes said that the Governor's original complaint had been complicated somewhat by another trouble which attending physicians had not been able definitely to diagnose. The Governor's condition, his brother said, is that of a man who has been seriously run down, but who is recuperating and whose condition need cause no alarm.

ROBBED AS COTTAGE BURNS.

Kenneth Murchison at Narragansett Loses $7,000 in Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison of New York, who had a cottage at Kentara Green partly burned Saturday, were robbed of jewels valued at $7,000 to $8,000. Included in the list of jewels stolen are several diamond rings owned by Mrs. Murchison, and prized as family heirlooms.

During the fire Mr. Murchison tried to aid the other cottagers, and burglars took advantage of the opportunity.

THE LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW

Spirited and interesting photographs of scenes and persons. In the Pictorial Section of NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

CAR SMASHES AUTO; TWO MORTALLY HURT

Anton Homan and His Son Have Their Skulls Fractured in Wreck at Woodhaven, L. I.

SEVEN PERSONS HURLED OUT

Driver Trying to Pass Ahead of the Trolley When Another He Could Not See Struck Machine.

Persons in Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens, near the corner of Manor Avenue, about 7 o'clock last night, saw a big automobile, in which were three men, a woman, and five children, suddenly dart out behind a wagon and a trolley car, which blocked its progress on its own side of the road, and dodge across the tracks as if to swing around the outside of the trolley car. Another trolley car, evidently unseen by the motorists, was bearing rapidly down on them, and as their motor car emerged from behind the trolley which they sought to pass, this other car struck them, head on.

The automobile was sent flying across the road and overturned. All the occupants except one man and a boy were thrown from the car. These two were pinned beneath the wreckage. Passengers from the two trolley cars ran to the automobile and assisted all the injured persons to the office of Dr. A. L. Voltz, on the corner. There, as the physician attended them, their names were learned. The worst injured were found to be:

HOMAN, ANTON, 628 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, fractured skull.
HOMAN, Mrs. ANTON, both ankles sprained.
HOMAN, AUGUST, 19 years old, brother of Anton, badly cut and bruised.
HOMAN, FRANCIS, 3 years old, fractured skull.

The others in the party were August Becker of 106 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, an uncle of Mrs. Homan, three other children of the Homans, Florence, 9 years old; Elizabeth, 5, and Margaret, 2, and Charles Emmerich of 891 Gates Avenue, a cousin of the Homan children, 15 years old. All of these persons were bruised and shaken, but they were not hurt otherwise, and Dr. Voltz took them all to their homes in his own automobile. Mr. Becker owned the car in which the party had been riding, and it was wrecked.

An ambulance was called from St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica for Mr. Homan and his son, and they were taken there, where it was said that both probably would die. There was some hope held out for the father, but it was said that Francis Homan had almost no chance of recovery.

On the way from the hospital in response to the call the ambulance, a motor car, was making nearly forty miles an hour, when John McCracken of 15 Vine Street, Richmond Hill, stepped in front of it as it passed through Richmond Hill. He was flung to the side of the road and Dr. Halstead, who had started with Dr. Agan from the hospital, dropped off and found that McCracken was badly bruised and cut, but that no bones were broken. He assisted the man to a hotel near by and stayed with him there until the ambulance returned for them after having carried Mr. Homan and his son to the hospital.

No one on the trolley car with which the Homan automobile collided was injured, though the vestibule of the car was smashed in about Motorman Patrick Reilly, and he was covered with broken glass. He escaped without a cut.

LOST DIAMOND IN AUTO FALL.

Mrs. Walter's Touring Car Skids Into Broadway Hole.

Receiving word that one of her big sight-seeing cars had been disabled down in Lower Manhattan last night about 9 o'clock, Mrs. W. Walter of 105 East Fifteenth Street, who manages the Knickerbocker Sightseeing Company, started down Broadway from Times Square in a touring car to investigate. Her machine was driven by Edward Regan of 242 East Forty-ninth Street.

Reaching Thirty-seventh Street, the chauffeur attempted to steer the automobile to the left around a large excavation about six feet deep, which is blocked off there by the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. As the automobile turned across the car tracks the left front wheel began to slide along the rail. The front of the machine skidded over the pavement, made wet and slippery by the light rain, directly into the excavation. The machine was saved from overturning by the network of pipes and cables extending north and south across the excavation.

Thrown suddenly forward in the machine by the plunge, Mrs. Walter tried to grasp one of the arms supporting the top of the automobile. A blow broke a diamond ring with three large settings, and one of the stones was lost.

The automobile was pulled out of the excavation after a rope was run from its rear axle to a Broadway car. Immediately after the machine was taken away several men with lanterns entered the excavation in search of the lost diamond, valued by Mrs. Walter at $600.

AUTOS CRASH IN FIFTH AV.

Mrs. D. E. Duclos Thrown to the Pavement—Two Others a Little Hurt.

In a collision between two automobiles in Fifth Avenue in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral last night, one woman was injured and two others were badly shaken up. Mrs. David E. Duclos was thrown from one car, and her left ankle was sprained. She refused medical aid, and was taken to her home in the machine. Two other women who were riding in the car with Mrs. Duclos were a little hurt, but refused to allow Policeman Miller of the East Fifty-first Street Station to call an ambulance, and did not give their names.

Mr. Duclos was driving his car south

Continued On Page 3.

CAPT. EJNAR MIKKELSEN'S OWN STORY OF TWO YEARS OF ARCTIC TORTURE

Disease, Hunger, and Cold Fought for Lives of Danish Explorer and His Comrade.

WENT DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

Forced to Eat Their Dogs and Struggle Alone Down the Bleak Greenland Coast.

SCURVY PROSTRATED LEADER

And Iversen Dragged Him a Hundred Miles by Sledge to Winter Station.

FOUND LOOKING LIKE BEASTS

Long Hair Made Them Resemble Musk Oxen and Rescuers Started to Shoot Them.

ERICHSEN RECORDS FOUND

Diaries Once Left Behind to Save Their Lives, but They Returned and Brought Them Home.

CAPT. EJNAR MIKKELSEN

Saved from the Arctic After He Had Long Been Given Up as Dead.

THE TIMES herewith presents the personal narrative of Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen of his two years of hardship and suffering in the wastes of Northern Greenland, during the latter part of which he had been given up as dead. The story was cabled exclusively to this paper last night from Copenhagen by the explorer's brother, Thorvald Mikkelsen, to whom he had sent it on his arrival at Aalesund, Norway, where, after their rescue, Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen and his companion, Iversen, the engineer, first came into touch with the outside world. At the same time came from the rescuers pitiable accounts of the condition in which the explorers were found after two years' exile—more like wild animals than human beings, nearly naked, rushing out of their hut, guns in hand, prepared to fight off the beasts they believed had interrupted their solitude.

Mikkelsen and Iversen set out in March, 1910, northward from Shannon Island across Northern Greenland to find the depot and records of Mylius Erichsen, the explorer, who with two companions had perished there the year before. As told in yesterday's TIMES, Knud Rasmussen, failing to find any trace of them last year, reported them dead, and it was only when Norwegian fishermen, coming by chance upon their refuge on Bass Rock, brought them to Aalesund on Saturday, that the world learned differently. They have succeeded in their quest, and have brought back the data that Erichsen gave his life to obtain.

BY CAPT. EJNAR MIKKELSEN.

Copyright, 1912, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—Having taken leave of our comrades at Shannon Island on April 19, we [Capt. Mikkelsen's engineer Iverson was his only companion] proceeded northward over the inland ice with provisions sufficient for a 100 days' journey.

We were much hindered from the outset by the tempestuous weather. The surface was very hilly and full of abysses, and as a consequence we and the dogs fell very often through snowbraes.

We reached an altitude of 3,600 feet and passed several high mountains between Queen Louise's Land and Piede Gerlache, mapping the border of the land from there and southward to Denmark Fiord.

On May 12 we stepped down from the inland ice to a lake, connected with the bottom of Denmark Fiord. We shot two musk oxen soon afterward in this neighborhood.

We sledged along the north coast of the fiord and found the first cairn of Erichsen at 80.25 north latitude. Erichsen left this place on Sept. 12, 1907, in good order, starting on his return journey along the coast. He had had good hunting, and carried sixteen days' provisions. All were well, and they had seven dogs.

Found Erichsen' Records.

In his Summer camp was found a second cairn, containing information of the results of this journey. Peary Channel did not run through and Navy Cliff was connected with Heilprint Land. He had left his Summer camp on the 25th. He had only a small supply of provisions, and took all with him.

We started on our return journey on May 25 from Cape Rigsdagen. The snow was very soft, and the going was slow. We searched all through the land, and found no trace of Erichsen.

At this point I became very ill of scurvy.

We found a depot on Northeast Bend. The depot contained very little food, and nothing besides that. A depot on Andrups Land was untouched.

We reached Molemuk Mountain on June 21, and had to lie low until the snow was melted from the ice. I found very little hunting in this neighborhood, but shot a few seagulls.

I recovered soon afterward from the scurvy and could work again.

At the beginning of July we proceeded southward on the ice without snow, but were much delayed by the water and crevasses.

We lost our instruments and other things when a sledge fell into the water. The provisions were damaged by salt water, and again we had to lie low on Havgaads Island until the beginning of August, the outdrifting inland ice being impassable.

The depot here was quite destroyed by water, but it had not been touched.

We got no game, and were very hungry, having been on short allowances since the beginning of July.

Driven Southward by Hunger.

Hunger forced us southward in August. We had only seven pounds of provisions and two dogs.

Deep water spots and rivers on outdrifted inland ice delayed us very much. Finally we had to turn a sledge into a ferryboat which could carry the load of dogs and one man. The dogs were quite broken down, and had to be carried on the sledges.

We shot twelve ptarmigans and a hare-kid on the north coast of Lambert's Land. From there we walked on to the next depot. We had to eat both the dogs.

My comrade was very ill, and both of us were very much exhausted.

We moved along slowly with the sledge. There was much water on the ice and we came upon broad crevasses.

We reached the depot a long time after we had eaten the last of the dog meat. The depot gave us a good supply, but we had to lie down for seven days to recover our strength. We suffered from poisoning from having eaten the dog liver.

We could not do any hunting here, so we started south again on Sept. 2. The sledging was much better as new ice is always very uneven and difficult to pass.

We found the north depot partly damaged when we reached there.

On Sept. 10 open water to the south compelled us to leave the sledge behind, also our tent and other things. At the Bear Rocks we walked on the land, carrying our diaries and provisions, consisting of three pounds of pemmican.

Marooned on Rock in Fiord.

A storm broke the new ice in Skaergaards Fiord. Here we shot four ptarmigans.

We had to wait a day on a rock before the new ice was strong enough to carry us, but severe storms broke it again when we were out on it. So we had to seek refuge again on a rock in the middle of the fiord.

The storms were incessant and we waited two days and ate our last provisions. We had no water or fuel.

Finally we had to go, and left the diaries in a cairn. We reached land after ten hours of hard labor.

We walked along the coast to Cape Marie Valdemar. There we found two cans with meat extract, and rested a few hours.

From there we proceeded, very much broken by hunger and cold. We tried to rest behind a stone the following night, but it was blowing too much for sleep. Because of the wind becoming stronger and the intense cold, we were forced to leave this refuge, where we found two small cans of soup between stones.

From there we went straight across country and reached Denmark Harbor at noon on Sept. 19.

We tried to go back from here for our diaries in October, but had to give up the attempt after a day's striving.

Uninterrupted storms delayed our journey southward to Winter Harbor. We started finally on Nov. 3, and reached the harbor on the 5th, after forty hours of continuous walking.

We spent the Winter there, and sledged southward to the depot on the southeastern point of Shannon Island. We shot bears, and I was cured of the last remnant of the scurvy.

We wanted to go to Bass Rock Island, but the conditions were too difficult, open water and deep snow on the inland ice preventing.

Dug Diaries Out of Snow.

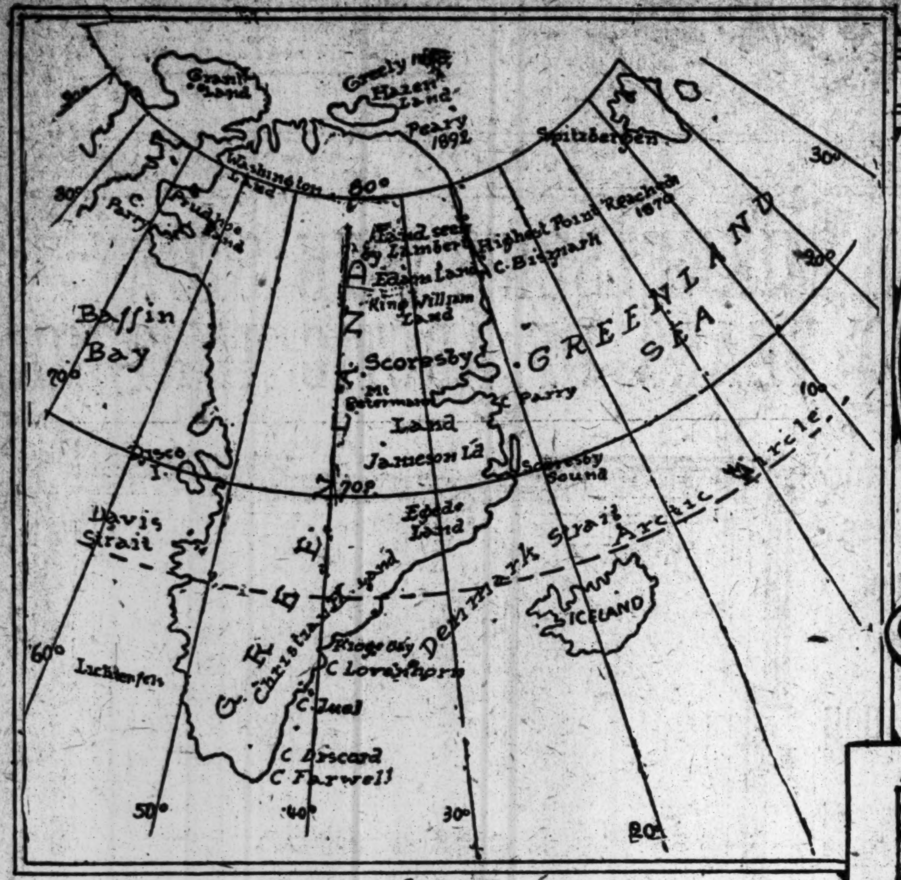
We decided first to return for the diaries, and sledged to Skaergaard's Fiord to get them. Bears had destroyed the depot and spread the contents about. We dug the snow away with our hands and found nearly everything.

We returned to Shannon Island on June 6. In the middle of July ice drifted on the shore and we remained until Aug. 30, but there was still no water in view.

We tried to go southward with the boat, but had to leave it, as we could not get it out from Winter Harbor.

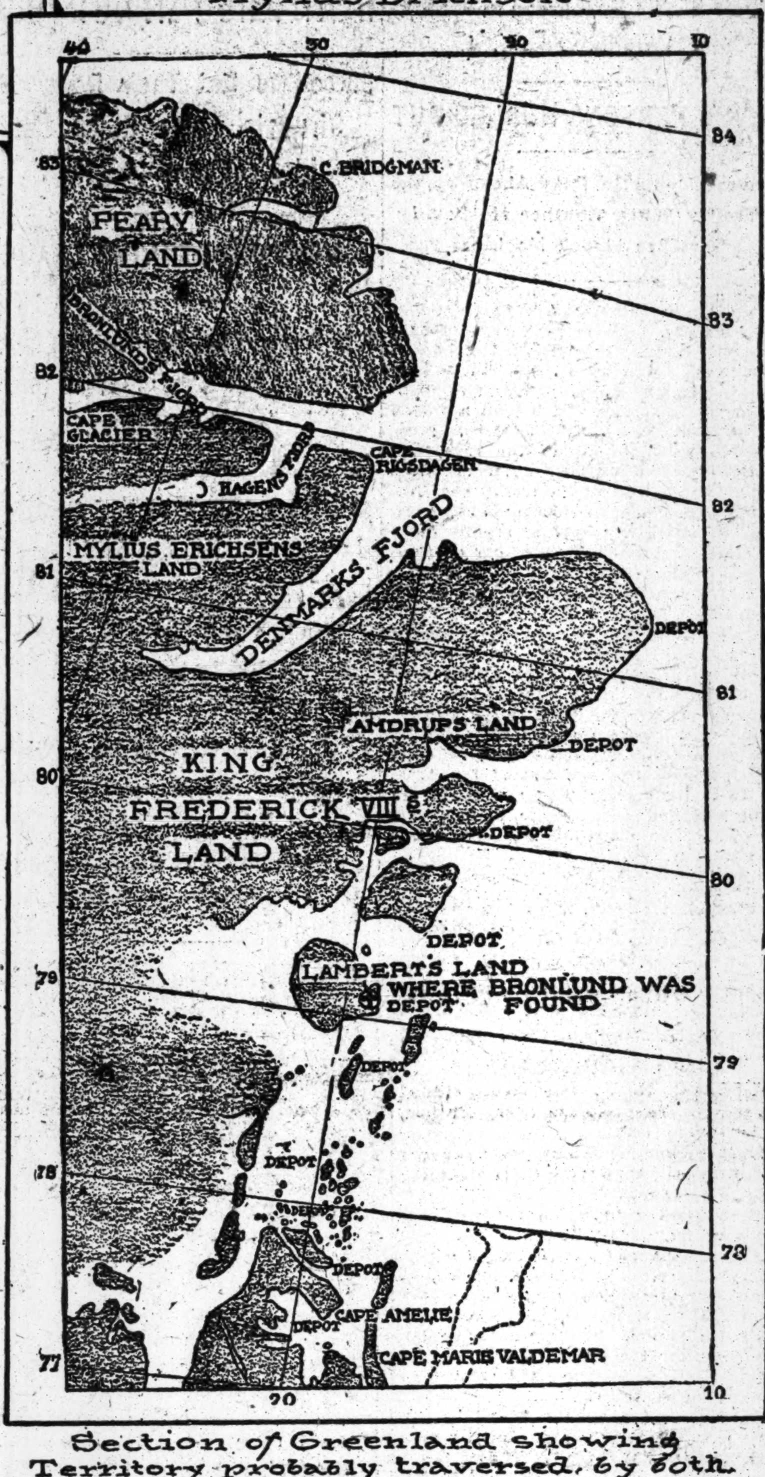
We had plenty of hunting of musk-

Where Mikkelsen and Iversen Were Lost; Explorer Whose Records They Recovered



Greenland

Mylius Erichsen.



Section of Greenland showing Territory probably traversed by both Erichsen and Mikkelsen

oxen during this Fall. By means of a sledge we carried our meat and boat southward until we reached Southeast Point on Nov. 10. From there we went over new ice to Bass Rock Island.

We spent last Winter there. There was plenty of fuel. The Winter was very calm, but cold.

We hoped to sledge southward to Cape Dalton, but were forced to give up the effort, being in very bad condition after this third Winter.

We sledged later on to Winter Harbor with an effort, but were very weak, probably owing to the scurvy.

Rescuers Took Them for Oxen.

We waited there on Bass Rock Island for eventual relief and were recovered somewhat when found.

We had long beards and hair and little clothes, and our rescuers thought we might be muskoxen. They would have shot us, but discovered their mistake in time.

EJNAR MIKKELSEN.

LOOKED LIKE WILD ANIMALS.

Explorers Rushed Out with Guns When Fishermen Knocked at Their Hut Door.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 28.—When the crew of the fishing vessel Sjoeblomsten found Capt. Mikkelsen and Iversen on Bass Rock Island, they looked like wild animals. The sailors thought they were musk oxen, and were going to shoot them.

The Captain of the ship reports that the first trace of human beings in the neighborhood was a wooden bar, with the date "1912" cut upon it. It was set up apparently as a sign..

He followed in the direction in which it pointed, and came to the cabin which Capt. Mikkelsen and his companion had built. He knocked on the door, whereupon they both ran out, nearly naked, with guns in their hands, as they thought the knocking was caused by beasts of prey.

CHRISTIANIA, July 28.—According to one report that reaches here, Capt. Mikkelsen was very ill on the long journey to Bass Rock Island and Iversen dragged him a hundred miles on a sledge.

Fortunately the two men had enough ammunition to enable them at all times to procure food.

COPENHAGEN FULL OF JOY.

Danes Recall Mikkelsen's Promise, "I Will Do It or Die."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—Receipt of the news of the safety of Capt. Mikkelsen and Iversen has caused great satisfaction here. It is recalled that the main object of Mikkelsen's expedition was to retrieve the diaries and observations of Erichsen, who, with his two comrades, Hagen and Brönlund, perished in the inland sea in 1908. On the body of Brönlund, which was afterward discovered, was found the following letter:

"I perished in latitude 79 degrees north. I reached this place under the waning moon. I cannot go on because of darkness and my frozen feet. The bodies of my comrades are in the middle of the fiord. Hagen died Nov. 15, Erichsen ten days later."

It was Capt. Mikkelsen's intention to cross Northwest Greenland.

"I will do it or die," he said.

WERE GIVEN UP FOR DEAD.

Missing Captain and Engineer Lost in Greenland Since March, 1910.

Capt. Mikkelsen and his party sailed from Copenhagen in the steamship Alabama on June 20, 1909, on an expedition to find the records of Mylius Erichsen, who had perished the year before in an attempt to survey unknown parts of the east coast of Greenland. Nothing was heard of them from the time they left Shannon Island, off the east coast of Greenland, in March, 1910, till the dispatch received at Copenhagen on Friday stating that Capt. Mikkelsen and his comrade, Engineer Iversen, had been found by Norwegian fishermen on Bass Rock Island and brought to Aalesund, Norway. Capt. Mikkelsen and Engineer Iversen had long before abandoned hope of rescue.

After the unsuccessful Ziegler-Fiala expedition in 1905 in search of the North Pole, Capt. Mikkelsen came to New York and raised funds for further explorations in the Arctic Circle. He was a believer in the existence of a new continent in the Far North. His party left Victoria, B. C., in May, 1906, but the vessel, the Duchess of Bedford, was lost in the ice pack, and they had to turn back with little accomplished. In 1908 Capt. Mikkelsen again came to New York to raise money for Arctic exploration. But this time the Danish Government decided to send an expedition to find the bodies of Erichsen and his men and recover the records and scientific data they had left behind near Lambert's Land. The commission was offered to Mikkelsen and he accepted it.

Erichsen's expedition, which was undertaken largely at the expense of the Danish Government, was thought to have succeeded in tracing much of the southeast coast line of Greenland, and therefore his records were of the greatest value. The depot where they had been cached was roughly described in a diary left by Jorgen Brönlund, an Eskimo, who accompanied Erichsen on a trip beyond Lambert's Land.

Not one of those who went with Erichsen survived. A rescue party was sent ahead by those Erichsen had left behind. They found the body of Brönlund and his diary, which described the fate of the others. Then the rescue party was forced to turn back to avoid meeting a similar end.

Capt. Mikkelsen's expedition, which left Copenhagen on June 20, 1909, landed on Shannon Island, off the east coast of Greenland. Their ship, the Alabama, was caught in the ice and narrowly escaped wreck before they reached land.

Capt. Mikkelsen promised the men left on the Alabama at Shannon Island that if he did not return within a stated time they would know that he and Iversen had proceeded westward to go around the northern end of Greenland or cross it to reach the west coast settlements.

So no special alarm was caused when the Alabama returned to Denmark in 1910 without Mikkelsen, but when all the West Greenland ships also returned with no tidings of the explorers and a second relief expedition to the east coast in the Spring of 1911 discovered no trace of the missing pair, the misgivings of Mikkelsen's friends were entirely warranted.

SCENE OF FRANKLIN TRAGEDY.

Region Where Mikkelsen Almost Perished Famous in Arctic History.

The northeastern coast of Greenland has been the setting for some of the worst tragedies in Arctic history. One of the most memorable of these was that of Sir John Franklin's expedition of 1845. Parry in 1819 had overcome half the distance between Greenland and the Bering Sea. Sir John Franklin was the next great explorer to undertake the task of following the intricate passages of the ice-bound coast of Greenland in the hope of discovering the Northwest Passage.

Sir John Franklin's was the best-equipped expedition which had yet set out to attempt this feat, and the party set out with the highest anticipations of success. Franklin had been knighted in 1827 for extensive explorations by snowshoes and canoe on the North American Coast between the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers. His great reputation and his ability as an organizer made him at the age of 59 years, the unanimous choice of the Government for the most elaborate arctic expedition it had prepared for many years. Franklin's fame and experience, and the reputation of Crozier and his other lieutenants, together with the excellence of his two ships and the rest of his outfit, aroused the highest hopes of his success.

For more than a year the party prospered. By September, 1846, Franklin had navigated the vessels to a point a few miles north of King William Land, the very region in which Mikkelsen had his terrible fight for life. Only a short distance was left to be conquered before entering well known waters, leading to Bering Sea. But at a time when the Northwest Passage seemed to be almost realized, the ships became imprisoned in the ice.

The party remained all through the Winter and Spring in the spot where their ships had been frozen in. In June, 1847, Franklin, who was too old to withstand the continued exposure and privations, was taken sick and died. In the following month, when it was seen that there was not chance to break the grip of the ice and proceed in the two ships, the party of 105, under the lead of Crozier, started out on foot for Back River. How far they got will probably never be known. No trace of them has ever been found.

Franklin had been provisioned for three years. When he failed to return within that time, England dispatched a relief expedition by sea from the Bering Sea and the Atlantic and by land from the north of Canada. No news of him was found till 1854, when Rae fell in with some Eskimo hunters, near King William Land, who told him of the death of the party from starvation.

In 1857 Lady Franklin sacrificed a fortune to equip a searching party. Under Leopold McClintock the party reached King William Land. Here they found proofs of the tragic fate of the party.

A record, dated April, 1848, was discovered, telling of Franklin's death and the abandonment of the ships. Silver plate and other relics of the party were found among the Eskimos. The searchers ran across a band of natives who were carrying on a sledge one of Franklin's small boats. There were two skeletons inside of it and a quantity of clothing and chocolate.

PEARY REJOICES AT RESCUE.

He Recalls How the Erichsen Party Brought Back His Records.

Special to The New York Times.

HARPSWELL, Me., July 28.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the north pole, who is spending the Summer at his cottage at Eagle Island, was delighted to learn to-day that the Danish explorer, Ejnar Mikkelsen, who was supposed to be dead, had been rescued.

Admiral Peary said:

"Capt. Mikkelsen went to Greenland to see if he coud learn anything of the fate of the Erichsen expedition, which was lost several years ago. One part of the Erichsen expedition landed near Cape Bismarck and went north, covering the unknown gap in the Greenland coast between Cape Bismarck and my furthest at Wyckoff Island, where it took up the records in my cairn at that point and then continued on to Cape Bridgman, which was named by me. Erichsen's own party on the return trip tried to cross overland to the east coast, and he, with his two companions, died of starvation. Their records and the body of one of the members of the party were later recovered.

"Mikkelsen went out in an attempt to find the records of the other party. He thought that he might go around the north and northwest coasts of Greenland to the Whale Sound Eskimos, or cross the ice cap of Greenland to the west coast.

"The records that I placed in my cairn at Wyckoff Island, and which were taken up seven years later by the Erichsen party, were first sent home to Copenhagen, and were afterward transmitted through the Department of State to the Peary Arctic Club, in whose possession they now are. These records are now as legible as on the day on which they were written, May, 1900. These records and the case containing them are the only objects which have ever circumnavigated Greenland."

FIALA ON MIKKELSEN.

Hardships Do Not Bother Him, Says the Arctic Explorer.

Anthony Fiala, the arctic explorer, who was on one expedition with Mikkelsen and was the leader of the Ziegler expedition, said when seen yesterday:

"It would, indeed, have been a wonderful accomplishment if Mikkelsen had been able to go around the Northern Coast of Greenland. This feat has for a long time been regarded as impossible by arctic explorers. However, Mikkelsen is an extraordinary man. He can live as an Eskimo. Hardships do not bother him. I know this from personal knowledge."

SAW POLICE CLEAR STREET FOR MURDER

Continued from Page 1.

toward the middle of the street, going around the back of the automobile.

"We were just shaking hands and saying 'Good-night' when our words were cut short by the report of two revolver shots in quick succession. As I turned I saw Rosenthal, about seven or eight feet away from the entrance of the café, clap his hand to his face, and, with a terrified cry, make as if to turn away from three men who stood almost in front of the entrance to the café, facing him, with revolvers gleaming in their hands.

"The second two men who alighted from the automobile were still standing in the street. I don't know just when the third man joined the first two who got out of the automobile, and who, I am absolutely sure, were the murderers of Rosenthal.

"After the first two shots were fired, and we had a chance to get a glimpse of the three men with the revolvers, our party separated without further ceremony, each running for the nearest place of safety. I myself ran across the street and tried to get into the Cadillac Hotel through the door opening on Forty-third Street, but the door was closed. While I was doing this I heard four more shots fired, one right after the other, and when I looked back toward the Metropole I saw Rosenthal lying on his face with blood trickling over the edge of the sidewalk.

"Two of the men who had shot Rosenthal walked quickly out in front of the Metropole, joined the two other men who were standing in the street, and all four hurriedly got into the automobile.

"The third man who had stood in front of the Metropole café, and the one who I am certain did the fatal shooting, walked over to the side of Rosenthal, who was then lying upon his face, turned him over on his back, looked him closely in the face, and then felt the dead man's wrist, as though feeling for his pulse.

"This man was wearing a cap drawn down close over his eyes just before he started over to the side of Rosenthal, but as he bent over the body I saw him quickly remove the cap from his head and put on a straw hat which he drew from beneath his coat.

"Evidently satisfied that Rosenthal was dead, the man walked out toward the automobile, which had started to back up and turn out into the middle of the street. As the automobile came past him he jumped on the running board and climbed in. I don't know what he did with the cap.

"This man's features I was unable to observe very closely. I know one thing, and that is, he was baldheaded. I noticed, too, that his features were long, and that his face gradually tapered off to a point with his chin. He seemed to be about 5 feet 7 inches tall. He wore a gray checked suit and a straw hat.

"As the automobile was starting off, before it had gone hardly fifty feet away, a young man of a rather tall and firmly rounded physique came from the steps of some house across the street from the Metropole, and ran after the automobile.

Seized Man Who Tried to Stop Car.

"He managed to get almost in front of the machine before it picked up its speed, about fifty feet from where it started, but as he made an effort to stop its progress he was roughly seized by four other men, who demanded, 'Who are you? Where did you come from? What do you want?' And as they dragged him aside the automobile increased its speed and dashed away.

"The automobile had disappeared before any of the police put in their appearance. I saw Lieut. File, who was said to have been in the Metropole café at the time of the shooting, throw some water in Rosenthal's face, while several other policemen rushed up and began to drive back the crowd, which by this time numbered fully a thousand.

"Another thing I noticed was that the policeman who had jogged us along from one corner to another was the last to arrive at the scene of the shooting. I am positively sure that I saw him standing on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street not less than two minutes before Rosenthal was shot down.

"When he did appear he certainly didn't fail to handle the crowd roughly. When he shoved me back from where Rosenthal was lying he struck me across the thigh with his club, and I still have a blue spot to show for it."

Without realizing it, this witness, in describing the man he saw bend over Rosenthal, drew a likeness of Jack Rose, one of the men now under arrest charged with being implicated in the murder conspiracy.

Jack Rose is a man of such peculiar appearance that a person who once saw him would have no difficulty in identifying him. His head is entirely devoid of hair, and for this reason he is known among his associates as "Billiard Ball Jack." He is well put together, under 6 feet in height, and weighs about 170 pounds. His face tapers from a broad forehead to a pointed, beardless chin.

The presence of a fifth man on the running board of the gray auto as the "getaway" was made has been mentioned by Shapiro, who drove the car, but Shapiro, owing to the fact that a pistol was pressed against his head, did not have a chance to look back and see who this man was. At least, he says this.

Shapiro, however, has identified Rose as the man who hired the automobile, and as one of the passengers who were in the car when it started uptown from Fourteenth Street, and he has said that after Rose left the car and before the murder he saw him near the scene of the crime. The statement of the witness found yesterday is the first so far obtained in which a man resembling Rose is described as among those who fled in the gray automobile.

Rose's own story of his movements after he alighted from the car before "Bridgey" Webber's poker rooms at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, where the actual assassins entered it, is to the effect that he went at once to the rooms of Harry Pollok, a promoter of sporting features, where he spent the night and most of the next day.

Like the others arrested in connection with the crime, he had his alibi all ready for the police. This alibi, like "Bridgey" Webber's and Harry Vallon's, has been shattered by the discovery that soon after the murder he and Webber and Harry Vallon and Jack Sullivan, all murder suspects, met and conferred at the Lafayette Baths, where they remained until long after daylight on Tuesday.

SUSPECTS IN COURT TO-DAY.

All but "Bridgey" Webber Will Be Arraigned Before the Coroner.

All of the prisoners so far taken in the Rosenthal murder case, with the exception of "Bridgey" Webber, who already has been remanded to the Tombs without bail to await the inquest on Aug. 15, will be arraigned before Coroner Feinberg to-day. These men are William Shapiro, the chauffeur; Louis Libby, the man in whose name the gray automobile was registered: Harry Vallon, Jack Rose, Sam Paul, Frank Cirosici, alias "Dago Frank," and Jacob A. Reich, better known as Jack Sullivan.

Louis Krese, the Hungarian waiter who identified Webber and Sullivan as men he had seen running away from the scene of the crime, will be in court, and will be given an opportunity to identify the suspects whom he has not yet seen. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty has one other witness who may be called to give his version of the shooting. This man, whose name Dougherty has not disclosed, will, it is said, be able to identify one or more of the man who did the actual killing.

Still another witness who may prove of assistance to the State in the clearing up of the case is a former Assistant District Attorney, who is said to have been on the scene a few minutes after Rosenthal was killed and to have witnessed the identification of the dead man by those who had known him in life. This witness, it is said, may be able to corroborate the testimony of other eye-witnesses as to some of the suspects reputed to have been seen in the vicinity of the Metropole immediately after Rosenthal was killed.

Police Seeking a Confession.

Apparently all of the officials interested in clearing up the Rosenthal case rested yesterday. District Attorney Whitman was in the country. Neither Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, Inspector Hughes, nor any other high official appeared at Police Headquarters. The big Centre Street Headquarters building was as quiet as a tomb most of the day. One of the attendants said that he had information that Harry Horowitz, otherwise "Gyp the Blood," one of the suspects whose arrest is desired, would be in custody before midnight, but when pressed for his authority he reluctantly admitted that his only reason for making the statement was that he had what he termed "a hunch."

It is believed that the police will bend every effort now to getting a confession from one or more of the suspects under arrest. It is said that "Dago" Frank will be given an opportunity to tell all he knows, but those who know this man's record, say it will be difficult to get him to tell anything, either about himself or others suspected of being implicated in the murder.

When Rose is arraigned before Coroner Feinberg for examination this morning Shapiro, the chauffeur, may be called as a witness to tell what he knows about Rose's movements before and after the murder. Also one or more of the attendants of the Lafayette Baths may be called to tell about the meeting of Webber, Vallon, Sullivan, and Rose at the baths on the morning the murder was committed. Rose's story of his whereabouts after the murder as told by himself does not include a stop at the Lafayette Baths. Nor did Vallon, Webber, or Sullivan mention a visit to the baths.

The opinion still prevails that all of the suspects still at large are in hiding near if not right in New York. The opinion is also growing stronger that the police have no idea where "Lefty Louie," "Whitey" Lewis, Sam Schepps, and "Gyp the Blood" are hiding.

Mrs. Herman Rosenthal, widow of the murdered man, is ill at her home. Friends said for her that she had made no statement to any one on the subject of what she would testify to before the Grand Jury when she is recalled to-day or to-morrow.

Lieut. Becker, the policeman whose name figured so prominently in the events leading up to the murder, continues on desk duty at the Tremont Station in the Bronx, and keeps away from Police Headquarters. He will go before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and it is expected that he will be before that body most of the day.

FOR A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Jewish Community Favors One to Stir Conscience of Citizens.

The Executive Committee of the Jewish Community, or Kehillah, which represents 700 Jewish societies, passed resolutions yesterday in favor of organizing a Vigilance Committee to grapple with conditions which have been exposed by the Rosenthal case. The meeting was held at the offices of the United Hebrew Charities, 356 Second Avenue. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes presided, and most of the members of the Executive Committee were in attendance.

It was also decided to establish a Bureau of Information and Investigation with offices at 356 Second Avenue, and a thorough study will be made of the evils revealed by the murder of Rosenthal. The Executive Committee of the Jewish Community includes Adolph Lewisohn, Jacob H. Schiff, M. S. Margolies, Louis Marshall, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Felix M. Warburg, and other prominent men.

Concience Vigilance Committee.

These are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, certain scandals recently have come to light in which individuals reputed to be Jews are implicated; and

Whereas, these scandals have revealed a shocking degree of moral and political degeneracy in this city;

Be it resolved that, as citizens of the city and as Jews, we view with profound indignation the profanation of the Jewish name brought about by these events, and the implication of Jews in practices and vices which, up to very recent years, have been proverbially unknown among our people; and,

Be it further resolved, that the Jewish Community (Kehillah) take steps to form a vigilance committee, which shall endeavor to stir the conscience of the citizenship of the city to a realization of the political and moral corruption of which the Rosenthal case is but a symptom; and

Be it further resolved, that the Jewish Community (Kehillah) help with all its power such agencies, both public and private, as are sincerely desirous of laying bare all the ramifications of the crime under investigation; and

Be it further resolved, that the Jewish Community (Kehillah) take steps to form a bureau of information and investigation, to the office of which, at 356 Second Avenue, any communications concerning degenerate conditions may be sent.

Dr. Magnes Indignant at Gaynor.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes was indignant at the passage in the letter from Mayor Gayner to Police Commissioner Waldo in which his Honor said that all those connected with the Rosenthal case were "degenerate foreigners." At his home last night, Dr. Magnes said:

"The Mayor of the city uses his high office to deliver himself of an attack upon foreigners. He says that every name connected with the Rosenthal case indicates a 'degenerate foreigner.' They are, unfortunately, 'degenerate;' but what has the 'foreigner' to do with it?

"In what way does this attempted stigmatization clarify the situation? Does he say that it is only foreigners who are our gamblers? What of the Canfields and others, the native quality of whose names would betoken the best American society? Does he claim that it is due to 'foreigners' that we have corrupt politics? What of the revelations of the Burns detectives in Ohio, where a thoroughly native community was caught root and branch at accepting bribes?

"Or does he mean to say that the 'foreigners' have corrupted the police of New York City? Is it not rather that the police have demanded a rake-off from the foreigners? Moreover, almost all these young men were born and brought up right here under American institutions. Where does the foreigner cease and the native begin? Is it not when he learns the lesson of corrupt American politics and forgets the teachings of his foreign-born father, who never was, and is not now, a gambler and corruptionist?

"To me it appears to be our rotten politics, and very possibly some of our native institutions, that have made them into what they are. Heaven keep us all from this kind of Americanization."

CIVIC BODIES ASK INQUIRY.

Tell Aldermen One Is Made Necessary by Rosenthal Tragedy.

Walter Laidlaw, representing the New York Federation of Churches; Judah L. Magnes, representing the Jewish Community; Joseph O. Hammitt, representing the Citizens' Union, and others representing other similar organizations, have addressed a letter to the Board of Aldermen in which they commend the board for its activity in calling a special meeting for the purpose of considering what action should be taken with reference to the "facts lately disclosed of a possible alliance of members of the police force of this city with its immoral element."

In the letter Mr. Laidlaw and his cosigners say that after the Rosenthal murder is cleared up and the murderers punished, there will remain the work of eliminating from "the police administration those influences and conditions that have given rise to the suspicion of complicity in the Rosenthal crime on the part of some members of the police force."

The letter is as follows:

200 Fifth Avenue, July 27, 1912.

To the Board of Aldermen:

Recognizing the commendable activity of your honorable body in calling a special meeting to consider appropriate action upon the facts lately disclosed of the possible alliance of members of the police of this city with its immoral element, the undersigned, for themselves and for the organizations appended to their names, respectfully request the appointment of a special committee of the Board of Aldermen to investigate the subjects to which public attention has been called by the Rosenthal murder.

After the work of discovering and punishing the persons guilty of this crime has been completed much will remain to be done to eliminate from the police administration those influences and conditions that have given rise to the suspicion of complicity in the Rosenthal crime on the part of some members of the police force. In order that the police may be confidently and fully relied upon to preserve law and order in the city, such changes as are necessary not only in the personnel, but also in the form of organization and methods of the Police Department, should be recommended as the result of a thorough, unbiased, and unsparing investigation.

Upon the Board of Aldermen is conferred the power and imposed the duty of conducting such an investigation. It should be conducted by a committee clothed with all the investigating power placed at the disposal of the Board of Aldermen by Section 54 of the Greater New York Charter. For the purposes of the investigation an appropriation of city funds in whatever amount may be necessary to perform the work completely ought to be made. We know of no more important purpose for the appropriation of the public funds than this.

The city at times expends as much as $200,000 removing from the public streets snow falling in a single Winter's storm. The conditions that now exist in the Police Department are certainly more serious than any obstruction to traffic due to a single snowstorm, and will not correct themselves by melting away unless proper official action is taken. We suggest for the proposed investigation an immediate appropriation of $25,000, to be supplemented by whatever additional appropriations may be found necessary.

We recognize that, while investigations are being conducted before the Grand Jury in secret by the prosecuting officer of the county, no action should be taken that might to the slightest degree embarrass him in his efforts to probe the Rosenthal murder case to the bottom. Undoubtedly any committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen would recognize this situation, and would be guided by the advice of the District Attorney as to what effect any action on its part would have upon the work in which he is now engaged in the performance of his official duties. The Rosenthal murder, however, is merely an incident that has called to the public attention a widespread condition which has been brought to the surface repeatedly in the last few years.

We appeal to the Board of Aldermen for action looking toward the elimination from the Police Department of those conditions which have made possible the dramatic murder, within sight of police officers, of a man who had threatened to disclose the partnership of the police with the gambling element of the community.

WALTER LAIDLAW,
For the New York Federation of Churches.
JUDAH L. MAGNES,
For The Jewish Community, (Kehillah.)
HENRY MOSKOWITZ,
For Association of Neighborhood Workers.
JOSEPH O. HAMMITT,
For Citizens' Union.
JOHN P. PETERS,
And others.

It is pointed out that Section 54 of the Charter gives the Board of Aldermen the power to appoint such a committee as is suggested by the committee. The section in question reads:

> The Board of Aldermen shall have power and it shall be its duty to see to the faithful execution of the laws and ordinances of the city, and it may appoint from time to time a special committee to inquire whether the laws and ordinances of the city relating to any subject or to any department of the city Government are being faithfully observed, and the duties of the officers of such department or of any officer of the city are being faithfully discharged, also to examine and report whether there are any unnecessary, inefficient, or unfit employes, any excessive salaries or compensations paid, and generally in respect of any and all matters which will conduce to the orderly and economical administration of the affairs of the city Government or any department thereof. Such committees shall have access to the books and records of the city or of any department or officer thereof.

The letter will be received by President John Purroy Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen this morning.

DENIES EMPLOYING MARGOLIS.

Becker Repudiates Man Who Says He Served as His "Press Agent."

Police Lieut. Becker denied yesterday that he had employed Max Margolis, who is alleged to have served as his "press agent," in making public raids on gambling houses to "boost his work." This charge with others was contained in an affidavit, said to have been made by Margolis. Margolis's alleged affidavit was published yesterday in The World and was thought to bear out the testimony attributed to Lieut. Costigan before the Grand Jury, that gambling could not go on in this city without police connivance, and that Becker as head of the "strong arm squad" had hampered him in his work.

The affidavit attributed to Margolis set forth that Margolis had been in Becker's office and heard the Lieutenant tell his assistants, White, Steinert and Shephard, the exact layout of Rosenthal's place, where all the gambling implements were to be found, and what kind of games were played there. He then told his men, according to Margolis's affidavit, to get warrants for the men he told them were operators in the gambling house. The result of this, according to Margolis, was that Steinert and the others came back in some two hours with the warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. This was said to support the reported testimony of Lieut. Costigan before the Grand Jury that he had everything prepared to raid the Rosenthal place on April 17, and that for some unexplained reason Becker's men intervened and raided the place that same day.

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WILSON TO BE BACK AT SEA GIRT TO-DAY

The Governor Will Bring with Him His Completed Speech of Acceptance.

NEW CAMPAIGN FUND PLAN

Jersey Editor Assesses Union County Democrats 33 Cents Apiece and Suggests Nation-Wide Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 28.—While Gov. Woodrow Wilson was still at sea to-day on the private yacht on which he fled from political pursuers, a number of visitors who expected he would come in for over Sunday gathered at the Little White House to wait for him. William G. McAdoo, who motored over to Sea Girt from his Summer home at Bayhead, near by, entertained the visitors by sketching out some of the problems confronting the new Campaign Committee.

Mr. McAdoo pointed out that he himself could not go to Chicago on account of his business interests, and that if the Campaign Committee wished the Vice Chairman to conduct the Chicago headquarters, why, then—well, he left his hearers to suppose that the committee would revolutionize the methods of providing tasks for its various officers as fully as it has revolutionized the methods of organization.

Mr. McAdoo smiled when he was informed that his selection as the committee's Vice Chairman was a foregone conclusion, and said he would be on hand at the meeting on Monday afternoon in New York, prepared to stay on duty until all the hundreds of little details connected with opening the campaign should be completed. He suggested that the committee would find it necessary to continue its sessions for several days, in order to thrash out the multitude of questions that would come before it.

"Would you be willing to outline the campaign problems as they appear to you?" the tunnel builder was asked.

"No," he replied, "because the opinions I hold now are only my own individual views. I might feel like changing them all around by Monday when they have gone through the thrashing machine of the committee."

Mr. McAdoo, when he drove away in his automobile at 6 P. M., took with him Joseph Tumulty, the Governor's secretary, and the entire staff connected with the Sea Girt headquarters. He denied that he was going to board the Governor's yacht or invade his over-Sunday privacy. Mr. Tumulty said he would board the yacht to-morrow morning and that the Governor would probably come out of his seclusion Monday afternoon, just seven days after he disappeared, ostensibly to go to the bungalow of a friend near by.

Mr. Tumulty expects to be up with the sun to-morrow, to journey down the Jersey Coast to meet the Governor. At one of the many inlets along the coast he will wait until the yacht steams in and anchors; then he will put out in a small boat and go aboard.

The location of this inlet is as much a secret as is the name of the vessel which bears the nominee. After Mr. Tumulty has transacted his business with the Governor, which will consist chiefly in surrendering to him a bundle of State papers requiring his attention, in bringing aboard an armful of newspapers, and in delivering a message or two from the party leaders, he will climb back into his little boat and land. The yacht will steam out and head for another haven up the coast. The Governor will land in the afternoon and come by motor to Sea Girt.

Wilson's Tariff Views.

The Governor will, of course, bring back with him his completed speech attacking the tariff problem as the centre of all problems connected with the modern call for more easy conditions of life. He will declare, as the base of his campaign for the Presidency, for a tariff, and not for free trade, but for a tariff for revenue only.

From a manuscript left behind when the Governor went away, which, it has been stated on good authority, will be worked into the completed speech of acceptance, it appears that this is the candidate's chief tariff conclusion:

"I wish I might hope that our grandchildren could indulge in free trade, but I am afraid that even they cannot, because they have to pay the bills of the Federal Government.

"We have a Federal system of government and it is wise, it is good housekeeping, it is good management, to leave direct taxes for the most part to the State Governments because they have current bills to pay. It is likely that for an indefinite period we shall have to pay our National bills with duties collected at the ports. Though I am not for drastic changes I wish I saw some ultimate escape from it. At present I do not.

"Therefore, what we have to ask ourselves is not the principle on which we are to act, for that is plain. We are to act on the fundamental principle of the Democratic Party, not free trade, but tariff for revenue, and we have got to approach that by such stages, and at such a pace as will be consistent with the stability and safety of the business of the country.

"There are certain schedules on which our minds are fixed with a sufficient illumination of the facts and conditions to enable us to act upon them. We can act upon them, and feeling our way prudently here and there, not like doctrinaires, but like practical and prudent men, we can by prudent stages bring the tariff down to our children on a proper tariff basis. That's a plain programme. That is a practical man's programme. It is not a programme based on patience that special privilege has exhausted, it is merely an open-minded, prudent, statesmanlike course of action."

To Attack Republicans.

The Republican Party, in its tariff attitudes, will be attacked as a party whose policies have been framed to suit the business interests that paid the party's bills. The Republicans will be accused of having welcomed into the control of politics the business interests, and business interests wishing to be let alone will be invited to let politics alone—one way of putting the shoe on the other foot.

The big business combinations will probably be treated in their relationship to the tariff as a group of forces that have left all former tariff theories "obsolete and moribund" and "preposterous" so far as their relationship to future needs is concerned.

In the back-to-the-farm crusade the tariff will be blamed as the chief reason why farming is unattractive. As Gov. Wilson put it in his chief pre-convention speech against the "protective tariff," "the boys of the plow of our country have been turned away from the farms and into factories. A great many morbid conditions of our society are due to this excessive fostering of one side of our National life at the expense of the other. Immigrants when they come to this country from the agricultural regions do not go to the farms, but are caught in the meshes of the cities. The men who created the protective system said, 'We are going to see that nothing is done for the farmers, (who at that time were producing the wealth of the Nation,) and that everything is done for the men that have not yet produced any wealth at all,' and by this kind of subsidizing we have altered the natural plans of life in this country."

Behind a contribution of $500 received here to-day is a story that pleased Walter Measday, who received it, almost as much as the money itself. The fund came from the editor of a New Jersey newspaper and was the first installment of six contributions of a similar size the editor hopes to turn in. To stir his people up the editor wrote in his paper full directions for paying campaign funds. He figured that $2,000,000 would just about satisfy the needs of the Campaign Committee, and that New Jersey had a duty of raising a pro rata share of this sum, according to her population and her Democratic vote.

He figured out and published just how much New Jersey's share ought to be, and then how much the share of Union County, in which his paper is published, ought to be. After that he started his subscribers to figuring just how much each of them owed if the county's share was apportioned among the Democratic voters and then the percentage that would not pay was counted out.

Asks Each Democrat for 33 Cents.

Each subscriber was then asked to bring in what he figured his own share ought to amount to. Four days after the plan had been put before the people the sum received had amounted to $500, and the views of many readers were published to the effect that the people ought to see to it that the $50 rate was kept up each week until the county's full pro rata share of $3,000 was raised. From each contributor, rated according to the full Democratic vote, the contribution needed to make the $3,000 was only 33 cents. Nearly all who paid doubled the required sum, so as to take care of "at least one backslider each."

A plan proposed for Nation-wide use in getting up a people's campaign fund that will leave Gov. Wilson entirely independent of big business interests has been submitted to Gov. Wilson's Campaign Committee. It calls for the appointment of the National Committeeman in every State to be Treasurer, and for the issuance through him of commissions to collectors, each commission to be signed by Gov. Wilson personally. In the case of State collectors the commissions will be countersigned by National Committeemen of the States, and for county and township collectors the Chairmen of the State Committees will countersign.

As the money is obtained it is to be sent forward through the respective headquarters, the county collectors remitting to State collectors, thence to the State National Committeemen, and through them to the Campaign Committee. Each collector will be provided with a receipt book which is to become his permanent contribution record. It will be forwarded, after the collections are completed, to the Campaign Committee, and its stubs will be kept as evidence of the source of the contributions.

In giving publicity to the contributions, each County Chairman has the right, according to the plan, to furnish the names to a county paper, and each State Chairman to a State Democratic organ, and the National Committee, through the Campaign Committee, will finally keep open books for all questioners as the funds come in.

An outline of the proposed plan was submitted to William G. McAdoo to-night. He said he liked some of its features, but would prefer not to discuss it in detail until it had been formally passed on by the Campaign Committee.

Among the visitors here to-day several, who hold high places in the councils of the Democratic Party, insisted that a two-battleship programme was the only programme that would carry out the clause in the Democratic platform calling for an adequate navy. There was considerable free criticism of the action of certain Democrats in Congress in attacking the two-battleship plan. It was intimated that at Monday's meeting of the Campaign Committee serious action would be taken against the Congressmen who had been holding up the battleship appropriation bill.

WILSON BOARD MEETS TO-DAY.

Campaign Directors Will Name a Treasurer and Sub-Committees.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, which is to do the heavy work of the Democratic campaign this year, will meet at noon to-day at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building and plan their line of action.

There are fourteen members of the committee, and thirteen will be present. They are William G. McAdoo, Vice Chairman; Daniel McGillicuddy of Maine, Albert S. Burleson of Texas, James A. Reed of Missouri, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, Robert Hudspeth of New Jersey, Robert S. Ewing of Louisiana, J. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, and Mr. McCombs. The absent one is W. R. King of Oregon.

The work to be taken up to-day will be the selection of the Advisory, Finance, Organization, Clubs, Publicity, and Speakers' Committees and the deciding upon the general line of campaign.

It is likely that a Treasurer for the campaign will be named to-day. The two names most prominently mentioned for the office yesterday were those of Herman Ridder and Henry Morgenthau. It was said that Mr. Ridder would probably be selected and that Mr. Morgenthau would be selected as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

FOREIGN EDITORS FOR TAFT.

They Issue a Statement Condemning Wilson's Attitude Toward Immigrants

The editors and publishers of the foreign language newspapers in the United States have issued an address to their readers advocating the re-election of President Taft and condemning Gov. Wilson for his so-called attacks upon laboring men and foreign-born Americans. The document is signed by a committee representing 120 different newspaper publishers in foreign languages, of which Frank L. Frugone, publisher of Bollettino della Serra of New York City, is Chairman. The address says:

> President Taft has shown himself to be a friend of the immigrant, while Woodrow Wilson has publicly condemned all immigrants except Chinese. President Taft has not only discouraged the enactment of laws for the unreasonable and unfair restriction of immigration, but on more than one occasion has conferred with representatives of the foreign language press, and with various committees representing the foreign-born element of this country, in regard to immigration problems. Our representatives have been welcomed at the White House, and their arguments against unreasonable and unjust restrictions upon the immigrant have always met with most favorable responses from the President.
>
> No better demonstration of President Taft's friendly and just attitude toward foreign-born citizens need be looked for than his abrogation of the Russian treaty. In strong contrast to President Taft's public acts and declarations is Woodrow Wilson's attitude toward our foreign-born population as demonstrated by his own statements in his "History of the American People."
>
> We have had less strikes and higher wages during President Taft's Administration than we have had in many years. President Taft's friendly and liberal attitude toward labor is indeed well recognized.
>
> Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand, is the foe of the laborer, as he is unfriendly to the immigrant. He has shown himself to possess no sympathy for the toiling classes.

The address concludes with an appeal for support for the President.

COLQUITT 8,000 VOTES AHEAD

Texas Democratic Primary Returns Favor the Governor.

DALLAS, Tex., July 28.—With about two-thirds of the vote cast in yesterday's Democratic primary election accounted for, Gov. Colquitt maintains a lead of 8,000 over his competitor, Judge W. R. Ramsey.

Congressman Morris Sheppard's lead for United States Senator has increased with the fuller returns. He now has a majority of 12,600 over his competitors.

Returns as to other offices are meagre. Apparently Congressman James Young of the Third District and Congressman Arthur Calloway in the Twelfth have been elected.

Odd Lots of Stock

We execute orders in bonds as well as in stocks. Any quantity —including $500 and $100 denominations when available.

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Specialists in Odd Lots.
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COLONEL GIVES DIXON CONVENTION ORDERS

Campaign Manager Optimistic After Talk with Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

COMPROMISE PLAN SAFE

Bull Moose Party Sure to Carry Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana, Says Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 28.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the campaign manager of the third party, was in conference with Col. Roosevelt for three hours this afternoon at Sagamore Hill to arrange the details of the convention of the Progressives which will be held at Chicago on Aug. 5, and to talk over the general situation. When he departed he was in high spirits, and said that the outlook was never brighter. He added his confirmation also to the statements that there would not be a straight third party fight in every State, and said that wherever Col. Roosevelt and his followers could do so they would make a "working agreement" with the Republican Party, which would aid in obtaining the Electors for Roosevelt and save the State ticket for Republican leaders.

"We will take over the Republican machinery in every State where the Roosevelt people are in control," said Senator Dixon, "and it looks as if things were going our way. We are not going to overlook anything that may be had in starting the third party. We are not going to steal as the now defunct Republican National Committee stole at the Chicago convention, but we are going to insist upon keeping everything that is our own."

Senator Dixon declared that Col. Roosevelt was sure of carrying Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana, which, he said, were by some considered debatable States in the coming campaign. Senator Beveridge, he said, would unquestionably be elected Governor of Indiana by a big majority.

"Illinois is solidly for Roosevelt," said the Senator. "We are taking a number of polls, and in one county within the last week the poll showed Roosevelt 427, Wilson 367, and it was a Democratic county."

As the line-up now appears the Roosevelt forces hope to take over the Republican Party in California, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Idaho.

"I am going to Chicago to get things ready for the convention, which looks as if it might be a lively occasion," added the visitor just before leaving. "There are some points of difference between the Progressives, but we are going to fight them out on the level and then win on the programme to which we agree. The outlook is certainly good."

When Col. Roosevelt heard to-day that Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts had said that Roosevelt had attempted to steal his thunder from the minority report of the Stanley Investigation Committee and that Mr. Gardner asserted that he had the same ideas days in advance of Roosevelt, the Colonel said:

"You may say that I didn't even know that Mr. Gardner was on the committee and that I received all of my information about the reports from you newspaper men. Hilles says that my views are wrong. Gardner is afraid that I am stealing his views. Now, who is in the right?"

Col. Roosevelt declared that he had nothing to add to what he had already said about the "theft" at the National Convention of the Republicans when told to-night that President Taft intended to issue a statement defending his renomination and attacking the assertions of Roosevelt and his managers that the nomination was obtained by fraud.

FORMING PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Only Three More Roosevelt County Chairmen to Be Named in New York.

William H. Hotchkiss, Provisional Chairman of the National Progressive Party in this State, issued a statement yesterday reviewing the work the new party has accomplished in the State since it was formed three weeks ago. In that time, he said, provisional county chairmen have been named in fifty-eight of the sixty-one counties in the State. In the other three counties, Orleans, Franklin, and Columbia, he said, provisional chairmen would be selected within a few days. Mr. Hotchkiss said the leaders of the new movement were particularly gratified at the rapid progress made in this State. "Men seem literally springing out of the ground, so great is the sweep of the movement," is the way he characterized it.

"The character of the movement in New York," said Chairman Hotchkiss, "is perhaps best illustrated by the quality of the men selected to take provisional charge in the various counties. Among these men are old Hughes leaders, several former chairmen of Republican county committees, and a number who have served the people of New York in its Legislature and locally in places of trust and dignity. Few of the politicians of the old school have been appointed. The 'New Guard' is practically made up of young men, all of whom are enthusiastic Progressives, irrespective of past or future National or State leadership."

TRUCE IN ELECTORAL FIGHT.

Roosevelt's Kansas Forces to Wait on Further Court Action.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.—Under a stipulation entered into to-night by opposing attorneys in the Presidential Electors case, County Clerks were restrained from printing the Republican primary ballots until Thursday, at least. The stipulation was prepared by D. R. Hite for the Taft forces and Congressman Fred S. Jackson for the Roosevelt forces. It was agreed to by Gov. Stubbs.

The stipulation provides that no preparations for the primary prejudicial to the Taft forces shall be made until the application for a writ of error and supersedeas can be heard, not later than Thursday, Aug. 1. It is stipulated that the County Clerks may proceed with the printing of the ballots immediately upon the announcement of the court decision.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Reports from Topeka that supporters of President Taft in Kansas, among them David M. Mulvane, plan to have the Supreme Court of the United States review the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas in the Presidential primary case have aroused the interest of Republican political leaders here of all factions.

The Kansas Court decided that it would not enjoin County Clerks from printing on the primary ballot of Aug. 6 under the name of "Republican Party" the names of men who had decided they would vote for Roosevelt.

Never has a case similar to that which has arisen in Kansas been before the Supreme Court. The last time the court was called to pass upon a contest over Presidential Electors was in 1892, when a controversy over the matter of selecting Electors in Michigan came up for decision. There an order of review was granted, and by advancing the case for consideration on the first day of the October term the court disposed of the case before the November election.

In the Michigan case the question involved was the validity of a statute requiring the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts instead of by the State as a unit. Chief Justice Fuller, in announcing the decision of the court, said that the question was a judicial and not a political one, inasmuch as it involved the validity of a statute under the Federal Constitution. He held that the State Legislature had exclusive jurisdiction over the manner of appointing Electors and that these Electors were no more officers of the Federal Government than members of the Legislature when electing United States Senators.

ELECTORS HAVE OWN BALLOT.

Attorney General Will Enjoin the New Law Strictly.

ALBANY, July 28.—Attorney General Carmody issued to-day a statement declaring that he would insist on the carrying out by election officers of the provision of the amended election law requiring separate voting for Presidential Electors. There appears to be a difference of opinion as to whether the voting machines can be made to meet this requirement.

"In view of the conflicting statements that have appeared as to the law in relation to the use of voting machines at the coming Presidential election and the attitude of the Attorney General's office in respect thereto," says the statement, "I desire to say that I have given but one opinion on this entire subject, and that is that there must be a separate ballot provided for Presidential Electors in places where voting machines are used, as well as in places where the voting is by ballot.

"I have not passed upon the question as to whether the voting may be partially by machine and partially by ballot, where the machines cannot be adjusted, so as to allow separate voting for Presidential Electors. This opinion will be adhered to until a different interpretation has been placed upon it by the courts.

"My attention has been called to the fact that those interested in the use of voting machines have obtained legal opinions to the effect that the amendment to the election law does not apply where voting machines are in use.

"I shall insist that this is an erroneous construction of the statute, and election officers will be required to carry out the provisions of the law for separate voting, where voting machines are in use as well as in other places.

"A conference recently was held in New York between the State Superintendent of Elections, the State Voting Machine Commissioners, a representative of a voting machine company, and the Attorney General to consider the adaptability of the machines for carrying out the opinion of the Attorney General that separate ballots must be furnished for Presidential Electors, and that this provision applies as well where machines are in use as where the voting is by ballot. As a result of the meeting a resolution was addressed to the Attorney General as follows:

> Resolved, That it is the sense of this joint conference that the Attorney General of the State be requested to furnish an opinion to determine whether, in voting on the voting machines, by using the words 'Presidential Electors, omitting individual names, within one space, with provision for personal or individual voting by means of a printed slip (as submitted below) which can be pasted in a space provided on the machine, complies with the present election law, as amended.

"The printed slip submitted contains the names of individual Electors.

"It appeared at the conference that there are in use in the State about 1,000 voting machines. Of these about 300 are adaptable to voting separately for Presidential Electors, provided the individual names of the Electors do not have to appear on the face of the machine. About 700 of the machines, it is claimed, cannot be so adjusted.

"The election law provides for the use of the words 'Presidential Electors' on the machine and that a vote for Presidential Electors is a vote for the entire party nominees. There is no provision in the statute for the use of the printed slip with the names of the Electors on, as covered by the resolution sent to the Attorney General."

SHANK WOULD BE GOVERNOR.

With State Produce Control as a Plank in His Platform.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—A special dispatch to The Express from Lilydale, N. Y., says:

Mayor Samuel L. Shank of Indianapolis announced his candidacy for Governor of Indiana to-day.

"I am going to be Governor of Indiana, too," he said.

A large audience was listening to Mayor Shank's address on his work of marketing produce in Indiapalois when he made the announcement. He said that the State must control the market situation to protect the public and the producers. He promised, if elected Governor, to do his best to obtain votes for women.

TARIFF TANGLE STILL ANNOYING CONGRESS

Little Hope for Any of the Bills Becoming Laws Except That Reducing Sugar Duties.

PENROSE PLANS A NEW COUP

May Keep Enough Regular Republicans Away to Let the Democrats Pass Their Wool Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—With three Tariff bills and the excise measure already in conference, Congress seems no closer to a solution of the legislative snarl that it was a month ago. This does not mean that Congress is committed to another month of tariff tinkering, but it does mean that, except for the Sugar bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, the fate of every measure involved is as much in doubt as ever. The President's references to the subject in his speech of acceptance on Thursday may point the way out, but nobody knows yet what he will say.

It does seem almost certain that the Sugar bill in practically the form in which it passed the Senate will be signed by the President. That measure is unincumbered by amendments except the general substitute in rates which the Senate supplied instead of the House drafts. But even those rates are admitted by both parties and all three factions to be lower than the existing law. In the Senate only two Democrats were against the measure. It is simply a question of days before the House, or the House managers, if it goes to conference, decide to accept the Senate substitute or something like it.

But the situation as to the other measures is not so simple. Weeks ago the Steel bill passed the Senate, carrying with it Mr. Penrose's favorite remedy for all tariff evils—the amendment repealing Canadian reciprocity, and imposing a duty of $2.75 a ton on print paper. As a result of that amendment the Steel bill has never even reached a formal conference, and it will not be heard of again this year.

The wool bill is in a still more perplexing tangle. Though the Democratic and regular Republican measures on this subject had to give way to the old La Follette bill of last year, that measure faces the possibility of the sharpest bit of Republican tactics that even Mr. Penrose ever devised. This is nothing less than directing enough regulars to absent themselves from the chamber to permit the Senate Democrats, even at this late stage, to move successfully the acceptance of the House bill. Such a plan, if carried out, would at once kill that bill, as there would be no chance of the President signing it.

But the regulars are beginning to waver in their plan of battle. Mr. La Follette has served notice that he will make a hard fight against such tactics, and though it is not apparent where he will get his strength to force things in the direction he desires, the Republican leaders in their new awakening to the possibility of harmony on tariff matters are not anxious for a fight. They say now that it is possible a real effort will be made to adjust the differences between the two houses.

Such a compromise would, of course, leave the way open for the President to sign the La Follette bill. It could be urged for him that the conferrees were guided by the Tariff Board's report on wool, even if the House committee ignored it and the Senate measure as passed was drafted a year before the report was written. But it is still uncertain that the President will accept it. Indeed, unless it seems probable that something like a wool bill conforming to some idea of the wool report can emerge from conference it is more likely that the regulars will take the bit in their teeth in the old-fashioned way and kill the whole bill by permitting the Democrats to pass their own measure.

The Excise bill has the disadvantage of being considered in general by the President as unconstitutional. But it looks as if he will be saved from vetoing it by the Canadian amendment, which is attached to it. The House, it is thought, will pass no measure carrying that amendment, so that, with the Steel bill, the excise levy will sleep on in a nominal conference for which the conferrees never gather.

CAR SMASHES AUTO; TWO MORTALLY HURT

Continued from Page 1.

in Fifth Avenue. In front of the Duclos touring car, going in the same direction, was an automobile owned by Morgan Olcott of 110 East Sixteenth Street. In front of the Cathedral the cap of the chauffeur blew off, and he stopped the machine suddenly. The Duclos machine crashed into the rear of the Olcott car.

TRAIN HITS AUTO, SIX DEAD.

Two Others Fatally Hurt at Grade Crossing Near Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 28.—Six persons were killed, two were fatally injured, and another hurt when a Lake Shore & Michigan Central train struck an auto containing nine people this afternoon at Alexis, about twelve miles from here.

The dead are Rudolph Cousino, 30, farmer, La Salle, Mich.; Eva Navarre, 20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Navarre, La Pleasant, Mich.; Mrs. Louise Cousino, 30, wife of Lafayette Cousino, La Salle; the 12 and 6-year-old sons and 4-year-old daughter of Rudolph Cousino.

The injured are Lafayette Cousino, 28, farmer, La Salle, taken to hospitals, will die; Mrs. Mamie Cousino, wife of Rudolph Cousino, taken to hospital, will die, and Opal, two-year-old daughter of Lafayette Cousino, taken to hospital, injuries not serious.

The accident happened on a grade crossing where the view of the track was obscured by a cornfield. The occupants of the machine did not see the train until they were directly on the track and it was too late.

AUTO KILLS BROOKLYN MAN.

George H. Smyth Stepped in Front of Sight-Seeing Car at Niagara.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 28.—George H. Smyth, 50, of Brooklyn, was run over and fatally hurt by a sight-seeing automobile at the approach to the Goat Island Bridge this afternoon. The accident happened in full view of several hundred tourists, many of whom were women, and two fainted.

Smyth, who was a bookmaker and had been at the Fort Erie track last week, was walking across the road, when the car came across the bridge and turned toward Prospect Point. Thomas Sexton of Binghamton, the driver of the car, turned to the left to pass back of Smyth, who became confused and turned back to the sidewalk directly in the path of the big machine. He was knocked down and suffered a fractured skull. One wheel passed over his body, injuring him internally. He died just after being admitted to Mount St. Mary's Hospital.

TWO HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Motor Car Runs Into Wagon When Driving Chain Breaks.

Martin W. Taggert of Roselle Park, N. J., lost control of his automobile when one of the driving chains broke in Lincoln Avenue, Grant City, S. I., yesterday afternoon, and his automobile crashed into a wagon driven by Charles Conzersy, a wholesale liquor dealer of 518 Railroad Avenue, Grant City.

The wagon was demolished and Conzersy and his two-year-old daughter Marie Louise were thrown out. The father was badly bruised, and later it was said that he had concussion of the brain. The little girl's face and legs were cut, but she was not injured seriously.

Mr. Taggert helped Conzersy and the little girl into their home nearby and called a physician. Then he gave his name and address to the police and was allowed to go on his way after he had repaired his automobile.

Hurt Getting Out of Auto's Way.

Isaac Klein, a salesman, 22 years old, of 22 Norfolk Street, while riding a bicycle on the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, tried to avoid an automobile and ran his bicycle against a telegraph pole. He pitched forward and struck his head against the curb. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Harper pastor of All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, was in the car and, helped by his chauffeur, picked Klein up and put him in the automobile. He was hurried to the Swedish Hospital, where it was found that Klein was suffering from concussion of the brain and had little chance to recover.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Discard that jaded straw—buy a stylish Young. Prices now 1/3 off. All styles.

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OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

BURNS OUT FOR GOVERNOR.

Mayor of Troy Will Opose Dix for Democratic Nomination.

Friends of Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy, announced yesterday that he was a candidate for Governor this Fall on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Burns is expected to launch his campaign this week, and the announcement will come as a surprise to Gov. Dix and his friends. Gov. Dix is anxious for a renomination, and it is understood that he has the backing of Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall. Mr. Burns's friends, however, have been quietly finding out the sentiment up State, and it is said they have found plenty of evidence that Gov. Dix is not popular with the rank and file of the party there, even if he is the choice of the city leaders.

One of Mayor Burns's strongest backers is Joseph Murphy, son of the late Senator Murphy of Troy and the present Democratic leader of Rensselaer County. Besides being Mayor, Mr. Burns is President of the Troy Security Steel Company and for several years he was President of the Troy Chamber of Commerce. He was elected Mayor last Fall after the city had had a Republican administration for six years. The county up to last Fall had been Republican for fourteen years.

MOTHER WANTS CHILDREN.

Mrs. Marcus Will Take at Least One Daughter with Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. William Elder Marcus, Jr., intends to sell the furnishings of her house in Lloyd Road, in this town, before she departs entirely from Montclair, and it is also asserted that she will endeavor to gain possession of her two small daughters, who are now at the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Elder Marcus, at 206 Upper Mountain Avenue.

Some of her friends assert that an arrangement has been made whereby Mrs. Marcus will take at least one of the children with her when she departs permanently. Mrs. Marcus is now said to be in New York awaiting the completion of her arrangements for departure before sailing for Europe to join her father, James Cocksey.

FIND FUGITIVES OUT WEST.

Detectives Bring C. W. Yates and J. H. Ford from California.

Detectives Leigh and Russo of the District Attorney's office returned last night from California with two prisoners. One of the men is Chester W. Yates, who is said to have helped rob Aaron Bancroft, a broker, in a lobby of the Produce Exchange Building on March 2, 1911.

"Charlie" Ross was sent to Sing Sing for four years and nine months recently for his part in the robbery. Yates was arrested in San Diego, Cal. The detectives, while in Los Angeles, were notified that J. Howard Ford, known to the police as "Doc" Waterbury, had been arrested in San Sebastian, Cal. Ford, it is charged, took Evelyn Roth, a girl under 16 years of age, to a hotel on West Fifty-sixth Street on Nov. 18 last. He was arrested and then jumped his bail. Both Yates and Ford were locked up in the Tombs last night. They will be arraigned in General Sessions to-day.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today, tomorrow, and closing Wednesday

Sale of Men's Suits

¶ This is the last opportunity you will have to enjoy the advantages of this particular sale. It will finish Wednesday night, and it will be a close finish, for the indications are that the present available assortments will vanish before Wednesday is over. Meanwhile, however, the selection continues liberal for the individual, though it may be inadequate for the crowd.

¶ All of our 1912 summer models are included, and as the absorption to date has been pretty evenly distributed in all fabrics, colorings and sizes, we can safely assure you of finding a suit to your liking. All are three garment styles, tailored with soft fronts and light rolling lapels, and tailored exclusively by Saks, which is the briefest way of telling you just how they are tailored.

Formerly $20 $23 $25 $28
at $17

Great Sale beginning today

Men's Summer Underwear

5200 pieces of underwear, formerly priced from 50c to 2.00 per garment, now divided into two lots and marked at 28c and 55c per garment.

¶ We are justified in calling this the greatest underwear sale of the year. It is composed of the residue of our special purchases and sales during the present season. All of these sales were notable for the liberal margin of value over the asking price. All were pronounced successes. All that is left of these sales is 5200 garments —a negligible quantity in comparison with the tens of thousands sold. And the values are, of course, far greater than ever, for we have cut into former sale prices more liberally than in the original offerings, which means gain on gain for you. All we aim to do now is to realize a fraction of the original cost to us.

3564 pieces of Underwear regularly 50c and 75c } 28c

Men's athletic undergarments. Sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers. Made of satin plaid and striped nainsook, plain white or mercerized fancy striped cloths, in blue, lavender and black.

1150 Athletic Garments, mercerized and striped fabrics....................regularly 1.00
125 Half-Silk Knee Drawers......regularly 1.50
71 Union Suits of mercerized pongee cloth............................regularly 2.00
291 Union Suits of ribbed cotton and mercerized lisle..............regularly 1.00 and 2.00
} 55c

Men's Silk Shirts values $5 and $6....today at } 3.85

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¶ Only 420 of these shirts, and at their regular prices of $5 and $6 they have been the best sellers of the season. The limited quantity now available proves that. Nothing finer made in shirts. The silk is of an elaborate quality, known as tub silk, and will keep its lustre and its body always. Designs are colored stripes on white grounds, and the colors will not fade. The values are great, the price is small—and the day is yet young.

Men's Shirts at 1.95
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Silk and Linen Shirts and French Flannel Shirts that are extraordinary values.

¶ 300 silk and linen shirts, some with Russian cords, some with effective stripes, others with figures. All cut a figure in quality. Made with double French cuffs and finished with that care for detail which distinguishes the worth-while from the mediocre.

¶ 400 French Flannel Shirts, in neat striped designs, some with extra collar to match. A few days ago these self-same shirts would have cost you 3.00 and 3.50, and would have been great values at that.

TAFT IN DEFENSE OF HIS NOMINATION

Sanctions Statement by Hilles Showing the Hollowness of Roosevelt's Contests.

FRAUD ON COLONEL'S SIDE

Brought Merely in Hope of Capturing the Convention, Declares Republican Chairman—Committee's Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Taft to-day formally answered Col. Roosevelt's charges of corruption and fraud in connection with the Republican nomination at Chicago by issuing from the White House an elaborate reply covering every contested delegation sent to the Republican Convention. This statement was prepared by Charles D. Hilles, then the President's secretary and now Chairman of the Republican National Committee in charge of the campaign. Its publication clears the way for the President's discussion of campaign issues in his speech of acceptance next Thursday, and also is intended to offset the enthusiasm of the Roosevelt forces before the convening of the Bull Moose Convention in Chicago on Aug. 5.

The statement is the heavy broadside in the fight already begun for the President in Congress. Representatives Mondell of Wyoming and Rodenberg of Illinois have already on the floor of the House maintained that Mr. Taft's nomination was legal, and other speeches will follow in the House and Senate.

To-day's statement itself makes it plain that the President and his advisers do not intend to stand purely on the defensive. In a résumé of the full statement Mr. Hilles declares that the fraud involved in the Chicago Convention rested with the admittedly fraudulent and made-to-order contests worked up by Ormsby McHarg and sponsored by Col. Roosevelt So bald was this attempt to steal the convention, asserts Mr. Hilles, that of the 238 contests at first instituted for purposes of booming the Colonel's candidacy, all but 74 were practically abandoned early in the fight, and were not sustained by the votes even of the straight-out Roosevelt men on the National Committee. It is the remaining 74 contests to which Mr. Hilles devotes his detailed argument.

"The total number of delegates summoned to the convention," says Mr. Hilles's resumé, "was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot, and was declared the nominee. There were instituted against 238 of the delegates regularly elected for Taft contests on behalf of Roosevelt. These contests were avowedly instigated not for the purpose of really securing seats in the convention, not for the purpose of adducing evidence which would lead any respectable court to entertain the contests, but for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt had more votes than he really had as the conventions and primaries were in progress for the selection of delegates.

This is not only a necessary inference from the character of the contests, but it was boldly avowed by the chief editor of the newspaper owned by Mr. Munsey, who has been Mr. Roosevelt's chief financial and newspaper supporter.

"The 238 contests were reduced by abandonment, formal or in substance, to 74. The very fact of these 164 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genuineness and validity of the remainder."

The review of the evidence in the contests embraced in the White House statement is certified to by Victor Rosewater, Chairman of the National Committee at the time of the Chicago Convention, and Thomas H. Devine, Chairman of the Credentials Committee. As an appendix the statement carries in detail the vote in the National Committee on each of the contests, and a statement of the dates of the Taft and Roosevelt conventions in contested States. The object of the latter is to show that the Roosevelt delegates were chosen after the regular conventions had named Taft representatives.

The Merits of the Contests.

Another appendix is the report of the Credentials Committee to the convention. It says:

> As to the merits of these contested cases upon which the committee passed, it should be remembered that the National Committee sat for fifteen days hearing evidence and argument upon them. Out of a total membership of fifty-three only thirteen members of that committee objected to the findings and decisions, and they only with regard to a part of the cases, the action of the committee having been unanimous with regard to a majority of them. The convention declined, by a substantial majority, to reverse the action of the National Committee, and it referred the contested cases to the Committee on Credentials.
>
> When our committee met, rules were adopted by a unanimous vote. No one desiring to make complaint as to the seating of any delegate was prevented from presenting his case. The committee even considered cases which had been decided by a unanimous vote of the National Committee, notably the Indiana case.

In his résumé Mr. Hilles points out that the seventy-four delegates to which the Roosevelt claims were reduced include six at large from Arizona, four at large from Kentucky, four at large from Indiana, six at large from Michigan, eight at large from Texas, and eight at large from Washington, and also two district delegates each from the Ninth Alabama, the Fifth Arkansas, the Thirteenth Indiana, the Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Kentucky, the Third Oklahoma, the Second Tennessee, and from each of nine districts—the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth of Texas.

The contested delegates at large are considered first. Of these cases Mr. Hilles's résumé says:

Arizona.

In the Arizona convention there were 93 votes. All the delegates—six in number—were to be selected at large. The counties were entitled to elect their delegates through their County Committee or by primary. In one county, Maricopa, a majority of the committee decided to select its delegates and a minority to have a primary. In other counties there were some contests, and the State Committee, following the usage of the National Committee, gave a hearing to all contestants in order to make up the temporary roll. There was a clear majority of the Taft delegates among the uncontested delegates. The committee made up the temporary roll, and then there was a bolt, 64 remaining in the hall and 25 withdrawing therefrom. The case of the Taft majority was so clear that it is difficult to understand why a contest was made.

Indiana.

In Indiana the four Taft delegates at large were elected in a State Convention to which Marion County, in which Indianapolis is situate, was entitled to 128 votes. A primary was held in Indianapolis, at which Taft polled 6,000 and Roosevelt 1,400 votes. This gave Taft 106 delegates in the State Convention from Marion County, and if they were properly seated, the control of the convention by a large majority was conceded to Taft. Attempt was made to impeach the returns from Marion County by charges of fraud and repeating. These charges were of a general character, without specification, except as to one ward out of fifteen wards, and then the impeaching witness admitted he could not claim fraud enough to change the result in that ward. The National Committee upon which there were fifteen anti-Taft men rejected the Roosevelt contestants and gave the Taft delegates their seats by a unanimous vote. Senator Borah and Frank B. Kellogg, both Roosevelt men, made speeches in explaining the votes, in which they said that the case turned wholly on the Marion County primary, and as there was no evidence to impeach the result certified, the title of the Taft delegates was clear. This is the convention whose proceedings called forth such loud charges of theft and fraud from Mr. Roosevelt.

Kentucky.

In Kentucky a contest was filed against only three of the four delegates at large. The fourth Taft delegate's seat was uncontested. The three contestants admitted they were not elected by the convention which sent the Taft delegates or by any other. They only contended that if the Roosevelt forces had had a majority they would have been elected. There were 2,356 delegates summoned to the convention by its call. There were 449 of these whose seats were contested. If all of these had been conceded to Roosevelt it would have made the Roosevelt vote 297 votes less than a majority. The appeal to the Committee of Credentials from the decision of the National Committee was abandoned, as it ought to have been.

Michigan.

In Michigan the State convention had in it about 1,200 delegates. There were only two counties in dispute or contest. One was Wayne County, in which Detroit is situated, and the other was Calhoun County. The evidence left no doubt that the Taft men carried by a very large majority Wayne County, but it was immaterial whether this was true or not, because, leaving out both Wayne County and Calhoun County, the only counties in contest, the Taft delegates outnumbered by several hundred the Roosevelt delegates, and they had a clear majority out of the total number of votes that should have been in the convention. The contest was so weak as to hardly merit recital.

Texas.

In Texas there were 249 counties, of which 4 have no county government. The 245 counties under the call of the convention were allowed to have something over 1,000 delegates representing them, who were given authority to cast 248 votes. Of the 245 counties, there were 99 counties in which the total Republican vote was but 2,000, in 14 of which there were no Republican voters, in 27 of which there were less than ten each, and in none of which was there any Republican organization, and in none of which had a primary or convention been held. It was shown that Col. Cecil Lyon, to whom had been assigned as referee the disposition of the patronage of the National Republican Administration for ten years in the State, had been in the habit of controlling the Republican State Convention by securing from two Federal officeholders in each of these 99 counties a certificate granting a proxy to Col. Lyon, or a friend of his, to represent the county, as if regularly conferred by a Republican county organization. The National Committee and the Committee on Credentials and the Convention, after the fullest investigation, decided that these 99 counties in which the Republican vote was so small, and in which there was no Republican Party, no convention, no primary, no organization, was not the proper source for a proxy to give a vote equal to that to be cast by the other 146 counties, in which there was a Republican organization, and in which primaries or conventions were held.

The two committees therefore held such ninety-nine proxies to be illegal and not the basis of proper representation. The two tribunals that heard the case decided that they should deduct the 99 votes from the total of 245 and give the representation to those who controlled the majority of the remainder. The remainder was 152 votes, and out of that the Taft men had carried 89 counties, having 90 votes. This gave to the Taft men a clear majority in the State convention, and with it 8 delegates at large.

Washington.

The contest in Washington turned on the question whether the Taft delegates appointed by the County Committee in King County, in which Seattle is situated, were duly elected to the convention, or whether a primary, which was subsequently held, and at which Roosevelt delegates were elected, was properly called, so that its result was legal. Under the law the County Committee had the power to decide whether it would select the delegates directly or should call a primary. In some counties of the State one course was pursued and in other counties the other. In King County the committee consisted of 250 men, the majority of whom were for Taft, and that majority, acting through its Executive Committee, selected the Taft delegates to the State convention. Meantime, the City Council of Seattle had redistricted the city. It before had 250 precincts. Now, substantially, the same territory was divided up into 381 precincts. The Chairman of the County Committee was a Roosevelt man. He had been given authority by general resolution to fill vacancies occurring in the committee. A general meeting of the committee had been held after the City Council had directed the redistricting of the city, in which it was resolved, the Chairman not dissenting, that representatives could not be selected to fill the 131 new precincts until an election was held in September, 1912. Thereafter, and in spite of this conclusion, the Chairman assumed the right by his appointment to add to the existing committee 131 precinct committeemen, and with these voting in the committee it is claimed that a primary was ordered. There was so much confusion in the meeting that this is doubtful. However, the fact is that the Taft men protested against any action by a committee so constituted, on the ground that the Chairman had no authority to appoint the 131 new committeemen.

They refused to take part in the primary, and so did the La Follette men. The newspapers reported the number of votes in the primary to be something over 3,000. The Roosevelt Committee showed by affidavit the number to be 6,000 out of a usual total Republican vote of 75,000. The action of the Chairman of the committee in attempting to add 131 precinct men to the old committee was, of course, beyond his power. The resolution authorizing him to fill vacancies of course applied only to those places which became vacant after they had been filled, and clearly did not apply to 131 new precincts. It could not in the nature of things apply to a change from the old system to a complete new system of precincts created by the City Council, because if they were to be filled the entire number of 381 new precincts different from the old must be filled. One system could not be made into the other by a mere additional appointment of 131 committeemen. No lawyer will say that such action by the committee thus constituted was legal. Therefore, the action which the lawful committee of 250 took in electing Taft delegates, who made a majority in the State Convention, was the only one which could be recognized as valid.

Consideration of the contested district delegates then follows:

Alabama.

The Ninth Alabama contest turned on the question whether the Chairman of a district committee had power to fill vacancies, whether a committeeman who had sent his resignation to take effect only in case he was not present, being present, should be prevented from acting as committeeman, and, third, on the identity of another committeeman. The written resolution under which the right of the Chairman to appoint to vacancies was claimed showed on its face that the specific authority was written in in different writing and different colored pencil between the lines. A number of affidavits were filed by committeemen who were present when the resolution was passed to show that the resolution contained no such authority. This gave rise to a question of fact, upon which a very large majority of both the National Committee and the Committee on Credentials held that the lead pencil insertion was a forgery, that the Chairman did not have the authority, therefore, to appoint to the vacancies, and therefore the action of his committee was not valid. This made it necessary to reject the contests. The committee decided that two other issues of fact before them in favor of the Taft contention, although the first decision was conclusive.

Arkansas.

In the Fifth Arkansas the question was one of the identity of one faction or the other as the Republican Party. This convention followed the example of the convention of 1908 in holding that what was known as the Redding faction was not the Republican Party, that it was a defunct organization, and had only acquired life at the end of each four years for the purpose of using it in the National Convention. The contestants were therefore rejected. It was shown that the other, or Taft, had been in active existence as the Republican Party, had nominated a local ticket, and had run a Congressman.

California.

The Fourth California presented this question: Under the State law the delegation, two from each district, was elected on a general ticket in a group of twenty-six. Each delegate might either express his Presidential preference or agree to vote for the Presidential candidate receiving the highest number in the State. In the Fourth district the two candidates from that district on the Taft ticket expressed a preference for Taft, but did not agree to vote for the candidate having the highest State vote. These Taft delegates in the Fourth District received a majority of 200 more than the Roosevelt delegates in that district. The National call forbade any law or the acceptance of any law which prevented the election of delegates by districts. In other words, the call of the National Convention was at variance with the State law. The State law sought to enforce the State unit rule, and required the whole twenty-six delegates to be voted for all over the State, assigning two to each district on the ticket, to abide the State-wide election, while the Republican National Convention has insisted on the unit of the district since 1880. That has been the party law. This convention recognized the party law and held it to be more binding than that of the State law, and allowed the two delegates who had received in the Fourth District a vote larger than their two opponents assigned to that district, to become delegates in the convention.

This was clearly lawful, for a State has no power to limit or control the basis of representation of a voluntary National party in a National Convention. The fact that President Taft by telegram approved all the twenty-six delegates as representing him is said to be an estoppel against his claiming the election of two of those delegates in their Fourth District. What is there inconsistent in his approving the candidacy of all his delegates and the election of two of them? Why should he be thus estopped to claim that part of the law was inoperative because in conflict with the call of the convention?

Indiana.

In the Thirteenth Indiana there was no question about the victory of the Taft men, because the Temporary Chairman representing the Taft side was conceded to have been elected by one-half a vote more than the Roosevelt candidate. This one-half vote extended through the riotous proceedings, and although it was not as wide as a barn door, it was enough. The Chairman put the question as to electing the Taft delegates, and after continuous objection lasting three hours, declared the vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus prevented a roll call and then bolted.

Kentucky.

In the Seventh Kentucky District the total vote of the convention was 145. There were contests from four counties involving 95 votes. According to the rules of the party in Kentucky, where two sets of credentials are presented, those delegates whose credentials are approved by the County Chairman are entitled to participate in the temporary organization. On the temporary roll the Taft Chairman was elected by 98 votes, and 47 votes were cast for the Roosevelt candidate. The Committee on Credentials was then appointed, consisting of one member named by each county delegation. The majority report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the convention, no delegation whose seats were contested being permitted to vote on its own case. As soon as the majority report of the Credentials Committee had been adopted the Roosevelt forces bolted. There was not the slightest reason for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt delegates.

The Eighth Kentucky District was composed of ten counties, having 163 votes, of which 82 were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in 5 of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer County, no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates 84 votes, or 2 more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention, there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chicago.

Oklahoma.

In the Third Oklahoma District the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the Congressional Committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The Chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt man, and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking action. The Chairman was removed and another substituted, and thereupon the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the Congressional Committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly selected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was simply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

Tennessee.

In the Second Tennessee District there were 59 delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were 49 contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the 49 refused to abide the decision of the Committee on Credentials, and withdrew, leaving 59 uncontested delegates. These 59 delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests, and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity therefore of their title.

Texas.

The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these, the First District was composed of 11 counties, each county having one vote, except Cass County, which had two. The Executive Committee, composed of one representative from each county, made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seated both delegates with one-half vote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them 10¼ votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing 1¾ votes bolted the regular convention, and held a rump meeting. The National Committee by unanimous vote decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

In the Second Texas District there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions, and one county to have no delegate present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the Committee on Credentials was accepted upon roll call and then the representatives of the five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump convention. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees, which retired and made their reports, which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the National Convention, and certified their election in due form to the National Committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

The Fourth Texas District consists of five counties, each having one vote in the District Convention under the call. One county, Rains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contesting delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the Congressional Executive Committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago Convention. The Congressional Convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The National Committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

Dallas County's Vote.

The Fifth District of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque, and Rockwall Counties. Dallas County cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the Congressional Convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas County, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the District Committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The Chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new Chairman and a new Secretary, appointed a Committee on Credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill County and the adoption of the minority report of the District Committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the National Convention were thereupon elected by a vote of 8 to 3. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the National Convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas County, 2,068; Ellis, 594; Hill, 414; Bosque, 266; Rockwell, 38. Both the National Committee and the Committee on Credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

What Happened in Galveston.

The Seventh Congressional District of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto, and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto, and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas, County Chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Col. Lyon assumed to appoint Chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The convention met in Galveston. The Executive Committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The Executive Committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The Executive Committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the Executive Committee, a delegate from Houston County and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the National Committee, and the Credentials Committee.

In the Eighth Congressional Convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the Executive Committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the Executive Committee, but did not have a majority in the convention which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and a half votes and Roosevelt two and a half votes. This resulted in the election of Taft delegates, who were seated by both the National Committee and the Credentials Committee.

Took His Orders from Col. Lyon.

In the Ninth District the District Committee was called by Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee, and not by the Chairman. The Chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the National Convention must be elected in the State Convention; that Col. Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The District Committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The District Convention was called on the 15th of May. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called, the Chairman of the District Committee changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 17. This committee called a Congressional convention to be held on the 18th of May. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems, therefore, to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

In the Tenth District the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the District Committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy intrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted and left the hall, and immediately in the same building organized another convention, which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held, a permanent organization effected, the report of the Committee on Resolutions adopted, and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a flagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The National Committee sustained the title by a practically unanimous vote.

The San Antonio Convention.

In the Fourteenth District there were fifteen counties. When the Executive Committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll, there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committeeman from Kendall County, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by Postmasters and one by an Assistant Postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an Executive Committee either for the State or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar County which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was 67, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was 37½; the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt, 28½; not voting, 1. The Taft delegation was, therefore, seated at Chicago.

Indisputable, Says Hilles.

In conclusion Mr. Hilles says:

> The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests.
>
> If those tribunals acted in good faith, a mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts shows that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 160 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case, and to asseverate without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were as fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

As appendices the statement carried the majority and minority reports of the Credentials Committee on each of the contests.

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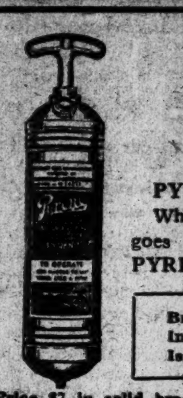

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More Than 300 Parlor Suites, in Nearly 100 Styles.
Nearly 600 Pieces of Chamber Furniture—Dressers, Chiffoniers, Tables, &c., in at Least 100 Styles.
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The average reduction is fully a third—perhaps more. Every piece of furniture in our stock has suffered a reduction. We shall not have a "regular" price during the whole month of August.

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The Use of Hard Coal on the NEW JERSEY CENTRAL enables passengers on the one hour and fifty minute Philadelphia flyers to enjoy the scenery with the comfort and coolness that come from OPEN WINDOWS.

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8 A. M. to 6 P. M. from Liberty St. 10 minutes of the hour from W. 23rd St. Other fast trains 7 A. M., 7-8-9-10 P. M., all with parlor cars, and at midnight with sleepers.

DINING CARS AT DINING HOURS

THE TIMES'S DAILY CABLE DISPATCHES

FRENCH PRESIDENT SMOKES:

Arouses Press Comment by Habit His Predecessors Gave Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—"Should the President of the Republic smoke?" asks the Gaulois. The question is raised by the fact that M. Fallières has been seen smoking a pipe in the Elysée Palace.

More than one President in the past has relinquished the smoking habit on his accession to Presidential dignity. M. Thiers asked the members of his suite to adjure tobacco, the effect of which, he said, was to dull the mind. Marshal MacMahon, at one time an inveterate pipe smoker, could not tolerate the smell of tobacco after coming into office. His successor, Jules Grevy, held that money was not made to end in smoke, and was a non-smoker on economic principles. The ill-starred Carnot abhorred tobacco, while Casimir Perier considered smoking unaesthetic. Felix Faure was a great cigar smoker.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN AT POINT OF DEATH

All Hope Is Abandoned and Imperial Princes Are Called to Palace.

COLLAPSED IN AFTERNOON

Stimulants Fail to Help Him—Temperature High, Heart Weak, Breathing Shallow.

TOKIO, Monday, July 29.—The condition of the Emperor of Japan is such as to cause all hope of his recovery to be abandoned. From dawn he has been unconscious. An examination by the Court physicians at 6 o'clock in the morning disclosed a high temperature, weak and rapid pulse, and shallow respiration, which was greatly accelerated from the previous night.

At 6 o'clock the official bulletin gave the pulse as 120 and respiration 48. At 9 o'clock his pulse had increased to 130 and was extremely weak and irregular.

The critical condition of the Emperor was announced in a bulletin last evening, and all the imperial Princes were summoned to the palace. The physicians employed artificial measures to prolong life, but the injection of stimulants seemed to be of little avail. The temperature rose from 100 to 102.3, which, with the increased heart action and shallow breathing, indicated that the Emperor could not for long withstand the calls upon his strength.

The Crown Prince and the Princes of the imperial family, the members of the Cabinet, and Councillors remained at the palace throughout the night. The Ministers gathered in a room adjoining the sick chamber. The Empress retained her post at the bedside. Her unremitting vigil commands admiration everywhere.

Throughout the night diplomats and officials visited the palace. The American Ambassador, Charles Page Bryan, called at midnight.

A great multitude of people gathered in the outside park, praying and crying. The noise of their wooden clogs on the loose pebbles in the roadways was audible within the palace itself.

Since July 19, the date of the first serious attack, the Emperor has been in a critical condition, and his life has been maintained only by the use of injections, oxygen, and hot and cold packs. Reports from the sick room on several occasions brought hope to the people that the life of the Emperor might be prolonged, but the physicians issued a warning that a considerable period of time would have to elapse before assurances could be given regarding the outcome of the disease from which he was suffering.

The collapse of the Emperor became noticeable yesterday afternoon. An official bulletin announced that his pulse and respiration had become so irregular that it was impossible to take a count. The cramp had also developed in the arms and legs, and the injections of medicine were proving wholly ineffective. It was recognized then that the Emperor was sinking rapidly.

The manner in which the public has been taken into confidence by the officials regarding the Emperor's condition is an entirely new phase, and is much appreciated. One of the most prominent writers and a high authority on the history of Japan says that in 2,500 years the nation was never so close to the Emperor.

There is some indication of discontent with the attending physicians who are charged with adhering too closely to the convention surrounding the person of his Majesty, but prominent physicians outside the Court believe that everything possible has been done of late, though possibly in the earlier stages of the disease the Court physicians, who are of the old school, hesitated to place too strict injunctions upon the Emperor.

The authorities are urging the people not to neglect their business or the necessary activities of life. As a result, except for the theatres and musical entertainments, the life of the city moves almost normally, but there is a perceptible depression among even the lowest subjects.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Prince Katsura started on his return trip to Japan to-night. He has been here for a week, and intended to make an extensive tour of other capitals. He is returning home on account of the critical illness of the Emperor.

MORE POWER FOR THE SULTAN

Turkey's Grand Vizier Proposes to Let Him Dissolve Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 29.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Times says:

"To-morrow the Grand Vizier will submit his programme to the Chamber. Should he obtain a vote of confidence he will propose an additional article to the Constitution, empowering the Sultan to dissolve the Parliament in exceptional circumstances.

"There is reason to believe that the Chamber will reject the proposal of the Grand Vizier, who has been informed by the most exalted authority that the Sultan will intrust him with the formation of the next Cabinet. This will be precisely similar to the present Ministry, which will resign.

"A second rejection of the proposal by the Chamber will entail the dissolution of Parliament, in accordance with Article 35, as soon as it is passed by the Senate."

ROYAL ACADEMY ROBBED.

Three Miniatures Stolen from Their Cases on Saturday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The Royal Academy authorities are perturbed over the theft on Saturday of three miniatures painted by Mrs. Frank Eastman. The thieves, who escaped, opened a locked case in which the miniatures were kept by removing the pins from the hinges.

The Times says the theft of "La Gioconda" from the Louvre should have called the attention of the Royal Academy authorities to the ease with which pictures could be stolen.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO GIVE IN.

Transport Workers Repudiate Their Leaders' Advice to Go to Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The week-end has witnessed a dramatic development in the London Transport Workers' strike.

There was a general feeling of relief when it was announced on Saturday that the Strike Committee had recommended the strikers to resume work immediately, as the conflict, which has lasted ten weeks, has involved both sides in heavy losses and has caused great privations to the strikers' families.

To-day, however, this feeling of satisfaction received a rude shock. A meeting of some 30,000 strikers in Southwark Park repudiated their leaders and rejected their recommendation. They decided not to return to work until the masters had conceded their demands.

OLD CARPET WORTH $20,000.

Piece of Gobelin Had Been Used as a Splash Cloth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 28.—An art expert visiting Baron Jarmy, a member of the Hungarian Parliament living at Budapest, recently, discovered that an old piece of carpet which was used as a splash cloth over a washstand was a piece of Gobelin tapestry dating from the fourteenth century. It was still in a good state of preservation in spite of the use to which it had been put.

He offered Baron Jarmy $600 for it, but the Baron, becoming suspicious, had it valued, and learned that it was worth $20,000. The British Museum has asked for the first chance to bid for the tapestry.

DENIES JAPAN'S STATEMENT.

Terauche Plot, Declares Korean, Not Connected with Murder of Ito.

Seek Hun Kimm, President of the New York Korean Patriotic Society, sent a telegram yesterday to Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, declaring false the statement given out on the authority of his Government, that the recent attempt on the life of Count Terauche in Korea was a result of the conspiracy which a few years ago led to the attacks on Prince Ito and D. W. Stevens. This is his telegram:

> Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador, Washington, D. C.:
>
> Your declaration that the alleged conspiracy against the life of Count Terauche is the working of the same plot that resulted in the murder of Prince Ito and Dr. D. W. Stevens and the attempted assassination of Yi Won Yong several years ago is without foundation of truth. The confessions of the present prisoners were extorted after barbarous tortures inflicted by Japanese officials at Seoul.
>
> The crimes of several years ago, as you are well aware, were committed by individuals known by Koreans not to have been working in concert, and the scenes of the crimes were far separated.
>
> I ask the Japanese Government through you to instruct the court at Seoul not to make use of the extorted confessions. If they are used Japan will stand convicted in the eyes of the civilized world.
>
> SEEK HUN KIMM.

"Korea is being oppressed and her people brutally treated," said Mr. Kimm. "Her policemen extort confessions by torture and much of this ill feeling on the part of the Japanese is because Korea is a Christian Nation. Take the case of the recent conspiracy against Count Terauche when arrests were made. The prisoners were tortured until they signed confessions. And if these are to be used against them and others, it will be a crying shame and one which will mark Japan as being far from the civilized nation she would have the world believe."

A PLAY ALL TO HIMSELF.

Wealthy American Buys Out All Seats at English Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The Grand Opera House at Scarborough, seating over 1,400, was bought up on Saturday night by a wealthy American visitor, who wished to have a performance of one of Bernard Shaw's plays entirely to himself.

Gen. Woodford Recovers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who has been seriously ill in Kent County, will arrive in London to-morrow.

DRINK EL-BART DRY GIN.
"Keep as cool as a cucumber."—Adv.

LINER SINKS COLLIER; TURNS BACK TO PORT

Empress of Britain Cuts Helvetia in Two in a Fog on the St. Lawrence.

CREW RESCUED IN BOATS

Forepeak of Liner Full of Water, She Returns Slowly to Quebec—Transfers Passengers to Pretorian.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 28.—In a dense fog in the lower St. Lawrence, ten miles west of Fame Point, where the river widens into the Gulf, the Canadian Pacific Railway liner the Empress of Britain ran into the collier Helvetia, bound from Sydney to Montreal. The collier was sunk, but her crew of thirty men were saved by the liner. The Empress of Britain had her bows stove in and her fore compartments filled with water. She was outward bound with 720 passengers, and is returning to Quebec under easy steam for repairs.

The collision occurred at 4:46 yesterday afternoon, but nothing was known of it till to-day, when Capt. Murray of the Empress sent a few particulars to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. As far as is as yet known, the Helvetia tried to cross the bows of the liner in a dense fog. This occurred about 325 nautical miles below Quebec, between Fame Point and Cape Magdalen.

The Helvetia was struck amidship, the steel prow of the Empress cutting her almost in two, and she sank within a few minutes. There was a scene of confusion aboard the liner immediately after the collision, the passengers, alarmed by the shock, rushing on deck and peering through the fog in alarm.

The crew of the Empress was at once called to quarters and it was found that there was no immediate danger, although the Empress's bows were stove in and her forepeak was rapidly filling. Fortunately the liner's bows were so much higher than the deck of the Helvetia that her crew's quarters were not injured. The damage was confined to the lower decks, so that no lives were lost.

Boats were at once lowered from the Empress to rescue the thirty members of the crew of the Helvetia. The coal boat was apparently cut almost in two by the sharp prow of the liner and she sank in deep water in a few minutes. All her crew was picked up by boats from the Empress of Britain and brought safely aboard the liner.

As soon as possible after the collision the Empress was headed back to Quebec by Capt. Murray at the rate of about eight knots an hour. This slow rate was preserved to prevent too much pressure on her damaged bows.

This afternoon a message was received from Capt. Murray stating that the Empress was then off Father Point. On her way up the river she met the Allan liner Pretorian, and transferred the mails and a number of her first class and other passengers to that vessel. Wireless dispatches, however, this evening, did not state how many passengers had been thus shifted, and probably many will be brought back to Quebec.

It is not expected that the Empress will reach Quebec before noon on Monday. In her crippled condition, it is thought that she will probably anchor at La Traverse for the night, the current there being very swift and the navigation difficult. She will proceed toward Quebec this morning with the tide.

The wrecking tug Lord Strathcona and the Canadian Pacific tug Cruiser have been sent to meet the liner and escort her in, though no fears are expressed for her safety.

The Empress of Britain is a twin ship to the Empress of Ireland, which are the largest vessels of the Canadian Pacific Railway's ocean fleet. She is one of the few vessels coming to the River St. Lawrence of such draft that they are unable to come up as far as Montreal. She is of 14,189 tons gross register, and was built in Glasgow in 1905.

The collier Helvetia, which was sunk in the collision, was practically a new vessel. She was built only a year ago at Newcastle, and was 375 feet in length and 4,975 tons register. She was designed for the St. Lawrence coal trade, but she made Liverpool her home port.

PENSION FOR FABRE.

France Grants Him $400 a Year, Though He Protests He's Not Poor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government has granted Henri Fabre a literary pension of $400 a year. The family of Fabre are much upset at the reports of their alleged poverty, and protest that the reports are utterly without foundation. Mlle. Fabre, the savant's daughter, explained to the Matin correspondent that as a consequence of the upset caused by a recent death in the family there was delay in the payment of taxes, but asked if that was any reason for saying that the family were too poor to pay their taxes.

The Matin correspondent found Fabre at luncheon. "People insist that I am dying of hunger," he said, peeling a peach, "but look! So long as I have, as at present, beautiful fruit, bread, my old Cognac, and my pipe, I shall not think myself unhappy."

SASSOON SETS UP TRUSTS.

His Son Will Not Get His Principal Till He Is 30—No Charitable Bequests

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The will of Sir Edward Sassoon, after the payment of certain bequests, leaves three-fourths of the residue of the property in trust to pay his son $60,000 a year until he is of the age of 30, when the capital and the accumulations of income will be transferred to him.

One-fourth of the property left in trust is to pay Sir Edward's daughter an annuity of $30,000.

Sir Edward Sassoon in his will says that he has made no bequests for charitable purposes, first, because he intended to give during his lifetime; secondly, as a protest against the impolitic, prohibitive legacy duty prescribed on charitable legacies.

He impresses on his children the "necessity of avoiding all extravagance or gambling," and strictly enjoins his executors that under no circumstances is the coffin containing his cremated ashes to be buried.

PRISON TERM FOR ROYALIST.

Portuguese Leader Has Alternative of Deportation for Twenty Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, July 28.—Capt. Dom Joao de Almeida, representative of Dom Miguel, and one of the chiefs of the royalists who were captured during the recent incursion, was sentenced yesterday to six years' imprisonment, to be followed by deportation for ten years to a Portuguese colony, or, as an alternative, to deportation for twenty years.

Ascends Mount Kolomoi.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The London Times learns that the ascent of Mount Kolomoi, known as the Kashmiri Matterhorn, was successfully achieved on June 28 by Dr. Ernest Neve and Lieut. Mason. This is the first time the actual summit, 16,200 feet high, has been reached.

Son Born to German Duchess.

EISENACH, Germany, July 28.—A son was born to-day to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst and Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen were married in 1910 and have one daughter, born in 1911.

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Perhaps $5.
Perhaps $8 or $10.
Thousands of men's suits now at markdown prices.
Including plain blue and black serges—always popular.
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Save on!
Shirts at bargain prices too.
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Thousands reduced to $1.15, $1.35, $1.85.

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Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

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If you are willing to be entertained to the limit by the best all-round magazine in the world, get the August number of

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

and just dig into it anywhere. You will emerge satisfied and happy and much obliged to us for the suggestion.

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If our Great-Grandmothers could see TRUSO Half-Hose, they would whistle with amazement.

The same service as the heavy, coarse kind they used to spend hours knitting and darning—but what a change to comfort and beauty.

They're Silk—

And Fifty Cents the Pair.

At Regal Shoe Stores Everywhere.

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Quality that DEFIES Comparison; prices that WELCOME it.
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Three ★★★ Star
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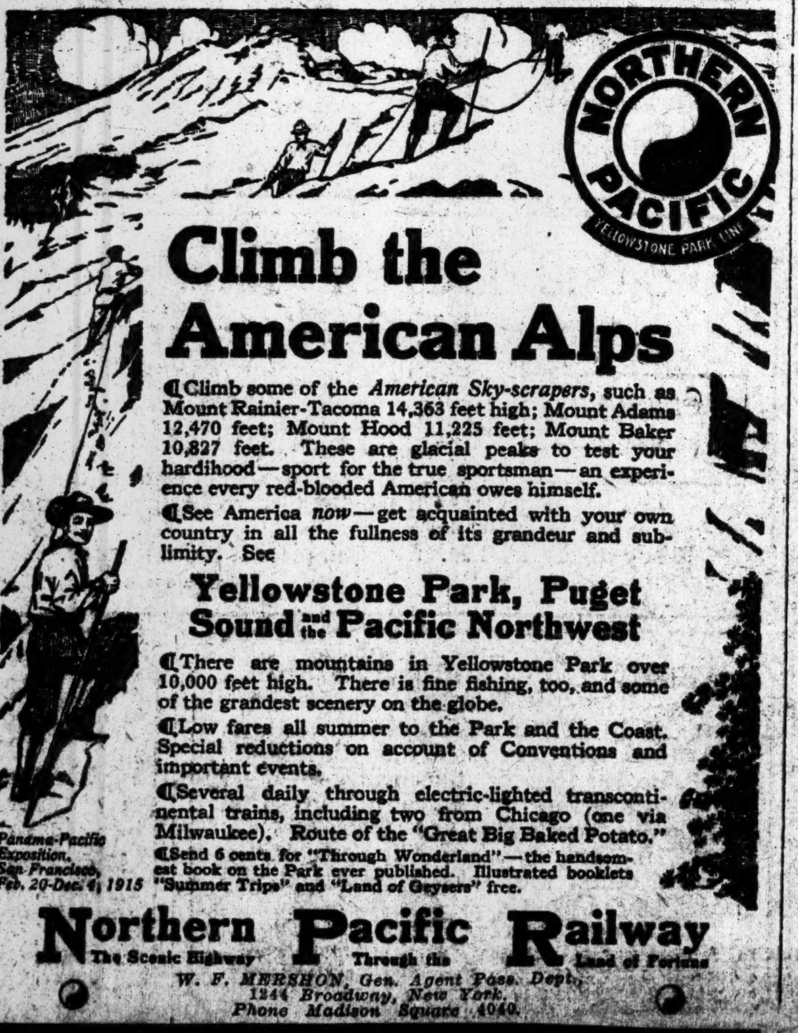
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Climb some of the *American Sky-scrapers*, such as Mount Rainier-Tacoma 14,363 feet high; Mount Adams 12,470 feet; Mount Hood 11,225 feet; Mount Baker 10,827 feet. These are glacial peaks to test your hardihood—sport for the true sportsman—an experience every red-blooded American owes himself.

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There are mountains in Yellowstone Park over 10,000 feet high. There is fine fishing, too, and some of the grandest scenery on the globe.

Low fares all summer to the Park and the Coast. Special reductions on account of Conventions and important events.

Several daily through electric-lighted transcontinental trains, including two from Chicago (one via Milwaukee). Route of the "Great Big Baked Potato."

Send 6 cents for "Through Wonderland"—the handsomest book on the Park ever published. Illustrated booklets "Summer Trips" and "Land of Geysers" free.

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at No. 11 West 34th Street, adjoining McCreery's, opposite Waldorf-Astoria.
Reasonable terms.

Beginning This Monday Morning

Last Three Days OF THE July Clearance Sale At GIMBELS

¶ Some of the richest nuggets of this whole Clearance Month will be discovered during these three days, in the final rush to clear stocks before inventory.

¶ We told all the news yesterday that we could crowd into the papers; but much is left for you to discover for yourselves—each floor has its pleasant surprises. Come as early as you can.

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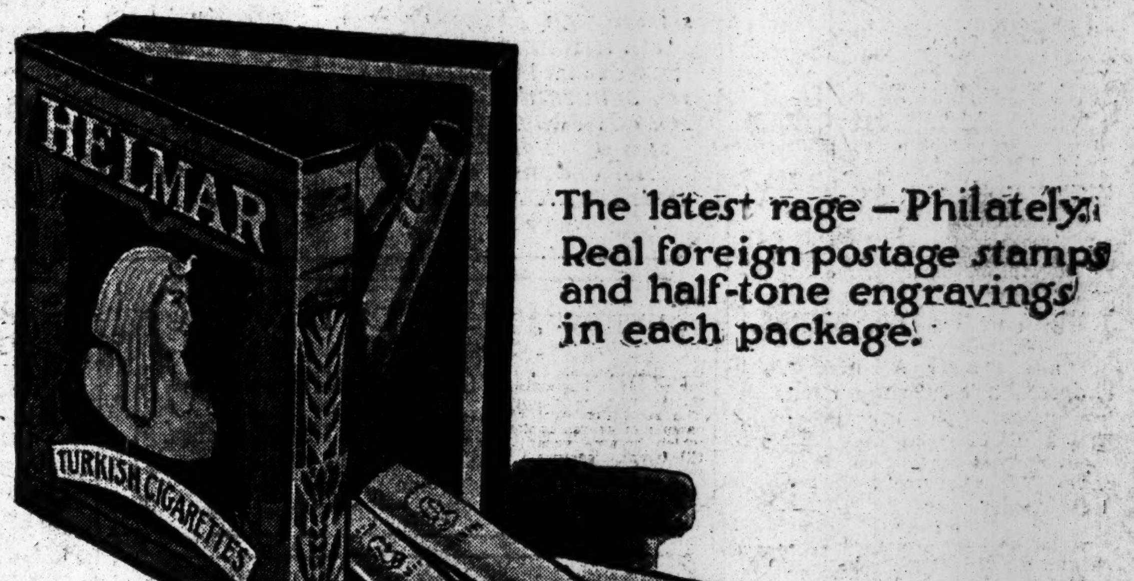

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Real foreign postage stamps and half-tone engravings in each package.

ENTHUSIASM?
Talk to a man who smokes Helmars.

HELMAR
The Superb
10 Cents.

S. ANARGYROS MAKER

GAYNOR PRAISES OHIO COMPENSATION LAW

Regrets That New York Statute for Workmen's Insurance Was Upset by Courts.

NOT AFRAID OF SOCIALISM

And Wants Political Parties to Make More of an Issue of the Subject, He Writes.

In a letter to William C. Archer of Columbus, Ohio, Mayor Gaynor announces that he is in favor of adopting a stringent workmen's compensation act. Secretary Archer sent the Mayor a copy of the act passed in Ohio this year, which the Mayor says is a model of its kind and one of the best in existence, but he doubts if the courts will uphold it. This is the Mayor's letter:

Office of the Mayor.
New York, July 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Archer: I am much indebted to you for sending me the workmen's compensation act passed in Ohio this year. The provisions in it requiring the creation of a State insurance fund, by means of a tax on employers and employes, based on the aggregate wages paid by each manufactory or establishment, to pay for injuries and deaths of employes by accidents in their work, create an admirable system. Nearly all the Governments of the world outside of this country have some similar law for the benefit of employes. It is an old thing in Europe. Every European nation has such a law except Turkey and some States of Switzerland, and throughout the world we find similar laws as a rule. Prussia had one as early as 1847, I think. In this country we lag behind the world in this just and humane matter. I doubt if any Government has a better law on the subject than this newest one of all which you have passed in Ohio. But will the courts knock it over, as the highest court in this State did with the very moderate one we passed in this State as a beginning three years ago? People are beginning to see that social and economic justice requires that we have these laws. The industrial workers should be paid for the injuries which they receive in their work, and the dependents of those killed should be likewise paid. It is easy to accumulate a fund for this purpose by a light tax on employers and employes. In England the employers are taxed for a part, the employes for a part, and general taxation makes up the remainder of the fund. Russia has a model law on the subject. I think the recent English one is modeled on the Russian one, but you are more competent on that head than I am.

I suppose you know that here in this city we are empowered in our discretion to retire on an old age pension all old persons who have been in the city employment for thirty years. We also have old age pension laws for several of our departments. For example, our street cleaners have a pension fund out of which they are paid a permanent yearly sum after they are retired from the employment of the city on account of old age or physical or mental disability. And we are soon to have such a law for all of our city employes. Why should not the same rule apply to all industrial workers as well as to those who work for the city of New York or other cities? I hope the time is fast approaching when that will be so. It has been voluntarily established by some railroads and large industrial establishments. Those of us who ventured to say a word in favor of such things a few years ago were denounced as socialists and anarchists, used as words of opprobrium, especially by newspapers and people who do not know what socialism is. Let them call it anything they like. Distributive justice requires that it shall come to pass. The old workers should not be turned out to die or live in distress or go to the poorhouse, nor should the maimed or hurt.

It is very gratifying to learn from you that the Manufacturers' Association of the United States have passed a resolution favoring the passage of such laws. Such a system cannot hurt them. It would relieve them of all lawsuits for accidents, and of the large payments they are now making to casualty companies to insure them against such accidents. Would the tax on them for such a system be larger than the premiums they are now paying the casualty companies? More than that, the tax would not really fall on them. It would go into the cost of production, the same as the insurance premiums they are now paying, and be paid in the end by the whole community in the price they would pay for the articles produced. And the tax would increase that price by so small a decimal that it would be scarcely noticable, if at all.

I notice that both political parties kept aloof from this matter in their platforms this year. But all the same, it is one uppermost in the minds of the people of this country to-day, and they will attend to it. They do not propose to lag behind the whole world in distributive justice. General prosperity does not depend alone on the amount of the total product of industry, but more yet on a just division of such product among all who helped to produce it, whether by physical work or mental work, or both, or by furnishing capital. Sincerely yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

WILLIAM C. ARCHER, Esq.,
Secretary State Liability Board of Awards, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Archer is the Secretary of State Liability Board of Awards which is charged with administering the new law in Ohio.

CARING FOR 43,000 BABIES.

City and Charity Agencies' Work Cutting Down the Death Rate.

Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department, in a report made public yesterday, declared that 349 babies under a year old died in the greater city last week as against 375 during the corresponding week of a year ago. So far this year 456 fewer babies have died than up to this time last year.

This great gain in baby saving is due to the record made in Manhattan Borough, where there are 508 fewer deaths so far this year than last. Brooklyn is still behind its record of last year by 33 deaths, and the Bronx by 41 deaths. Queens has 41 fewer deaths this year, while Richmond has 19 more. The death rate among infants this last week was 139.3.

Dr. Baker reports that there are 15,995 babies under a year old in the care of the district nurses of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Board of Health. There were 16 deaths among these last week. None of these is enrolled in the milk stations. There are approximately 17,000 babies now enrolled in the milk stations. Of these only 5 died last week.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 babies under the supervision of private agencies. These are in addition to the total of 33,000 cared for by the milk stations and district nurses. Out of the 250,000 babies in the city under 2 years of age, it is estimated that about 50,000 are in need of social work. There remain, therefore, according to these figures, only about 7,000 more to reach. It is hoped that the greater part of this number will be in touch with the milk stations or other agencies before the end of the season.

ATTACK HOSPITAL HELPERS.

Gang Charged with Invading Roosevelt Ambulance Yard.

Frank McNamara of 433 West Fifty-second Street was before Magistrate Herbert yesterday morning, in the West Side Police Court, on a charge of assault, preferred by Richard Murray, a groom employed by Roosevelt Hospital. According to the testimony, a gang of rowdies attacked the ambulance drivers and other attendants of the hospital a few days ago, throwing stones and using clubs. One of the hospital attendants, Samuel Spence, was knocked unconscious with a brick, and Murray charged that McNamara attacked him.

The hospital stands between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues. It is in a neighborhood where trouble often occurs, especially along the Tenth Avenue side. The police say that McNamara was arrested once before on complaint of Murray.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

STORE CLOSES
AT 5 P. M.
Saturdays at Noon.

$14 to $85 Brass Bedsteads, $7 to $42.50.

All of these Bedsteads are new, perfect and as desirable in every respect as any Bedsteads that can be bought anywhere for the full prices. Nothing more desirable is produced in this country.

We have the single, three-quarter and double sizes in the bright and satin finishes and in a great variety of styles. The quality and the marvelous values of these Bedsteads cannot be too strongly emphasized.

$21.50 to $52 Brass Cribs at $10.75 to $26.

Fourteen of these handsome Cribs, in bright and satin finish, were a part of our purchase of the brass Bedsteads and also go at half price.

$5 to $17.50 Brass Costumers at $2.50 to $8.75.

Seventy of these Costumers were also included in the purchase and are half priced. Bright and satin finishes.

$10.10 to $15.60 Cotton Mattresses at $5.05 to $7.80.

To add completeness to the Bedstead offering, we include some forty excellent cotton Mattresses at half price. These are in the three-quarter size only, 48x76 inches, and are covered with a variety of tickings. First-rate Mattresses in every respect.

$5 Cotton Mattresses at $3.95.

Covered with fancy ticking, full size.

$7.75 Cotton Mattresses, $5.95.

Roll stitched edge; covered with fancy ticking, full size.

$29 Hair Mattresses at $18.75.

Curled black hair, covered with A. C. A. ticking; weight 45 pounds; 4½ ft. by 6 ft. 4 in.; one or two parts.

$36 Hair Mattresses at $29.

Black horsehair drawings, covered with gold medal ticking; weight 45 pounds; 4½ ft. by 6 ft. 4 in.; one or two parts.

Smaller sizes of Mattresses of the same grades at proportionately reduced prices.

Steel Frame Woven Wire Springs.

$1.80,	reg. $2.15	$5,	reg. $5.75
$2.65,	reg. $3	$5.35,	reg. $6
$3.35,	reg. $3.75	$6,	reg. $6.75
$4,	reg. $4.50	$7.15,	reg. $8
$4.70,	reg. $5.25	$8,	reg. $9.

$14 Upholstered Box Springs at $9.50

Upholstered Springs covered with A. C. A. ticking in the full sizes. *Smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.*

$10 Brass Bedsteads at $5

We believe this the smallest price ever quoted on Bedsteads of this excellent quality and desirability. They are in a fine Colonial design with 2-inch posts and are in bright and satin finishes. All four sizes: 3 ft., 3½ ft., 4 ft. and 4½ ft.

Pillows Reduced.

$3 a Pair, Regularly $4. Grade AA, 22x28 in.; filled with pure duck feathers and covered with gold medal ticking.

$4.50 a Pair, Regularly $6. Grade BB. 22x28 in.; filled with pure duck and geese feathers and covered with gold medal ticking.

$6 a Pair, Regularly $8. Grade CC, 22x28 in.; filled with fine geese feathers and covered with gold medal ticking.

$7.50 a Pair, Regularly $10. Grade DD, 24x30 in.; filled with pure geese feathers and covered with gold medal ticking.

White Enameled Iron Bedsteads.

$1.95,	reg. $2.75	$7.50,	reg. $9.50
$2.75,	reg. $3.50	$8.50,	reg. $10.75
$3.75,	reg. $4.50	$10.50,	reg. $13.25
$4,	reg. $5	$11.50,	reg. $14.50
$5.50,	reg. $7	$14,	reg. $17.50
$6.50,	reg. $8.25	$17.50,	reg. $22

Brass Bedsteads.

Continuous Post Design.

$9.85,	reg. $14	$20.75,	reg. $26
$11.75,	reg. $15.50	$22,	reg. $28
$12.75,	reg. $18	$33.50,	reg. $42
$14.50,	reg. $20	$38,	reg. $48
$15.75,	reg. $21	$41,	reg. $52

Colonial Design.

$8.35,	reg. $12	$26.50,	reg. $33
$12.75,	reg. $16	$34,	reg. $43
$14.75,	reg. $19	$42,	reg. $52
$18.75,	reg. $24	$53,	reg. $67
$24,	reg. $30	$68,	reg. $85

Square Post Design.

$23.75,	reg. $33	$46,	reg. $58
$30,	reg. $38	$52,	reg. $66
$39,	reg. $52	$52.50,	reg. $67
$43,	reg. $54	$59,	reg. $74

Third Floor.

90c. All Silk 26-In. Colored Satin Messaline, 59c.

THE SATIN MESSALINES at **59c.** are a beautiful heavy quality, all silk and 26 inches wide; one of the best offerings in Silks made this summer. They are all new and fresh, from the looms of one of the standard manufacturers, intended to be extra good 90c. value, and at **59c.** a yard are a decided bargain.

The following colors: White, ivory, cream, mais, ciel, blue, pink, lilac, champagne, old rose, graphite, cadet, Delft, jacinth, reseda, sultan, American Beauty, wine, emerald, hunter, tabac, brown, royal, admiral, navy, Copenhagen, mirabelle, pearl and black.

OTHER SILKS IN A GREAT CLEAR-AWAY SALE.

All Our 50c. to 59c. Printed Satin Foulards at 29c.
All Our $1 to $1.25 Colored Pongee Silks at 59c.
All Our $2 Double Width Pussy Willow Taffetas at $1.25.
All Our $1.50 to $2 Crepes and Meteors, Short Lengths, at $1 a Yard.
$1 Brown and Gray 36-Inch Messaline Satin, 50c.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Cleanup Sales of Housefurnishings

And Helps to Clean Up the Home

CLEANUP SALE

"CLEANUP WEEK" means, of course, extra call on the service of the great Loeser Housewares Store. Ready here. Ready to supply plentiful stocks in the quickest time and for the smallest prices.

Ready also with some cleanup prices of our own—chances for wise housekeepers to buy good Utilities for much less than they usually pay.

$17.48 ALASKA REFRIGERATORS AT $13.48.
98c. FOLDING CHAIRS AT 69c.
31c. WINDOW SCREENS AT 19c.
30c. SAD IRONS AT 15c.
$1.25 WASH BOILERS AT 50c.
$2.98 LAWN MOWERS AT $1.98.
89c. CRYSTAL COFFEE MILLS AT 79c.
$15 SHOWER BATHS AT $9.98.
85c. KITCHEN CHAIRS, 69c.
$1.48 FLOOR BROOMS AT 98c.
10c. SCRUBBING BRUSHES, 5c.
25c. DUSTING BRUSHES AT 19c.
$1.49 KITCHEN TABLES, 98c.
39c. CLOTHES LINE, 25c.
$12.25 SEWING MACHINES, $9.98.

31c. FIBER WATER PAILS, 19c.
$1.15 MRS. POTTS' IRONS, 79c.
$1.15 STEP LADDER CHAIR, 89c.
$1.25 CARPET SWEEPERS, 98c.
$1.39 COASTER SETS, $1.19.
$1 ASH CANS, 69c.

BEST LAUNDRY SOAPS.

Kirkman's Borax
Babbitt's Best
Colgate's Bee
Colgate's Octagon
20-Mule Team Borax
P. & G. Amber
} 4c. Per Cake

P. & G. Naphtha Soap	5c
Fels Naptha Soap	5c
Acme Soap	4c
White Marseilles Soap	5c. and 7c
Wool Soap	5c. and 8c

SOAP POWDER.

Snow Boy, 4-lb. packages	15c
Swift's Pride, 4-lb. packages	15c
Babbitt's 1776	3c. and 8c
Pearline	3c. and 8c
Kirkman's	4c

SUNDRIES.

X-Ray Stove Polish, 2 for	5c
Loeser Silver Polish	15c
Electro Silicon	5c
Warner's Washing Fluid	7c
Silexo Scouring Soap, 6 for	12c
Liquid Blue, large bottles	5c
Bon Ami	7c
Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	25c
Sapolio	7c
Chinese Ironing Wax, dozen	8c
Loeser Ammonia	5c. and 10c
Babbitt's Cleaner	5c. and 10c
2-in-1 Shoe Polish	8c
Hand Sapolio	7c

Basement.

Summer Jewelry, 19c. for Values to 35c.

THE FINAL CLEARANCE from previous special sales.

There are Bar Pins, Hat Pins, Brooches, Buckle Pins, Earrings; Roman, rose and oxidized finishes, jeweled and plain.

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

Summer Holiday Needlework Very Little Prices.

THOSE WHO LIKE A BIT of dainty needlework to do in summertime will find just the right pieces here and for very small prices. These are just suggestions from a very bountiful stock.

Stamped linen huck Towels, hemstitched ends. Others for scalloping. Dainty designs	39c. each
Stamped nainsook Nightdress patterns in kimono style at	49c
Tinted burlap Sofa Cushion Tops and Backs, ecru, brown and green, regularly 75c., at	29c
Black cotton voile Waist Patterns in three designs, regularly 50c., at	12c
White cotton voile Waist Patterns in three designs, regularly 50c., at	19c
Stamped lawn Waist Patterns, special at	25c

Miscellaneous assortment of white linen Centerpieces and Doilies reduced for quick clearance.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Vacation Sale of Novels—25c.

CLEARUP OF ABOUT 3,000 Novels of the regular 50c. to $1.20 editions will be **25c.** today and we shall give special tables in the Book Store to the occasion.

Most of the Books are from our own stock and some are counter soiled. Nothing to hurt, however.

A fine list of authors, including such writers as Mrs. Humphrey Ward, G. Dorset, Meredith Nicholson, Justus Miles Forman, Robert A. Wason, Frederick Isham, Lucia Chamberlain, Emerson Hough, Warren Cheney, Hallie Erminie Rives, etc.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

Good Dollar Umbrellas, 69c

JUST A THOUSAND OF THEM for quick distribution. A good Umbrella to have in the house or office for an emergency, or to take along on vacation trips instead of your "best one."

They are made of a good tape edge American taffeta, guaranteed as to wearing quality and rain shedding. The frames are best eight-rib paragon styles with handles of mission and boxwood in correct shapes for men and women. None will be sent C. O. D.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Emb'd Flouncings, 29c., 49c., 69c. The 69c. to $1.98 Grades.

THESE ARE 45-INCH Flouncings of the very prettiest sorts, such as are seen in the make-up of the most attractive white dresses for this season. Some of the most beautiful embroidery patterns ever produced are included in the group we now have. The materials are fine, the work is clear and even—no better Embroideries have been brought out this season.

Main Floor.

Cleanup of Boys' Clothes

Prices Down on Summer Styles.

PLENTY OF GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES for boys are yet to be found in the Loeser stocks, and today brings a chance to select from them at considerable reductions on the usual fair prices. Broken size ranges—so a cleanup sale is started.

$3.98 for Values to $7.

Norfolk jacket and double-breasted Suits of light-weight summer woolens. Many of the Suits have two pairs of trousers. Included are some Suits of serges and corduroys.

Wash Suits, 98c. to $1.98, Values to $3.50.

Russian and sailor blouse tub Suits of white and colored materials in a number of models.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$7.50 to $30 High Grade Lace Curtains Remarked $4.98 to $19.98.

TWO AND THREE PAIR lots of the handsomest Irish Point, Renaissance, Brussels, Marie Antoinette, Lacet and real Arabian Lace Curtains are concerned. We have marked them a fourth to a third under the usual fair prices here—the lowest prices for such Curtains in many months.

Third Floor, Fulton Street.

Waist Event of the Summer.

Grand Clearance of the Best Summer Styles at Prices to Make a New Record. Voile Waists With Hand-made French Knots at 50c. Net Waists, Peplum Waists, Japonica Silk Waists at 50c. Silk Waists That Were Up to $5 at $1.29. Fifty-cent Tailored Waists at 29c. Handsome Voile and Lingerie Waists at $1.29, Were $3 and $4.

CLEANUP SALE

A BULLETIN THAT WILL SHOW every discriminating woman the need to give careful attention to every line of the advertisement that follows. A moderate statement of the facts concerning what will be the biggest Waist event of the year in New York, so far as quality or quantity is concerned. Announcement of the sale of thousands of Waists at prices that will not cover the original cost of the pretty fabrics used in their making.

Silk, Voile, Lingerie Waists, Values to $5, at $1.29.

(***Main and Second Floors.***)

Many thousands of fine Waists, voile, batiste and lingerie, all new, fresh and desirable models, including the wanted low neck, square neck, and three-quarter sleeves, with good representation of high neck models also. Open front styles, prettily decorated, are also included, trimmed with embroidery and lace; among them over a thousand of the "Faultless" make, one of the most popular in New York; at least a dozen different models. Other high-class trade-marked Waists are represented, made of voile and lingerie materials; some with hand embroidery. We have also taken from our own stocks a number of fine messaline and taffeta Waists in colors and black, tailored and trimmed styles; some of them slightly handled, but that have been up to $5, and have included them in this price group at **$1.29.** Certain peplum Waists that have been up to $4.50 will also prove more than ordinarily interesting at **$1.29.**

Voile, Net, Japonica Silk Waists, Values to $1.50, at 50c.

More than thirty different styles. Round necks, Dutch necks, square necks, high necks; three-quarter sleeves, short sleeves and long sleeves; open fronts and open backs; voile Waists, net Waists and lawn Waists. There are Waists trimmed with filet lace and others with Cluny or Val., and not a few that combine two or more of the best-liked laces in their trimming. Many have medallions of fine embroidery; there are panels of good embroidery, groups of fine spaced tucks; liberal use of crochet buttons as trimming; even braid is used to make them prettier.

There are two models of good quality Voile, trimmed with hand-made French knots that you will be surprised to find at this price.

There is a charming Waist of Japonica silk in white, black and cream with polka dots, made with rolling collar and tie.

Waists That Were Up to $2.50 at $1.

A gathering of unusually pretty styles, well made of good materials, prettily trimmed with laces and embroidery of fine grade. Some are made with group tucking and Cluny lace surrounding two panels of embroidery. Others with four rows of Val. lace and three panels of embroidery. In this lot are high and square necks, mostly with the three-quarter sleeves.

White Silk Waists, Value $4, at $1.98.

Less than half price for these exceedingly good waists, made of good quality white tub silk in a number of striking models with three-quarter and long sleeves, finished with cuffs and crystal buttons down the front.

Waists That Were Up to $5, at $1.98.

Waists that will attract immediate attention because of their dainty simplicity, their pretty designs and their good materials. They include low and high neck models lace and embroidery trimmed; some open front and some long sleeve models also. A pretty peplum Waist, made of good allover embroidery, trimmed with Cluny lace and with low neck is worthy of notice.

Tailor-Made Waists, Value 50c, at 29c.

Simple and stylish models of linon, made with Gibson plait, side pocket, plain backs. One Peter Pan model has pocket and sailor collar. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Five-Dollar Wash Silk Waists Half Price.

Only 175 Waists in the offering, but these of such fine quality as to deserve special notice. They are Herald Square and Faultless make in handsome stripings, mostly in mannish styles with soft collar and cuffs. Others are of plain white silks, chiefly China, in good washable quality. Any one is a value to be remembered at $2.50.

Voile and Lingerie Waists, Values $5 and $6, at $2.98.

One of the best models is a high-class peplum Waist, elaborately trimmed and upon unusually good lines, that has sold well at $6. Others are of batiste and lawn and voile and marquisettes. Some of allover group tucking joined with veining on the shoulder, high collar and deep cuffs with two rows of Irish crochet mesh insertion and a large bowknot motif of real Irish crochet lace in front. Others with square neck with yoke of embroidery surrounding the medallion of Venise lace and a row of wash buttons down the front. Many other equally as attractive models are included in this lot.

Norfolk Jacket Waists, Values $1 and $1.25, at 59c.

Everybody's wearing them and everybody is buying more of them. Enough for today of linon, some plain white and others with collar and cuffs of navy blue, finished with patent leather belt.

Second Floor.

Heavy Reductions on Summer Frocks That Have Beauty, Quality and Style.

CLEANUP SALE

TODAY'S CLEANUP SALE at Loeser's will leave little excuse for any woman to be without a full and satisfying summer wardrobe. Most charming Summer Dresses are to be bought for low prices that hardly equal the fair worth of the materials—indeed that are sometimes less than the mere cost of making.

Heading the list of these fortunate advantages for our customers is a fine stock of

White and Colored Summer Frocks, $4.98.

Fix your own ideas of their worth; you will certainly think them worth buying by the half dozen at the present price. They include white Dresses, some hand embroidered, some with bonnaz work that only experts can distinguish from hand work. Voiles with hand-crocheted yokes, with touches of color, with novel trimming designs. Lawns, tucked, belaced, embroidered. Mulls and mercerized tissues, marquisettes and batistes, and not a few pretty dimities; all made in distinctive and attractive styles; some that in simplicity approach the best French ideas. And all at one price, **$4.98.**

Charming Wash Frocks, $1.98 and $2.98.

Home wear for the whole winter in addition to street wear for all the long Summer days can now be bought at prices that seem to bear no relation to the cost of production, if the choice is made among these amazingly good Frocks at **$1.98** and **$2.98.** Among 1,500 Frocks are at least a hundred different styles, so description is impossible. There is only the certainty that a half dozen at least will prove irresistible to you.

$9.98 For Black China Silk Dresses, Worth $15 to $25.

Fine silk made up in dressy styles, some in advance modes. They are suitable for mourning, for travel, for cool Summer wear for the woman who has occasion to be economical in laundry.

$9.98 For Linen Suits Worth to $35.

Made of imported French linens, the highest quality and beautifully mercerized. Suits such as are now being sold in some smart Manhattan shops at $35. They combine plain and striped linen of the same color, green, old rose, dull pink, two shades of blue, etc. Two-button cutaway coat with notched collar and inset pockets, made of plain linen with part of the collar of the striped. The skirt is made of the striped linen, open on the left side, with pocket on the right, raised waist line, shirred at back and finished with a half belt simulating the adjusting straps of a man's vest. Thoroughly man tailored and with unusual snap and distinction in every line.

$5 Plisse Dresses at $2.98.

An exceptionally pretty style, made of the crinkled striped material that the French call *plisse*, and that has the advantage of not requiring ironing. Diversified with tiny colored pin dots, finished with wide collar, cuffs and front of hemstitched lawn and trimmed with crochet buttons

$7.50 Wash Frocks at $3.98.

Made of fine dimity, sheer tissues and pretty lawns, a wide diversity of color and patterns, all with draped skirts, white crepon vests and cuffs trimmed with crochet buttons and simulated buttonholes and with chemisette of net and lace, the round neck finished with black velvet ribbon.

Separate Wash Skirts, 98c., $1.98 and $2.98.

Fully a fourth under regular market values, and made by a specialist in Skirts in plain, sensible styles that have proved popular this season. They include reps, cotton corduroys, pique, linene and other well-liked materials. They are remarkably well hung and are notable for excellence of fit.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

5,000 Dozen Yards of Val. Laces,

49c. to $1.29 Values, at 29c. a Dozen Yards

CLEANUP SALE

ALWAYS THERE IS USE for more dainty Valenciennes Laces—especially when they may be bought for a price obviously much less than it cost to make them.

Therefore we were glad to take an importer's remainder of this season's importation—broken sets of some of the prettiest Vals. we have ever seen. All French make and plenty of Edgings and Insertions to match, ranging from half an inch to 2½ inches wide.

Ready today at **29c.** for each piece of a dozen yards.

Main Floor.

Sweaters for Summer Maids.

Women's Sweaters, $1.95

GOOD QUALITY SWEATERS, worth on their very face more than their price. Just the thing for the country sojourner to wear mornings and evenings. In white, gray and a few cardinal and navy. Of fancy weave, finished with pockets. Some in the V neck, others with colored shawl and high necks.

$2.98 for Sweaters Worth to $4.50

A clearaway of high-class Sweaters that have come down to a few of a kind. Plain and fancy weaves, in white, tan, gray and cardinal, mostly V neck.

Second Floor, Center.

Spreads and Blankets

Fourth to Half Reductions

SOME OF THEM ARE SOILED, but a tubbing will cure that and the price savings will pay for many tubbings.

Bedspreads of numerous styles at $1, $1.25, $1.49, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6.50 and $7.50.

Blankets at $1, $1.79, $1.98, $3.25, $3.98, $4.50, $5, $6.75, $7.50, $8, $9 and up to $12.

Basement.

YANKEES TAKE TWO GAMES FROM BROWNS

St. Louis Plays Miserably, and Victory Comes Easy to New York Team.

THE SCORES.

FIRST GAME.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	5	2	2	15	0	0
Maloney, cf	3	1	1	4	0	1
Zinn, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Simmons, 2b	5	1	1	3	4	0
Hartzell, 3b	5	0	2	1	2	1
Martin, ss	5	0	2	0	7	1
Sweeney, c	5	1	2	3	2	0
McConnell, p	5	2	2	0	4	0
Total	40	9	15	§26	19	8

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Shotten, cf	5	1	4	5	0	0
Austin, 3b	5	2	1	1	5	1
Pratt, 2b	3	0	1	4	2	0
Kutina, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	3
Williams, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0
Daly, ss	3	0	0	2	2	0
Hogan, lf	3	0	0	2	0	1
Alexander, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
Powell, p	3	0	0	1	4	0
*Laporte	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Compton	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Stovall	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	4	8	27	15	5

*Batted for Hogan in ninth inning.
†Batted for Alexander in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Powell in ninth inning.
§Austin out for interference.

Two-base hits—McConnell, (2,) Daniels, Pratt, Simmons. Sacrifice hits—Maloney, (2,) Pratt, Daniels. Stolen bases—Daniels, Zinn, Hartzell, (2,) Simmons, Chase, Williams. Hit by pitcher—By McConnell, (Daly.) Wild pitch—Powell. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 3. Struck out—By McConnell, 3; by Powell, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 10. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E
Daniels, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	3	0	0	9	0	0
Maloney, cf	4	0	1	5	0	0
Zinn, rf	4	0	1	6	0	2
Simmons, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Hartzell, 3b	4	1	1	0	1	0
Martin, ss	3	2	1	2	4	0
R. Williams, c	4	1	0	2	1	0
Warhop, p	4	1	2	0	3	0
Stump, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	8	27	11	2

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Shotten, cf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	0	4	1
Pratt, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	0
Stovall, 1b	3	0	0	11	1	0
G. Williams, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Daly, ss	3	0	2	0	4	1
Hogan, lf	3	1	1	2	0	1
Alexander, c	0	0	0	1	0	0
Snell, c	3	0	0	7	3	0
Hamilton, p	2	0	1	2	0	0
Aiton, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Laporte	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Kutina	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Compton	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	15	3

*Batted for Hogan in eighth inning.
†Batted for Snell in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Hamilton in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Warhop. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Chase, Stovall. Double play—Martin, Simmons, and Chase. Passed ball—Williams. Stolen bases—Daniels, Hogan. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Daly, Kutina.) Wild pitches—Hamilton, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; off Warhop, 2. Struck out—By Hamilton, 7; by Warhop, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; New York, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Brien.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The double-header between the Yankees and St. Louis here to-day developed into a ludicrous comedy of errors. New York won both games easily, the first by a score of 9 to 4, and the second by a score of 6 to 3. New York outplayed Brown at all stages of both games, and as the contests progressed the playing of the St. Louis team grew worse.

Thirteen officially recorded errors and about thirteen others that the scorers were kind enough to overlook, figured largely in the manufacture of the twenty-two runs scored during the afternoon. Never before in the history of local baseball was such a concentrated lot of wild throws, fumbles, an inexcusable muffs made by St. Louis. A crowd of 8,000 people took the affair good naturedly, and even cheered the visitors, who did not have to exert themselves to win.

Jack Powell and George McConnell were the opposing pitchers in the first game. Powell was hit pretty hard, but no pitcher could have stood up under the support accorde him. McConnell was steady and effective at all times. Hamilton was the victim and Warhop the winning pitcher in the second game. Five of the six runs scored off Hamilton were the outcome of misplays by his team mates.

The first battle was a good ball game for three innings. Then they turned it into a farce. New York started slamming Powell in the first half of the fourth. An unfortunate fumble by Williams and four clean hits by Sweeney, McConnell, Daniels, and Chase produced three runs. The Browns tied the score in their half of the fourth. Shotten and Williams hit the ball hard. Hartzell made a wild throw, and Maloney allowed Daly's easy fly to drop through his mitt. The Browns should blush for the way they played ball in the seventh. Chase singled and Pratt missed Kutina's wild throw fielding Maloney's bunt. Zinn walked, filling the bases. Simmons hit the ball at Daly, the new shortstop, who fumbled it, allowing Maloney to score. Martin then hit through Daly, who should have stopped the ball, but he didn't, and when Hogan kicked the ball around left field two runners crossed the plate.

Kutina was the chief offender in the eighth. He played so poorly that Manager Stovall benched him when the bell rang for the second game. McConnell started the eighth with a rousing double to right centre, and Daniels bunted. Kutina dropped Powell's throw and allowed Maloney's grounder to get away and missed Zinn's bounder. Then Simmons smashed the ball to Hogan, who watched it bounce against the left field fence until the sacks were cleared and the batter reached third.

In the second game the official scorer had his hands full recording the errors of the St. Louis team. New York, having won the first encounter in such easy fashion, went after the Browns again in approved fashion and won with little effort. Manager Stovall was anxious to win the second game and benched Kutina, going to first base himself. New York took the lead in the second inning. A pass to Simmons, a hit by Martin, and a boot by Hogan, and Daley's failure to make a clean play on Williams's easy grounder permitted two New Yorkers to score. St. Louis scored one run in the third on Hogan's hit, a pass to Hamilton, and a muff by Zinn.

Zinn hit safely in the fifth and started New York on another run-getting picnic. Daley juggled Williams's grounder, while Warhop and Daniels followed with clean hits and two runners scored.

Detroit Downs Champions.

DETROIT, July 28.—Coombs was hit hard and Mullin got away lucky, being wild and giving eight bases on balls, of which only one figured in the scoring. Detroit won, 8 to 4, triples by Mullin, Cobb, and Jones bringing in six of the locals' tallies. Jennings switched the Detroit line-up with effective result. Louden's fielding featured. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf	4	1	2	4	0	Maggart, lf	4	0	1	2	1
Bush, ss	4	2	1	4	2	Lord, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Cobb, cf	5	0	2	3	0	Collins, 2b	3	2	1	2	2
Cr'ford, rf	3	0	1	0	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Louden, 2b	4	1	0	4	7	McInnes, 1b	5	0	1	8	0
Mor'ty, 1b	3	1	1	9	0	Strunk, cf	3	0	1	2	1
Deal, 3b	2	1	0	0	2	Barry, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Stanage, c	3	2	2	3	2	Lapp, c	4	0	1	6	3
Mullin, p	3	1	1	0	0	Coombs, p	2	0	1	2	2
Total	31	8	12	27	13	Total	33	4	9	24	14

Errors—McInnes, Cobb.

Detroit	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	x	—8
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Moriarty, Bush. Three-base hits—Cobb, Jones, Mullin. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Moriarty. Sacrifice flies—Mullin, Crawford. Stolen base—Collins. Double play—Bush, Louden, and Moriarty. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Detroit, 6. Base on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Mullin, 8. Struck out—By Coombs, 4; by Mullin, 1. Wild pitch—Mullin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 9; St. Louis, 4.
New York, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 7; Newark, 2.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	65	23	.739
Chicago	55	33	.625
Pittsburgh	50	36	.581
Philadelphia	43	41	.512
Cincinnati	44	47	.484
St. Louis	40	43	.482
Brooklyn	34	57	.374
Boston	24	65	.270

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	65	29	.691
Washington	60	36	.625
Philadelphia	54	40	.574
Chicago	47	44	.516
Detroit	46	49	.484
Cleveland	45	52	.464
New York	30	59	.337
St. Louis	27	65	.293

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	55	42	.567
Toronto	53	41	[illegible]
Baltimore	50	41	.549
Newark	49	45	.521
Jersey City	49	49	.500
Buffalo	41	50	.451
Providence	42	58	.442
Montreal	39	57	.406

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Newark at Buffalo.
Providence at Montreal.
Baltimore at Rochester.

Another Game for Boston.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Boston bunched hits today and won the second game of the series from Chicago, 5 to 4. Chicago started a batting rally in the fifth, scoring four runs before Wood retired. Stahl's batting and the fielding of Wagner and Collins were features. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	1	2	4	1	Rath, 2b	5	1	2	6	3
Yerkes, 2b	5	1	1	0	3	Zeider, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Sp'ker, cf	5	2	2	0	0	Collins, cf	4	1	2	6	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	0	Lord, 3b	5	0	1	0	1
G'dner, 3b	5	0	2	1	1	Mc'tyre, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Stahl, 1b	4	1	3	11	0	Bodie, rf	3	0	0	1	0
W'gner, ss	3	0	0	2	4	W'ver, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Cady, c	3	0	1	7	0	Sul'van, c	1	1	0	1	0
C'rigan, c	1	0	0	1	0	Kuhn, c	1	0	0	0	1
Wood, p	2	0	1	0	4	Cicotte, p	2	1	1	0	5
Bedient, p	1	0	0	0	2	*Mattick	1	0	0	0	0
†Krug	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	36	5	13	27	15	Total	34	4	8	27	11

*Batted for Sullivan in sixth inning.
†Ran for Cady in sixth inning.
Errors—Lord, Sullivan, (2,) Stahl, Wood.

Boston	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Speaker. Three-base hit—Stahl. Home run—Stahl. Hits—Off Wood, 6 in four and two-thirds innings; off Bedient, 2 in four and a third innings. Sacrifice fly—Zeider. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, (2,) Bedient, Wagner. Stolen bases—Rath, McIntyre. Double plays—Weaver, Rath, and Zeider; Hooper and Stahl. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Wood, 2; off Bedient, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Wood, (Sullivan.) Struck out—By Wood, 6; by Cicotte, 1; by Bedient, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Senators Capture Two More.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—Washington again took both games of a double-header by defeating Cleveland to-day, 4 to 1 and 3 to 2. Johnson outpitched Gregg in the first game, while Washington bunched hits on Steen in the fourth inning of the second contest. Rightfielder Moeller was hurt making a catch that cut off two runs in the last game, backing into the wall as he made the catch. Birmingham starred in the first game, accepting ten chances and starting two double plays. Score:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	2	1	1	2	0	Ryan, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b	4	1	2	0	0	Olson, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Milan, cf	4	1	3	2	0	Jacks'n, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	0	10	1	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	3	0
Morgan, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	Griggs, 1b	4	0	1	4	2
A'smith, c	4	1	2	8	2	Turner, 3b	3	0	2	0	0
M'Bride, ss	4	0	1	3	1	Bir'h'm, cf	3	1	1	8	2
Shanks, lf	4	0	1	0	0	O'Neill, c	3	0	1	8	2
Johnson, p	3	0	0	1	4	Gregg, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	4	10	27	12	Total	32	1	8	27	9

Washington	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Error—Turner.

Two-base hits—Turner, Griggs, O'Neill, Moeller, McBride. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Moeller, (2,) Gandil. Stolen bases—Milan, (2,) Foster, Ainsmith. Double plays—Birmingham and O'Neil; Birmingham and Olson; Johnson, Morgan, and Gandil. Struck out—By Gregg, 7; by Johnson, 5. Wild pitches—Gregg, 1; Johnson, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Evans.

—SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	4	1	2	2	0	Ryan, lf	3	2	2	0	0
Walker, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Olson, ss	3	0	0	3	5
Foster, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	Jackson, rf	4	0	3	1	0
Milan, cf	4	1	1	3	0	Lajoie, 2b	3	0	1	3	5
Gandil, 1b	4	1	3	10	1	Gribbs, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Morgan, 2b	4	0	0	4	2	Turner, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Williams, c	4	0	1	4	1	Bir'h'm, cf	3	0	1	2	0
M'Bride, ss	3	0	1	4	5	Adams, c	3	0	0	5	3
Shanks, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Easterly, c	1	0	0	1	0
Vaughn, p	3	0	0	0	4	Steen, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Kahler, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*P'k'paugh	1	0	0	0	0
						†Krause	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	17	Total	32	2	9	27	11

*Batted for Steen in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Kahler in the ninth inning.
Errors—Adams, Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Ryan, Jackson, Turner. Three-base hits—Ryan, Gandil, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Stolen base—Milan. Double plays—Olson, Lajoie, and Griggs; McBride, Morgan, and Gandil; Gandil, McBride, and Gandil; Lajoie and Easterly. Pitching record—Off Steen, 7 in eight innings; off Kahler, 1 in one inning. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 3. Struck out—By Steen, 4; by Vaughn, 3. Wild pitch—Vaughn, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Westervelt.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—Hartford, 3; New Haven, 1.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 5; Holyoke, 4.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 7; Springfield, 6.

State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 9; Albany, 9, (called.)
At Utica—Binghamton, 2; Utica, 1.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Minneapolis, 10; St. Paul, 7.
At Milwaukee—Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 1. Indianapolis, 2; Louisville, 1.
At Columbus—Toledo, 4; Columbus, 3. Columbus, 13; Toledo, 9.

Pacific Coast.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 5; Vernon, 3. Vernon, 7; Oakland, 4.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 2; San Francisco, 1. Los Angeles, 3; San Francisco, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 4; Sacramento, 0.

Other Games.

At Newark—Cincinnati, (N. L.,) 11; Newark Athletics, 4.
At Troy—Chicago, (N. L.,) 11; Troy, 2.

JERSEY CITY MAY LOSE BALL CLUB

Test Game Yesterday Disappointment to Owners—Want to Invade Brooklyn.

The baseball game at Jersey City yesterday between the Skeeters and Newark, which was a test to determine the loyalty of Jersey City fans in their support of the club, did not come up to the expectations of Owners J. J. Lillis and Hugh McBreen, and it was said after the game that they were more anxious than ever to dispose of the franchise. One of the officials of the club stated last night that it was doubtful, however, if there would be any change this year, and that the International League schedule would be played out at West Side Park in Jersey City.

The Jersey City Club has not been a paying proposition for some time, and the new owners, Messrs. Lillis and McBreen, are disappointed that the club does not receive better support. Many prominent baseball men were at the game yesterday, among them President Barrow of the International League, Patrick T. Powers, the former President, and Billy Murray, formerly manager of Jersey City and the Philadelphia National League Club.

Powers and Murray, it was said, would probably make an offer to buy the franchise. The crowd yesterday numbered about 4,000, but this was much lower than the management expected. The free list was suspended and the price of reserved seats was advanced. It was expected that the fans would turn out in large numbers to show the management that they wanted the club to remain in Jersey City. Half of the attendance, however, was from Newark, which showed the management that not more than 2,000 Jersey City fans were enthusiastic enough to come out and support the team.

The situation at Jersey City may cause a change in the complexion of the International League. One plan which was talked of was to get the permission of the major league clubs for the Jersey City club to play the remaining games of its schedule at Washington Park, in Brooklyn, when the Dodgers are on the road. It is not believed that this invasion into major league territory by the International League would meet with any encouragement.

It was also rumored in baseball circles that the Detroit owners were not satisfied with the patronage that club is receiving this season, and that there was a possibility that the club would be transferred to Baltimore next season. Such a move as this would make a radical change in the make-up of the American League, which would probably not receive sufficient support from the other major league clubs to permit the change. President Navin of the Tigers denies this rumor, however.

The Cubs, by taking six out of the last seven games they have played with the Giants, have succeeded in cutting down the National League champions' lead to ten games. When the club left on its last Western trip it had a fifteen-game lead, but in the slump which came in the West this lead was cut down to nine games, and then increased to twelve when the club returned last week. The Giants have two more games at the Polo Grounds with the Cubs, who have already disposed of two of Manager McGraw's best pitchers—Mathewson and Marquard. "Matty" will probably take another chance at the Cubs before the present series is over.

Cincinnati follows the Cubs at the Polo Grounds, and New York will probably be able to increase their lead again, but with the coming of the Pirates after the Cincinnati series the Giants look for more real trouble. Pittsburgh is the only club which has won a series at the Polo Grounds this season, and they are keen to repeat the performance on their next visit.

NAVIN SAYS "NO."

Detroit Club Will Not Be Transferred to Baltimore—Just Annual Yarn.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—President Navin of the Detroit baseball Club, when shown a dispatch from Baltimore tonight to the effect that the Detroit franchise was to be transferred to Baltimore, denied the story absolutely. "They generally transfer the Detroit franchise to Baltimore or some other city in the Fall," he laughed, "but this year they seem to have transacted that highly important annual function several weeks earlier than usual." "There is just about as much truth in it is there was last year and year before. With the Tigers in sixth place we drew more than ten thousand to-day and more than ten thousand yesterday, which, I venture to say, is considerably better than Baltimore or almost any other city would do under similar circumstances.

"Where or how the annual renewal of this classic started I haven't the least idea. The first I heard of it was when Jennings received a telegram this afternoon from a Baltimore newspaper asking regarding it. I wired the mthat the yarn was absolutely unfounded. I presume the Baltimore folks are itching to break into the major league berth they threw up ten years ago because of poor support, and hope by stirring up a lot of talk every year to start something.

"Do you suppose we would have invested half a million dollars in a new plant this year if we had not known our franchise was safe?"

BARROW PRAISES JERSEY CITY.

Says It Is a Good Ball Town—Club Will Not Be Transferred.

President Barrow of the International League stated emphatically to-night that Jersey City would remain in the league notwithstanding the widely circulated reports that the club would be transferred to some other city. Mr. Barrow said that the failure of the Jersey City club to attract sizable crowds since the increase in admission price was tried had not convinced him that Jersey City was not a good ball town. "I believe that Jersey City is far more able to support a Class AA club than Syracuse or Albany or any of the other places which have been mentioned," said Mr. Barrow. "The way of the International League is forward," he continued, "and there are local people ready to take the club if the present owners desire to give it up."

GIANTS DEFEAT LONG BRANCH

Team of Second String Players Hits Hard and Scores Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—A team of New York Giants' players, made up for the most part of second-string men, scored an easy victory over the Long Branch team this afternoon, 9 to 1. A wide throw to third base by Catcher Hartley, with one out, in the last half of the ninth inning, saved the home team from a shutout. The visitors made victory easy by hitting Rachlin hard in the first three innings.

The Giants scored a run in the first inning on a double by Snodgrass and a single by McCormick. In the second inning, after Fletcher had singled and Groh was safe on Mendieta's error, Hartley hit a home run to deep centre. Devore's triple and Snodgrass's out added another run in this inning. Shafer's scratch hit, Fletcher's double, and singles by Hartley and Devore, with a pass to Kirby, sent in three more runs in the third inning. Burns got a home run in the fourth inning. The score by innings:

Giants	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—9	15	2
Long Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	1

Batteries—Kirby, Shore, and Hartley; Rachlin, Ramos, and Gonzales. Umpire—Mr. Hess.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Jersey City.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	.	—7	13	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2	10	0

Batteries—Mains and Wells; Lee, Koger and Higgins, McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and McPartlin.

At Montreal.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	11	4
Providence	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	.	—6	12	0

Batteries—Fletcher, Mattern, and Murphy; Bailey, Lafitte, and Schmidt.

SPORTING EVENTS.
Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day 3:45 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago. Res'd. Seats and Boxes at Club's office, 5th-Av. Bldg., 9 to 12 A. M.

SPEEDWAY RACES RESUMED.

Eight Events Furnish Good Sport for Light Harness Followers.

After a postponement of two weeks on account of rain the Summer matinée racing on the Harlem Speedway was resumed yesterday, and although the fields were not as large as those of the regular season, the events were well contested. Nine events were originally carded, but the Class D trot not filling it had to be called off.

Two events which furnished unusually good sport were the fast pacing and trotting classes. The Class AA trot was an interesting race, with four heats necessary to reach a decision. The field comprised Charles Weiland's bay gelding De Witt, Edward Shoemaker's fast gelding Startle, and Charles Schmidt's Trixie H. During the first three heats each horse annexed a victory. In the final Shoemaker kept Startle on an even gait and won a well-deserved victory.

In the Class AA pace I. V. Hunt's present champion, Clover Patch, driven by George Reilly, showed clean heels to both Princess Direct and Dick Welsh in the last two heats, winning the blue after some exciting driving. The first heat went to Princess Direct, which was piloted to victory by Sam Goldsmith in the fastest time recorded throughout the afternoon, 1:04¼, for the half mile.

The Class A pace went to Alphonse O. in straight heats, which lowered the colors of Bright Direct and a newcomer, Motor, Jr. The final event of the afternoon, the Class C pace, went to three heats. After finishing third in the opening brush, Midnight Direct came out in front at the start, and won the last two heats and race. The summaries:

Colt Class, Mixed—Won by Hayworth, blk. c., (W. O'Neil;) Helen Todd, ch. f., (A. Krause,) second; Glad Lady, b. f., (J. Kuhlman,) third. Time—1:27, 1:29¾.

Class C, Trotting—Won by C. C., br. g., (E. O. Benzen;) The Trip, b. s., (L. Smith,) second. Time—1:14; 1:13½; 1:12¼.

Class D, Pacing—Won by Kid Kelly, blk. g., (A. Mullady,) The Rube, b. g., (J. Shannon,) second. Time—1:14; 1:09¼.

Class A, Trotting—Won by Startle, b. g., (E. Shoemaker;) Trixie H., b. m., (C. G. Schmidt,) second; De Witt, b. g., (C. Welland,) third. Time—1:08½; 1:07; 1:06; 1:08¼.

Class A A, Pacing—Won by Clover Patch, br. m., (G. Reilly;) Princess Direct, blk. m., (S. Goldsmith,) second; Dick Welsh, rn. g., (J. Kennedy,) third. Time—1:04¼; 1:08; 1:07½.

Class A, Pacing—Won by Alphonse O., b. g., (J. Chaimowitz;) Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hiawatsch,) second; Motor, Jr., b. g., (A. Mullady,) third. Time—1:07¾; 1:07.

Class B, Trotting—Won by Kippewa, br. g., (C. J. Fendt;) Promise, b. g., (E. O. Benzen,) second. Time—1:06; 1:07¾; 1:07½.

Class C, Pacing—Won by Midnight Direct, br. m., (W. O'Neil;) Harry C., Jr., b. g., (R. Allen,) second; Triphammer, b. g., (N. Grunzfelder,) third; Hazel Bell, ch. m., (S. Goldsmith,) fourth. Time—1:08½; 1:09; 1:09¼.

FRENCHMAN RIDES FAST.

Friol, Cycling Champion, Defeats Cavanaugh at Newark.

Emil Friol, Europe's fastest bicycle rider, was the attraction yesterday at the races held in the Newark Velodrome. The Frenchman was lined up against Frank Cavanaugh of Newark, the fastest professional rider of America outside of Frank Kramer, but he made short work of the local pedaler in two French style races that created great enthusiasm among the 10,000 spectators that filled the stands of the stadium.

Friol and Cavanaugh started off leisurely, and it was not until the third lap that Cavanaugh gave challenge. He took the top of the board track, and then sped down on a furious sprint. But this was but child's play to the Frenchman, who caught and passed him inside of a lap. The same story was repeated in the second race, and Friol rose in popular favor to a notch equal to Kramer's. He is scheduled to give the American champion a hard race in a match next week.

Kramer had all he could do to beat out Alfred Grenda of Australia in the professional five-mile scramble race. It was not until the last lap that the champion rode into the lead, and he won by but a few yards. Kramer, Grenda, and Marcel Dupuy qualified for the finals in the $1,000 Grand Prize Race which will be run next week. The summaries:

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by R. Dixon, Newark; W. Brown, Newark, second; J. Flanagan, Jersey City, third. Time—2:29 2-5.

Special Match Race.—Won by Emil Friol, France; Frank Cavanaugh, Newark, second. Time—2:52 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by M. Bedell, (6 yards,) Lynbrook, L. I.; J. Bedell, (5 yards,) Lynbrook, L. I., second; E. Rupprecht, Newark, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:06 2-5.

Five-Mile Motor-Paced Race, Professional.—Won by Percy Lawrence, San Francisco; E. A. Pye, Australia, second; J. Nelson, Newark, third. Time—7:31 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by L. Tebout, Paterson, (225 yards;) R. Eaton, Elizabeth, (220 yards,) second; A. Byerman, Mohawk A. C., (125 yards,) third. Time—4:09 4-5.

Three-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by D. McDougall, Newark; N. Hanson, Denmark, second; F. Blatz, Jersey City, third. Time—6:34.

Scramble Stakes, Five Miles, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, Newark; Alfred Grenda, Australia, second; J. Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third. Time—10:46.

One-Mile Grand Prize.—First Heat—Won by F. L. Kramer, Newark; second heat won by A. Grenda, Australia; third heat won by J. Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.

EMPIRE LEADS MOTOR BOATS.

Luckenbach's Cruiser Makes Best Time in Long Race.

A large crowd gathered at the Colonial Yacht Club on the Hudson at 140th Street yesterday afternoon to witness the finish of the club's handicap contest for power boats to Poughkeepsie and return. A fleet of twenty-two boats started Saturday morning at 9 o'clock on the first leg of the race, which ended at the public pier at Poughkeepsie. The distance was fifty-two nautical miles each way. The boats made the return run yesterday, the first boat leaving the public pier at 8:30. The winner among the cabin cruisers, 35 feet and over, was Spindrift, owned by C. R. Butler of the Albany Motor Boat Club. The boat finished 21 minutes 32 seconds ahead of Idle Time, owned by W. R. H. Behrman of the home club.

C. R. Butler, the winner, who has won many cups in motor boat races, said that the race was the closest in which he had ever participated. It was a nip-and-tuck run between half a dozen of the entries for most of the return distance, and a mishap of any kind meant defeat for any one of these craft. Spindrift, Idle Time, Snap Shot, and Lottie G. were in close competition most of the way, and at one time during the contest these boats were so closely bunched that, as one of the yachtsmen expressed it, "you could almost step from one boat to the other."

The first boat to reach Poughkeepsie on Saturday was the Empire, owned by J. L. Luckenbach of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Empire arrived at the end of the first leg at 2:02:18. On the return run Empire was the winner among the cabin cruisers under 35 feet in length. Retta D. was second, more than two hours behind the winner.

The winner, Spindrift, reached Poughkeepsie at 4:00:20 on Saturday and showed great speed on the return run. For a greater part of the way it was a toss-up between Spindrift, Idle Time, Snap Shot, and Lottie G., and it looked like anybody's race until toward the end of the race. Spindrift profited by a handicap and sustained a good speed, and was adjudged the winner.

The summaries follow:

CABIN CRUISERS—35 FEET AND OVER.

Boat and Owner.	Corrected Time.	Elapsed Time.
Spindrift, C. R. Butler	13:23:50	11:04:22
Idle Time, W. R. Behrman	13:11:38	11:25:52
Respite, V. C. Pedersen	14:54:31	11:35:25
Madeline H., Owen Reilly	14:47:53	14:47:53
Marion II., E. Bochman	14:46:31	11:18:57
Lady Betty, H. J. Russell	16:24:48	13:47:04
Lottie G., W. Goetz	13:09:10	12:08:18
Yo Ho, A. E. Brown	14:55:02	12:59:40
Snap Shot, M. Lindermann	13:10:49	12:00:03

CABIN CRUISERS—UNDER 35 FEET.

Boat and Owner.	Corrected Time.	Elapsed Time.
Empire, J. L. Luckenbach	13:22:38	10:36:58
Retta D., C. Dalton	15:22:38	12:17:45
Marinette, H. B. Freeman	15:03:01	12:50:17
Conistro, Dr. N. J. Baker	17:09:24	16:02:23
Virginia, H. M. Betts	14:57:48	13:10:01
Isis, C. C. Hunt	15:39:19	13:38:36
Etta L., H. H. Young	16:37:50	13:38:36
Alflorida, E. Spindler	15:50:51	15:08:23
Emma B., A. Brandle	15:59:21	14:08:16
Utopia, Canfield-Savage	16:35:23	14:15:55

Motor Cycle Races Postponed.

The motor cycle races scheduled for last night at the Brighton Beach Stadium-Motordrome were postponed on account of rain and will be held to-morrow evening. The card of events was made up of all the speediest fliers in the camp, who will be seen in the same events to-morrow.

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Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

FORMER CHAMPION WINS WITH DISCUS

Martin Sheridan "Comes Back" at Celtic Park and Shows Good Form.

Martin J. Sheridan, the erstwhile Olympic discus champion, made what was a "comeback" yesterday at the sports of the International Union of Engineers, held in Celtic Park, when he won the handicap at his favorite game after an absence from the competitive field of over six months.

Tom Collins, the Irish-American distance star, took down the honors in the three-mile handicap race, after giving away long starts to a big field of opponents. He was accompanied from the scratch mark by J. J. McNamara, a clubmate, from whom he accepted pace for the major portion of the distance.

Six hundred yards from the finish Collins jumped his mate, and, with an undeniable sprint, made his way to the front, and annexed the prize in strong style in 15:06, beating out Tom Barden, formerly of Yonkers, to whom he was conceding 80 yards, who, in turn, led R. Springsteen, 125 yards, by a narrow margin.

Sam Kennard, another Cherry X man, repeated his victory of Saturday, when he ran away from his opponents in the 100-yard handicap, winning from the 42-yard mark in 2:15, a second faster than on the occasion of his win at the Scottish Clan sports, when he won handily. J. R. O'Neil of the New York A. C., from the 38-yard mark, was second, and made a grand bid for the honors, but the Xavier lad had too much in reserve and finished in commanding fashion.

Franklin Fisher of the Irish-American A. C. showed his knowledge of the Celtic Park track and gathered in the honors in the two-mile bicycle race, which had an overplus of starters, who were spread all over the ellipse during the contest. After getting into the van at the one-mile post he was never afterward seriously assailed, and successfully managed to fight off all opposition to the tape, getting by in fast time. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by J. A. Bohan, Xavier A. A., (5 yards;) E. J. Schleich, Dominican Lyceum, (3½ yards,) second; G. E. Renner, Bronx Church House, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Kennard, Xavier A. A., (42 yards;) J. R. O'Neil, New York A. C., (38 yards,) second; J. F. O'Connor, Morris A. A., (38 yards,) third. Time—2:15.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by R. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, (scratch;) W. Plant, Long Island A. C., (18 seconds,) second; C. S. Levy, Glencoe A. C., (20 seconds,) third. Time—6:59 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Franklin Fisher, Irish-American A. C., (40 yards;) J. Crowley, Atlas B. C., (100 yards,) second; H. Brown, unattached, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:11 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by T. H. Gogall, Irish-American A. C., (10 yards;) B. Garing, Loughlin Lyceum, (12 yards,) second; C. Mundt, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:32.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Tom Collins, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) T. Barden, unattached, (90 yards,) second; R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (125 yards,) third. Time—15:06.

Throwing Discus, Handicap.—Won by Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) with 129 feet 10 inches; R. Albers, Anchor A. C., (13 feet,) second, with 115 feet 10 inches; Andrew Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., (10 feet,) third, with 113 feet.

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN.

Olympic Champions Compete in French Athletic Games.

COLOMBES, France, July 28.—Several of the members of the American Olympic team took part in a series of sports here to-day. Ralph Rose of the Olympic Athletic Club, San Francisco, won the shot put with 47 feet 5 inches.

James Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, displayed good all-around form and captured a place in every event in which he was entered.

WEST SIDE A. C. SPORTS.

Club Contests Revived After a Lapse of Nearly Two Years.

New West Side athletes began their regular series of monthly games yesterday on the old Fifty-fourth Street grounds after a competitive lapse of nearly two years, during which the track and grounds have been undergoing great alterations. A good sized crowd witnessed the contests, which called out the best men on the club roster and resulted in keenly fought affairs on both track and field. The summary:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by P. Daley, (12 feet;) J. Mullaly, (scratch,) second; T. Halligan, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:05 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Callahan; J. Guardini, second; P. O'Neil, third. Time—1:24.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by P. Byrnes, (4 feet,) with 40 feet 8 inches; G. Winkler, (8 feet,) second, with 39 feet 9 inches; J. Pastils, (12 feet,) third, with 39 feet 5 inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Robertson, (scratch;) J. Nooney, (20 yards,) second; G. Winkler, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:04.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by P. Byrnes, (30 inches,) with 20 feet 1 inch; C. Schwartz, (30 inches,) second, with 20 feet; Thomas Halligan, (scratch,) third, with 19 feet 9 inches.

Trojan A. C. Holds Games.

The fourth and final set of monthly games by the members of the Trojan A. C. was held yesterday at Crotona Park, and resulted in one club record being bettered. The new mark was hung up in the 440-yard run, which was won by B. Ravin in 58 seconds, four seconds better than the previous figure. R. Fitchelberg equaled the club record in the 70-yard dash. As a result of these games the final point standing of the club members is as follows: B. Ravin, 33½ points; R. Fitchelberg, 30; S. Fenereisen, 23; M. Cohen, 21; N. Goldfarb, 20; E. Crupin, 15. Two gold, two bronze, and two silver medals will be given to the athletes in the order named for their work in these games. The summaries of yesterday's events are as follows:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. Fitchelberg, (scratch;) S. Fenereisen, (3 feet,) second; E. Crupin, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by B. Ravin, (scratch;) M. Cohen, (12 yards,) second; S. Fenereisen, (scratch,) third. Time—0:58.

Putting 10-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by B. Ravin, (5 feet 3 inches,) with actual put of 30 feet 7 inches; S. Finn, (4 feet,) second, with actual put of 31 feet 7 inches; J. Goldfarb, 1 foot 6 inches, third, with actual put of 33 feet 5 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Goldfarb, (2 feet 2 inches,) with actual jump of 15 feet 5 inches; E. Crupin, (2 feet 4 inches,) second, with actual jump of 15 feet 1 inch; R. Fitchelberg, (scratch,) third, with jump of 17 feet 3 inches.

Chinese Athletes at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 28.—Cornell has a Chinese track team, and if it doesn't win the championship at the intercollegiate conference of Chinese students to be held at Williamstown Aug. 25 it won't be because they have not trained hard to make good. Seventeen athletes from the Celestial Kingdom are working out on Percy Field under the direction of Frank Sheehan, assistant trainer to the Cornell track and cross-country teams, and Sheehan says they are making very satisfactory progress.

Kathemma Leads in Race.

BREAKWATER, Del., July 28.—The two little motorboats which left Philadelphia yesterday in a race to Bermuda are well out at sea, the Dream having passed this point at 11:15 last night. The Kathemma, the larger of the two boats, was considerably ahead passing here, but her time was not taken by the marine observer.

Estrange Wins Single Sculls.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, N. Y., July 28.—George L. Estrange of the Staten Island Boat Club, today won the junior single scull race, the event of the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association, which was postponed yesterday on the Reynolds Channel, after a neck-and-neck struggle for a mile against C. P. Early of the Ravenswood Boat Club and Eugene K. Farnan of the Seawhantta Boat Club.

Southern League.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Memphis, 2.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 3; Chattanooga, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Nashville, 4. Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 0.

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ALL-STAR BOXING SHOWS.

Garden A. C. and St. Nicholas A. C. Will Stage Bouts.

All-star shows at the Garden Athletic Club to-night and at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club Wednesday night will furnish practically all the boxing of note scheduled for the coming week in New York. Both clubs will put on the usual programme of three ten-round bouts and two short preliminaries.

The main event at the Garden Athletic Club to-night will bring together Jack Denning, the west side middleweight, and Tommy Bergin of Lewiston. Denning has not fought in this city since his defeat by Mike Gibbons several months ago, but he has not been idle, and the long rest is said to have put him in better shape than ever before. Bergin has done very little boxing in this section. Another ten-round bout which is attracting unusual attention is that between Young Solzberg of Brooklyn and Kid Williams of Baltimore. Solzberg ranks as the best bantamweight in New York and Williams is conceded to be the best boy of this class in the South. Both have appeared frequently at local clubs, and this bout should be the best of the card. In the other ten-round bout, Arthur Pelky of Chicopee, Mass., who made such a fine showing in the white hope tournament at the National Sporting Club last year, will hook up with Jesse Willard, a Texas cowboy, who stands 6 feet 6 inches in height and weighs close to 225 pounds. Pelky is a 200-pounder. Two six-round preliminaries will be put on before the longer bouts.

Another strong card has been arranged for Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club. The feature event will bring together Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, and Andy Morris of Boston. Both men are hard hitters and are possessed with a fair amount of cleverness. In the ten-round semi-final Willie Jones, the Brooklyn featherweight, will hook up with Young Wagner of New York. In the first of the long bouts Tommy Coleman, the much-talked-of Philadelphia colored welterweight, will hook up with Hock Bones, a Southern welterweight.

At the Fordon Athletic Club on the lower east side to-night Young Fulton and Young Goldie, east side bantamweights, will come together in the feature bout of an extensive programme which calls for sixty-two rounds of boxing.

At the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn to-morrow night Frank Loughery, the rugged Philadelphia welterweight, will clash with Johnny Dohan of Brooklyn. Loughery is a substitute for Kid Graves, the Wisconsin welterweight, who is unable to go on.

The Atlas Athletic Club of Rockaway Beach will open its new clubhouse at Steeplechase Park to-morrow night with three ten-round bouts as the feature of the card. These bouts will bring together Young Dixon versus Hock Bones, Young Lustig versus Willie Chandler, and Freddie Kaiser versus Richie Ryan.

Wee Barton of Boston and Karl Herz of Oklahoma will clash in a return bout at the Olympic Athletic Club Friday night. These two boys recently fought a draw. In the six-round semi-final Sailor Harris and Bob Meyers will be the contestants.

The usual Saturday night shows will be put on at the Fairmont and the St. Nicholas Clubs of New York and at the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON BOUT OFF.

Champion Refuses to Box Jeanette for Less Than $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKHART, Ind., July 28.—Billy Gibson is on his way back to New York with Dan McKettrick after having spent twenty-four hours endeavoring to make Johnson take $20,000 for his end to fight Joe Jeanette at Madison Square Garden. Johnson stuck to his demand of $30,000, and as Gibson would not give him any more than $20,000, the trip was unsatisfactory.

Gibson cannot understand Johnson's refusal to accept the largest amount ever offered a fighter for a ten-round contest with no decision. McKettrick was so anxious to get Johnson in the ring that he agreed to accept almost nothing for Jeanette's service, and further agreed to give Johnson Jeanette's end of the pictures, but Johnson would listen to nothing less than $30,000 guarantee.

Johnson says he will retire on Labor Day, and announced that under no consideration will he make the trip to Australia or accept the offer of $30,000 made by the Paris club to box Jeanette. Johnson said he would not fight Jeanette in Paris because he will retire on Labor Day. It is said around Chicago that Johnson only received $12,000 in cash for his fight with Jim Flynn.

Ozanam Monthly Games.

The second set of members' monthly games of the Hudson Street Branch of the Ozanam Association were held at De Witt Clinton Park yesterday. George W. Mercer scored the largest number of points, a total of 14, capturing two firsts and placing second and third respectively in two other events. Claude Ressonico, who started from scratch, worked his way through a large field to a brilliant victory in the mile run, overtaking the leader one lap from the tape. Ferraris and O'Shea also performed creditably in the field events. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by George W. Mercer, (scratch;) A. O'Shea, (10 feet,) second; Roger Diot, (2 feet,) third. Time—0:06.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap, Junior.—Won by W. Kendrick, (2 feet;) P. Fontana, (scratch,) second; T. Sands, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George W. Mercer, (6 yards;) J. Merkl, (15 yards,) second; Roger Diot, (scratch,) third. Time—0:58.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Ressonico, (scratch;) A. O'Shea, (75 yards,) second; Michael Nicastro, (75 yards,) third. Time—4:58.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap.—Won by Jack Ferraris, (scratch,) with 28 feet 6 inches; George W. Mercer, (scratch,) second, with 27 feet 7 inches; M. Borella, (2 feet,) third, with 26 feet 8 inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by Adam O'Shea, (3 feet,) with 39 feet 4 inches; J. Keely, (3 feet,) second, with 35 feet 8 inches; George W. Mercer, (scratch,) third, with 35 feet 7 inches.

Beach Channel Races.

Beach channel races for small craft were held under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay yesterday. The contests were for the yachts that were too small to take part in the regular ocean regatta of the organization. The starting and finishing line was off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club, which managed the regatta. The craft were sent over the usual inside course on Jamaica Bay. The summary:

OPEN CATBOATS.
Start, 12:05. Course, 10 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Siren, C. A. Merritt	2:56:10	2:51:10
Zoe, F. L. La Fonde	Did not finish	

OPEN POWER BOATS.
Start, 12:10. Course, 10 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Smarty, H. Golly	1:47:42	1:37:42
Ella and Elsie, A. McDonald	1:58:30	1:48:30
Thistle, J. H. Buchanon	1:54:14	1:44:14

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ATHLETES DUE TO-MORROW.

Many of Victorious Team Scheduled to Arrive on Vaderland.

The advance guard of the American Olympic team, which is making its way to these shores on the Vaderland, of the Red Star Line, which had not been sighted or heard from by wireless at a late hour last night, is expected to-morrow morning. More than a score of the make-up of the victorious aggregation took passage on the ship at Antwerp, and arrangements are being made for a demonstration when the ship docks at the foot of West Twenty-first Street.

Setback for Marshall.

BRESLAU, July 28.—A setback for Frank J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, was the result of the play in the ninth round of the international masters' tournament in progress in this city, Amos Burn of Liverpool being the American's stumbling block. Marshall had the white pieces, but eager to keep his place at the head of the list, compromised himself with too vigorous tactics. A victory achieved by Dr. Tarrasch over Duras, in addition to a win by the German champion in his adjourned game with Mieses in the eighth round, gave Dr. Tarrasch the whip hand, one point ahead of Marshall. Rubinstein also stands better than the American by virtue of a win over Lowitzky in the ninth round and a draw with Przepiorka in the adjourned game from the eighth. The Russian still has a game pending with Duras, which does not look quite so promising. Teichmann tied Marshall for third place by drawing against Barasz.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1912.

WILL THE POLICY OF STARVING THE RAILROADS BE CONTINUED?

Do we need more laws and more Federal orders to hamper and hem in the railroads, or is it now time to take thought how the railroad business of the country may, with good conscience and regard for the public welfare, be delivered from the hard conditions that beset it? We put this question to WOODROW WILSON, Democratic candidate for President of the United States. He is practiced in public affairs, trained in inquiry, accustomed to use facts as stepping-stones to conclusions. If he shall be elected to the Presidency we know that he will wish to use the powers of his office to promote the general welfare and to provide for the public prosperity. He has the ear of the people. They have listened to many false teachers. Will he teach them the truth? It is vitally important. We ask that he inquire into the facts, then speak. The largest single business interest of the country is that of the railroads. Hard times for the railroads make hard times for the country.

First, as to the facts. The Inter-State Commerce Commission's bulletin of the revenues and expenses of steam railroads of the country for the ten months of the fiscal year ended April 30 shows that the operating revenues of the country's railroads increased from $2,268,221,494 for the ten-month period a year ago to $2,300,441,752 for the ten months ending with last April. This is an increase of $32,220,258. But the operating expenses of the roads rose from $1,553,422,947 last year to $1,585,994,725 this year. This is an increase of $32,521,778, or $301,520 more than the gross increase in revenues. To this great increase in operating costs must be added an increase of $9,666,827 in taxes, the taxes levied upon the railroads by the States through which their lines run. These increased costs and taxes much more than offset the increase in gross revenue, insomuch that the operating income of the roads, their net income, which was $628,719,126 in last year's ten-month period, was only $618,340,085 this year, a loss of $10,379,041.

A business that shows the enormous increase of $32,000,000 in gross in a year ought, if all conditions are sound, to show a very large increase in net. The railroad net diminished more than $10,000,000. It is all summed up in the showing that for each dollar of new business the railroads secured in this ten-month period they had to pay out $1.31. These facts are already well known to the railroad and financial public. We call them to the attention of Gov. WILSON in the hope that he may make them known to the very large general public he addresses. He will not fail to see what these figures mean. He is undoubtedly acquainted already with the chief causes of the increase in railroad operating costs. Repeated increases in the wages of labor are one cause, a marked rise in the price of the supplies which the railroads must buy is another. It is stated on good authority that on the average it now costs the railroads $1.40 to buy supplies and services which ten years ago cost them but a dollar.

Nevertheless the Inter-State Commerce Commission refuses to permit the railroads to increase their freight charges. In two memorable decisions rendered in February, 1911, one by Commissioner PROUTY and the other by Commissioner LANE, the new rate tariffs filed by the railroads east of the Mississippi and those of the further West and Northwest, increasing the charges for freight transportation, were canceled and ordered withdrawn. The railroads must pay the higher transportation costs reflected in the alarming showing of the Commission's report, which we have set forth above; there is no escape from paying them, yet they are forbidden by the Commission to provide themselves with additional income out of the only source from which it can come.

These conditions cannot continue without imperiling the solvency of many railroads. Already they have impaired the credit of all railroads. It is no longer possible to secure investment capital on favorable terms for railroad uses. Securities that were attractive a few years ago are now practically unsalable, and there have been notable instances of reductions in the rate of dividends. The surplus accumulations of many of the railroads have been invaded for upkeep, in some cases, and in others dividends if paid at all must be paid from surplus. But we must assume that all these conditions of the investment market are well known to Gov. WILSON.

This is the case of the railroads—not the whole case, only its structural features, for impressive details might be added without end. But hold, is it the case of the railroads alone? Is it not the case of the country, of the people themselves? The people cannot, by their laws and their public policy, take the life blood of this great business interest without impoverishing their own vital current. On that point we beg to submit the opinion of a very high authority, the Railroad Securities Commission, appointed by the President under the act of June 18, 1910, of which President HADLEY of Yale University was the Chairman. We quote from the report of President HADLEY's Commission, made to the President last November:

> There was a time when the efforts of the banking authorities in most of the States were directed toward getting the discount rates as low as possible. The Bank Commissioners in those days regarded themselves as the representatives of the merchants who wanted loans. They made little or no attempt to safeguard the stockholders and creditors of the bank. Those were the days of wildcat banking. The country has passed beyond that period—not solely or primarily because it obtained a National banking law, but because it administered that law with due regard to the security of the stockholders and creditors of the bank, as well as its customers. We have not developed our ideas of railroad management as far as we have developed our ideas of bank management. The subject is a more complex one. The apparent conflict of interests between the management and the customers is greater with a railroad than with a bank. As a result of this misunderstanding the necessary development of railroad facilities is now endangered by the reluctance of investors to purchase new issues of railroad securities in the amounts required. This reluctance is likely to continue until the American public understands the essential community of interest between the shipper and investor, and the folly of attempting to protect the one by taking away the rewards of good management from the other. * * * As our population grows denser we shall need more and more to approximate European standards of construction by the increased amount of double track, the abolition of grade crossings, the development of station facilities, both for passengers and for freight, and many other improvements scarcely less fundamental. * * * Neither the rate of return actually received on the par value of American railroad bonds and stocks to-day, nor the security which can be offered for additional railroad investments in the future, will make it easy to raise the needed amount of capital. The ratio of interest and dividends to outstanding bonds and stocks of American railroads is not quite 4½ per cent. in each case. The average ratio of dividends to the capital of National banks is between 10 and 11 per cent.

Doubtless Gov. WILSON is already familiar with the Hadley report. In view of the great responsibilities which he may presently assume, we cannot refrain from urging upon him the attentive study of this invaluable document. Especially is it worthy of study in those passages where it commends the policy of encouraging the creation of reserve funds out of the surplus earnings of railroads. At present we are compelling the railroads to eat into their reserve funds for day-to-day sustenance. We need not here dwell upon the grave consequences of such a policy. The New York Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution urging upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and upon State Railroad Commissions, the importance of allowing the railroads such a reasonable return as would attract the money of investors in amounts needed for the development of facilities. The committee of the Chamber reported "that "competent railroad statisticians have "estimated that the sum of $8,500,000,"000 will be needed in the next five "years to maintain railroad facilities "equal to the enormous traffic of the "country." If the present policy is continued "the credit of the railroads and "their ability to market securities will "be impaired, and the commerce of the "Nation will be crippled."

We are well aware that in advocating a more liberal regulative policy toward the railroads Gov. WILSON would incur some political risk. The state of public feeling toward railroads and other corporations which has been created in the past fifteen years by the appeals of agitators and of politicians is one with which he must reckon. But it is the business condition of the country, not a political theory, that confronts him. Our National wealth is at present estimated at $125,000,000,000. The last annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showed that there are now in the United States 270,000 corporations with more than $88,000,000,000 of issued securities, stocks and bonds. Nearly two-thirds of the United States wealth therefore is in the form of capital invested in corporate securities. Gov. WILSON has said that he does not understand that it is a proper policy of the Government to make "war" upon business, big or otherwise. War upon corporate business in this country has now for some years been rather actively waged. The consequences are before us. Gov. WILSON is a self-reliant man. The success he has attained thus far in the private and in the public station has not been won by imitation of others, or by borrowing the ideas of others. We confidently assume that, if elected President, he will have a policy of his own, and that he will pursue it with intelligence and with courage. We hope he is open-minded enough, clear-sighted enough, courageous enough, to attempt the creation of a new and more enlightened public opinion toward business, and particularly toward the business of the railroads. The railroad problem is not only a great one, a most serious one, but, in our judgment, it is the first one to be considered. We trust that Gov. WILSON will favor the country with some illuminating discussion of that problem during the campaign.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency will not fail to see the practical application of these remarks. They point directly to a change of mind and of heart in the Inter-State Commerce Commission—or to a change of men. Should he be elected President, his advisers may tell him that this would be a bold step. In our opinion it would be a timid and unworthy shirking of duty not to take it. The minds of the people must be prepared—that is granted. Nobody is better qualified for this task than Mr. WILSON. The people are already turning from the false teachers and seeking new light. The disastrous consequences of the policies pursued by Republican Administrations since 1901 are plain in the view of Gov. WILSON. He can judge whether the party that has been so long in power has strengthened itself, or the reverse. Regulation of the railroads we must have, but regulation is not strangulation. With a sound and consistent policy of his own, President WILSON, should that title come to him, may establish for himself a great reputation and regain for his party the confidence of the people. Will the next Administration have a policy of its own, or will it be content to bark into the vacuum created by successive Republican Administrations?

BUILD TWO WARSHIPS.

Are the members of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives willing to present an issue to the Third Party? The leader of that as yet nebulous body seems to hope so. He has been quick to make the upbuilding of the navy one of his "policies," while many of the Democratic Congressmen are still holding out against the building of even one battleship this year.

This is not a party question. The need of keeping up our navy is recognized by men of both the great parties throughout the country. They are sending letters and dispatches to their representatives in Washington urging them to vote for two battleships.

Two modern battleships should be laid down this year. A compromise on one will not satisfy the country. The Democrats are likely to lose many votes if they insist on lugging the navy into politics.

MIKKELSEN'S NARRATIVE.

The narrative of EJNAR MIKKELSEN, who, with his companion, IVERSEN, was lost in arctic Greenland for more than two years, is published exclusively by THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning in a special copyrighted cable dispatch from Copenhagen. As a tale of adventure in frozen regions it provides a striking contrast to the stories of Admiral PEARY and Capt. AMUNDSEN, who discovered, respectively, the north and south poles without encountering obstacles or suffering hardships which to men of their courage and endurance seemed noteworthy. Capt. SCOTT, to be sure, met with many perils in his antarctic expedition, but the sum of his conflict with storms and disasters, as set forth in the first half of his narrative, which was published, by special arrangement with the explorer, by this newspaper some months ago, seems inconsiderable in comparison with the tale of peril and suffering MIKKELSEN tells. SCOTT is still in the frozen regions of the South. The marvelous rescue of MIKKELSEN encourages the hope that he will surely find his way back to civilization in safety.

From the very beginning MIKKELSEN's is a tale of misadventure. He found rough going everywhere. Abysses yawned in his path. Storms impeded his progress, game was scarce, and starvation threatened from first to last. He was afflicted with the scurvy, but cured himself. He and his companion were nearly overcome by cold and fatigue. Yet they kept manfully on, and it cannot be said that they failed in their object, as they found the trail of ERICHSEN and discovered many of his records. Much that they might have accomplished in the way of accurate observation was prevented by the loss of their instruments. Their dogs died, except those they had to kill for food. Finally they gave up their quest, but their journey back to their starting point, or as near it as they could get, was worse than their outward trip. Nine months after they had parted from their companions they reached Shannon Island, and thence managed to get to Bass Rock, without encountering a human being. They were too weak to travel further, and for two Winters, one Summer, and part of another, they subsisted pitifully, in weakness, almost naked, to be rescued at last, almost by accident, by a party of Norwegian fishermen.

As a tale of human endurance alone this is of exceptional and pathetic interest. No men could suffer more and live, few could endure one month of the kind of life these brave, strong men lived for twenty-eight months or more. They have succeeded in adding something to the sum of the world's knowledge. They have succeeded, too, in giving the world, in an age of too much luxury and greed, a splendid example of heroic devotion to a cause, steadfastness of spirit, and splendid fortitude.

A SOCIALIST'S SOPHISTRY.

Mr. J. G. PHELPS STOKES has been asked by a Connecticut newspaper why he does not distribute all his wealth among the poor. By doing so, to be sure, Mr. STOKES would not do much to relieve the sufferings of the destitute and uplift his fellow-men. But it would be doing something, after all. It would be better than continually to stir up strife and discontent. There is logic in Mr. STOKES's reply—worldly logic:

> Incredible though it will doubtless be to most people, it is nevertheless true that I would gladly do that very thing if there were the remotest chance that such a course would result in more emancipation than the course that I am pursuing.

The measure of "emancipation" which has thus far resulted from the course Mr. STOKES is pursuing is inappreciable except to Mr. STOKES. Suppose a "Certain Rich Man" had answered as Mr. STOKES answers when he was told to sell all he had and give to the poor. The reply would have been just as "logical," just as sophisticated, and just as shallow. The position of Mr. STOKES is identical with that of thousands of alleged Socialists, who preach daily destruction, and foment discontent, to no purpose, and hold firmly to their own wealth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Are There Not More Rallies?

There was a rally of the Holy Name Society of Brooklyn at Valley Stream, L. I., yesterday. Seven thousand delegates, representing forty churches, took part in the demonstration. This was most excellent work; none better; but how does it happen that in so many of the best things like this there is no sort of coöperation among the different Churches and denominations? Long sermons are preached about the world getting together on peace proposals, on questions relating to the public health, on matters affecting transportation problems on land and sea; but in the bigger and better things there is no unity of effort or act. When it comes to "apostolic blows and knocks," the Churches of the present altruistic times find abundant reasons, or excuses, for "keeping their distance," and all to the glory of GOD, of course!

Versatility of "Jim Ham" Lewis.

No one who attended the Democratic Convention at Baltimore can ever forget the grace and dignity and mastery with which "JIM HAM" LEWIS presided over that body at times when Chairman OLLIE JAMES was compelled to leave his seat for a breath of fresh air. His clarion voice reached to the uttermost recesses of the cavernous armory, and when he requested "the "delegates standing in the aisles to take "their seats and the police will assist them "to resume their seats," there was, so to say, not a dry eye in the house. Nothing better, in fact, has been done by any master of assemblies, and the effectiveness with which Mr. LEWIS controlled the vast body showed in a very conclusive manner the superiority of mind over matter. Mr. LEWIS is now a candidate for United States Senator from the State of Illinois on the Democratic ticket. He is a lawyer as well as a statesman, and has a very clear understanding of human nature. His argument in the case of Mrs. FLORENCE E. KIRKPATRICK before the Superior Court in Chicago on Friday, pleading that she was entitled to alimony of $500 a month on the ground of her admitted beauty, and that her husband should "be compelled to support his wife "in the style to which she was accus"tomed, which included jewels, silks, an "automobile, and a beautiful home," touched the heart and convinced the head of the court, which, though denying the right of the wife to name the amount her husband should be compelled to pay, practically gave her all her distinguished counsel asked in her behalf. Though very much of a poet himself, Mr. LEWIS controverted the view of the poet who wrote, "beauty unadorned is adorned the most," by declaring that "beauty unadorned soon becomes tiresome and uninteresting," but his wholly untenable position on this point was by way of argument, and must not be held against one who fairly revels in the works of nature, who loves the birds and flowers, who lives on the nectar of high thought and rejoices in the pure, the beautiful, and the good. He has established the fact that beauty is a most valuable asset, and has set a new mark for the courts in the assessment of damages

Bailey's Plan Is Incomplete.

If Senator BAILEY's plan of selling the property of the trusts and distributing the proceeds among the stockholders should be carried out, and the stockholders should buy in the property and conclude to go on with the business at the same old stands, how would that materially change the conditions of which the Senator complains? How could the stockholders invest their "proceeds" in any better and more profitable business than the business they understand? Possibly, Senator BAILEY might induce Congress to pass a law declaring how those who have money shall invest it. If he will do this and at the same time prescribe a safe way of preventing those who have no money from getting at those who have, he will close his public career in a veritable blaze of glory.

Half a Century More of the Colonel.

"Out in the cow country," says Col. ROOSEVELT, "the man who "never got into "trouble was the man who never blus"tered, who never was offensive, who "never wronged or insulted any one." If he should go back there now, his old friends would not recognize him, that is to say, if he should keep up the gait he has been traveling in the older parts of the country. Evidently, the cowboy has been "put in bad" by the choicest specimen ever seen in these parts. This is not the worst of it, however, as we are assured by the Colonel that the plans he has in view for the improvement of the American people will require fifty years for their fulfillment. Think of that, picture it, if you can: We are to have Col. ROOSEVELT as an active factor in our politics for half a century, and even then he will only be about one-eighth as old as METHUSELAH!

DEFENDS FREE EDUCATION

Pointing Out That Most Large Colleges Are Supported by Alumni.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although wishing to carry on no controversy with Robert P. Green regarding his answer to my letter on a "City University," I cannot but regard his attitude as preposterous. Any self-respecting citizen, be he college graduate or not, must resent the statement that all college graduates are receivers of charity—that they receive something for nothing. Perhaps Mr. Green does not know that Columbia, Yale, Fordham, and other private institutions are supported by their alumni, who give considerably more than they receive, if we measure gratitude or education merely in terms of dollars.

Judging by his attack upon the medical and legal professions, it is to be believed that he is a sufferer of chronic dyspepsia. The problem of the east side physician is not one of 25-cent pieces, but is due to the lodge evil, whereby doctors undertake to do more than they possibly can. It might hurt the sensitive feelings of Mr. Green to know that many professors make visits to the east side and refuse any remuneration whatsoever.

If Mr. Green had read THE NEW YORK TIMES of two weeks ago he would have learned the true cause of the part-time evil. Learned pedagogues are continually condemning the city for lack of appropriations, and yet we are informed by the School Investigation Committee that the trouble lies in mismanagement—fifty thousand children on part time, the schools of the west side only half filled, and many more large buildings being erected in districts which will have no use for them for at least ten years.

A city university represents the highest ideals of a community. Democracy does not consist in spending thousands of dollars for fireworks to celebrate Independence Day or in appropriating money to welcome victorious athletes. The City College is being run on strict scientific basis of management. It is giving the city a dollar's worth of education for every dollar spent. An additional appropriation need not entail a large expenditure nor interfere with the city's elementary education. And what an investment it would be for the city! The chemical tests of the Board of Health could be done in laboratories of the City University by the students; the surveying and construction work on the subway might be placed in the hands of students, many of whom are now actually working in that capacity for the Public Service Commission. This is no dream—the students of the University of Wisconsin are accomplishing this and much more.

GEORGE GORDON.

New York, July 27, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Robert P. Green, in to-day's TIMES, says that "every one who accepts a college education gets charity, since the tuition fees that he pays do not amount to one-third of what the college spends on him."

That most of the donations to colleges are made by their alumni is evidently unknown to Mr. Green. Does he not understand that even the self-made philanthropist considers a college endowment a gift that brings the richest fruit to all concerned? It is almost shocking to conceive that a person professing to be interested in the welfare of our elementary schools should fail to realize that our college graduates, far from being recipients of charity, are really those who, by their education, intelligence, and ability, are best fitted to make a material contribution to the betterment of society.

F. M. HERMAN.

New York, July 27, 1912.

FRIETCHIE AND FREDERICKTOWN

Some Light on the Famous Subject of Whittier's Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in the newspapers that Frederick City, Md., proposes to erect on its public square a monument to the late Barbara Frietchie reminds me of something that may be interesting to those Northerners who may have wondered why it was not done long ago. About twenty years ago I wrote a bit of verse for a Washington newspaper which treated lightly of Barbara, or, rather, Whittier's poem that made her famous, and the editor declined it on the ground that Barbara Frietchie was a sacred subject to the people of Frederick and he could not afford to have fun with her. I may add that the editor was a New Englander. Without further thought of Frederick, I passed the verse along to another Washington editor, who was not a New Englander, and he printed it. A year or so later I was in Frederick and suggested that a monument to the most famous person in its midst should be erected, but my suggestion was not met with enthusiasm. I also visited the grave of Dame Barbara, having as my guide Sexton Burns—if I recollect the name accurately—who was a nephew of the good lady, and who told me that she was sick in bed on the day that the poet had her fling Old Glory in the faces of the rebel hosts, and he remembered it especially because his mother had made him go to her house with some invalid victuals when he wanted to go and see the soldiers with the other boys. Barbara's grave was marked only by a simple headstone, and the sexton of the little graveyard on a side street had given it no more attention than he had bestowed upon the less distinguished sleepers in his charge. In fact, he seemed to think that his aunt was getting about all that was coming to her, and I imagined that in his boisterous boyhood Aunt Barbara had done things to him with a slipper or a shingle that he never would forget.

Be that as it may, I discovered that while Frederick people, that is the people who were folks, believed that the poem added considerably to the fame of the town, the subject of it did not belong to their set and was of no particular family to speak of and that she had received as much honor as she deserved. Barbara, the Northerner will understand, was not of an old Southern family. Frederick people were not of Mr. Whittier's opinion about the "rebel host," and really felt that Barbara would not have done any great credit to the Southern loyalty of the town by doing what the poet said she had done, and, as she hadn't done it, a monument was not in order. As for the poet, Frederick admired him as an advertiser, a promoter of publicity, but not otherwise. I don't know what has come over the spirit of Frederick at this time to move it to erect a monument to Barbara Frietchie, and I would like to be informed. It is certainly not the spirit of a preceding generation.

W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, July 20, 1912.

Poetry vs. Prose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Beautified by the assistance which th' enchantment of the distance lends, the poet's lot appears a joyous one. Roaming through romantic Ardens, resting in sweet-scented gardens with one's lady love beneath the vernal sun—or the stars and moon at night time—strikes the fancy as the right time for a bard to improvise ecstatic lays to his charmer's ear or eyebrow, or her wit, (if she's a highbrow,) or her ankle or her winsome, witching ways.

Such the theory. The fact is very different in practice from the sweet scenario outlined above. Poets travel on the trolley, solitary, melancholy. Nowadays they can't afford a lady love! If they venture from the city to the country more's the pity. They return mosquito-bitten, burned, half dead; and, perhaps, if not too tired, they may turn out verse inspired like the pretty little stanza you've just read.

WILLIAM G. CANE.

New York, June 28, 1912.

Wants Overhead Wires Removed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES that Police Commissioner Waldo, Fire Commissioner Johnson, and Alderman Tendry are working for the removal of overhead wires. Nothing is said, however, about the trolley wires in Brooklyn that are such a disfigurement to our streets. While they are at the work I trust that they will compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to make a start in this direction. There is a law ordering the removal of all overhead wires, and it should be enforced.

In other cities of much less importance than Brooklyn the railroads have been compelled to use the underground system, and if our officials will do their duty we would have a much more beautiful city or Borough of Brooklyn.

H. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1912.

ITALIAN PRESBYTERIAN DAY.

Cornerstone Laid for the First Church in Manhattan.

The cornerstone of the first Italian Presbyterian church in Manhattan was laid yesterday with appropriate services at 340-342 East 106th Street. The Rev. Robert Mackenzie, Secretary of the College Board of the Presbyterian Church, laid the stone and dedicated the church. The foundation of the building was decorated with intertwined Italian and United States bunting, and over the entrance hung a large Italian flag, while the speakers' stand was under a large American one.

The Church of the Ascension was organized Nov. 7, 1909, and has since occupied a large room at 2,050 First Avenue. Under the Rev. Francesco Pirazzini the membership grew until it passed the 300 mark, and at the first of this year $50,000 was appropriated out of the funds of the Church Extension Society for the edifice of which the cornerstone was laid. Work on the building was commenced June 1, and it is expected that the basement auditorium will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, and the whole building completed Jan. 1, 1913.

The Rev. Mr. Pirazzini pronounced the invocation which opened the services. After the reading of Gloria Patri in Italian, B. F. Butts sang a baritone solo, and then Dr. Joseph E. Messenger in English and the Rev. Giovanni Tron in Italian offered prayers. Mr. Mackenzie made an address in English, and was followed by the Rev. Stefano L. Testa, pastor of the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, who spoke in Italian.

TO STOP SUNDAY BALL GAMES

Police Summon Players and Managers Who Charge for Admission.

Though no police officials would acknowledge the receipt of special orders, there was increased activity on their part yesterday in putting a stop to Sunday baseball. At grounds where admission was charged to the games all the players engaged, the umpire, and managers were served with summonses to appear to-day before the nearest Magistrate and answer to the charge of violating the Sunday observance law. Immediately after the men were served with the courts' orders the games proceeded and were free from police interference for the rest of the day.

The game scheduled to take place between the New York Fire Department and the All-Manhattans on Manhattan Field, Seventh Avenue and 149th Street, was not played because of a police warning. When the teams assembled at 3 P. M. Capt. Krucher of the Fortieth Precinct warned the players that they would be liable to arrest if admission were charged. Gate receipts being necessary, the Fire Department team decided not to engage in any proceeding that might be interpreted as against the law.

This is the first time this year that action has been taken against Sunday baseball. It had been thought that the Mayor was in favor of Sunday baseball. For some time past, however, societies formed for obtaining stricter observance of the Sabbath have been urging Mayor Gaynor to take action, and this is thought to be the direct outcome of their petitions.

Several thousand spectators yesterday hissed Detective Zankel of Police Inspector Farrell's staff at the Catholic Protectory grounds, Unionport Road and Walker Avenue, Westchester, when he interrupted a baseball game between two semi-professional teams, the Emeralds and the Royal Giants, to serve twenty summonses on the players and managers for charging for the programmes of the game.

HOPE FOR TARIFF REFORM

Lies, He Says, in Electing Wilson and a Democratic Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one certain conclusion in the matter of tariff reform to which every one in the country (before the creation of the Tariff Board) had arrived, namely, that our tariff was full of "jokers" and frauds that could not even be sustained on protective principles.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives have passed a number of well-considered, well-thought-out bills designed to remedy and improve some of the worst evils, and after slight amendment to satisfy the seven or eight insurgent Republicans these bills have passed or are about to be passed by the Senate, only to be vetoed by President Taft.

And all the while Roosevelt has been as silent as the grave. Never once did he render aid or encouragement to the passage of these laws. Neither Taft nor Roosevelt will be believed if they promise "downward" revision now. And why should they? They had their chance and did not take it. There is only one way for the people to get these evils remedied, and that is by electing Wilson and a Congress Democratic in both branches.

GEORGE STEWART BROWN.

Baltimore, July 27, 1912.

THE SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Understands That Commissioner Waldo Favors It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the interesting symposium in THE TIMES of Sunday, June 30, in which Justice Goff, Police Commissioner Waldo, District Attorney Whitman, and Dr. George M. Parker are quoted at considerable length on crime conditions here, it is to be regretted that Commissioner Waldo's statements regarding the suspended sentence are, as I am informed, only partially given.

The reader of yesterday's article would, I fear, infer that Commissioner Waldo is hostile to the principle of the suspended sentence, and that the suspended sentence is equivalent to the releasing of prisoners entirely without punishment.

The Commissioner has been quoted, as has also Commissioner Fosdick, as believing in the general principle of the suspended sentence when used with wise discretion. Furthermore, I am confident that both Commissioner Waldo and Commissioner Fosdick are in accord with the general principle of probation.

When persons are given suspended sentences who have been frequently arraigned and several times convicted, there is of course grave doubt as to the wise discretion of the Judge, and such suspended sentences are apt to bring discredit on the general principle. On the other hand, few of those who think much about prison problems would wish the first offender to sustain a prison sentence if permanent reformation can be obtained without imprisonment.

O. F. LEWIS,
General Secretary Prison Association, New York.

New York, July 1, 1912.

Things to Worry About.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If air is matter, and if speech varies in form with air, then form of thought in memory of words is form of matter, of existing presence in "absolute" space. Gaps in science, difficulties in progress of education, and disagreements in philosophy are due to neglect of the obvious connections in fact.

M. LEAL.

Colchester, Conn., July 16, 1912.

The Mayor's Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of inverted and perverted mental operations, intellectual dishonesty, and billingsgate inundations our crochety old Mayor gives promise of equaling if not surpassing our modest and urbane ex-President. How much longer are the American people going to tolerate gross insolence from their public servants as a reward for the bestowal of high political honors?

A. B. H.

Lenox, Mass., July 23, 1912.

BULL MOOSE ALL THERE IS TO THE THIRD PARTY

That Is Why Progressive Republicans Are Flocking to Wilson's Standard.

There is only one really Progressive candidate for President in the field, and his name is Woodrow Wilson. Nobody seriously regards Mr. Roosevelt as anything but—Mr. Roosevelt; a mere symptom of the times. Nobody thinks that he would make a safe or sane President; he had a fair trial for seven long and weary years. Nobody thinks he can be elected President; even Mr. Munsey thinks that his race is run. That is to say, nobody excepting Pinchot and Garfield and a few others of like kidney, whose political judgment has been warped by personal disappointments, and who, after the manner of the ancients in dealing with the scapegoat, would unload their troubles upon the chief Bull Moose wandering in the political wilderness.

Nobody thinks in his heart that the Colonel is dependable in politics. He bucks. He won't stand, hitched or unhitched. He is for or against anything and everybody which is not for him. He is the new Third Party, or thinks he is; but he isn't. There is, in fact, no Third Party; there will be no Third Party. Very few hotel reservations have been made for it in Chicago, although the convention hall will be filled, doubtless, with a wild concourse of people of one sort and another. Enough tickets have been sold, or will be sold, to pay for the rent of the hall. Men who "have money to burn" like the excitement. But the balloon will burst. The people are beginning to see what a miserable farce the play really is. There is nothing in the movement to which the people can hang; nothing but the Colonel, and he knows it, and they know it. Why not call it off? Why not say we have boiled down the juice and it "won't jell," and let it go at that?

⁂

"Out in the cow country" there are at times frightful stampedes among the steers, but there has been no stampede this year, and there will be none. The cattle have behaved uncommonly well. They know where the grass is green and the water good, and they cannot be frightened by the voices of the night and the political Indians who have been trying to make them run. The people are progressive—rather too progressive for their own good, it may be—but they are progressing toward the true progressive camp this time, and are looking to Wilson and not to Roosevelt, because, as they see it, there is something really tangible, something understandable, in what Wilson has said and in what Wilson's party has done, whereas they have had nothing from Roosevelt but mixed and uncertain and impracticable declarations, "subject to change without notice."

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This, at any rate, is the steadily growing impression throughout the Middle West and in Pennsylvania. Flinn cares nothing especially for Roosevelt. Flinn is for Flinn, and against Penrose. In Pennsylvania, as it is in Ohio, and Indiana, and Michigan, and Illinois, and Missouri, it is a fight of the newer would-be bosses against the older and more seasoned bosses, of new machines against old machines. If Flinn thought for a moment that he could make more for himself and his followers by dropping Roosevelt than by holding on to him, he would not hesitate a moment. It is so in the other States named and with the new men, who, having been turned out to grass by the old bosses, would now be bosses in their own right and for their own purposes.

⁂

Men who have been disappointed, who have not gotten what they wanted, who have been "sat down on," who have worked without such reward as they expected, are behind the Bull Moose movement. There is no principle involved in their following after the impossible and irresponsible leader of the present movement. How could there be in view of the chief men engaged in this wild adventure? Those who are seriously minded in political matters and who do not feel that anything is to be gained by sticking to the Bull Moose—and their name is Legion—will in the end make their way into the Democratic camp because, as they frankly acknowledge, the only Progressive Party this year is the Democratic Party, and Woodrow Wilson is its prophet.

⁂

This is what a high Republican leader in Indiana meant when he said a week or ten days ago: "There are ten thousand men sitting on the fence in Indiana waiting for developments." This is what the Republican leader in Pennsylvania meant when he said that "three-fourths of the Flinn people in this State do not care a fig for Roosevelt." This is what the Republican leader in St. Louis meant when he said: "Roosevelt is really no longer an issue in Missouri; the people are after a Progressive candidate who means something and can do something." This is what Gov. Osborn of Michigan meant when he said that, although he had started the movement among the Governors for Roosevelt and would vote for Roosevelt electors if they should be named in Michigan, he had suggested that Roosevelt should not make the race for President and that Wilson was a good enough Progressive for him and for the true Progressives of the Badger State. This is what every man of sound and disposing mind means when he says that there is nothing in the Bull Moose cause but Roosevelt and that the hope of Progressive legislation and Progressive administration is in the success of the regular Democratic ticket.

⁂

Great political movements are not to be advanced or seriously considered that have only in view the gratification of the personal ambitions of impracticable and discredited leaders. There must be a good deal more in such matters than the personal equation. Really the issues in this campaign are greater than the candidates, and the candidate who most nearly stands for Progressive policies, or for the old policies fitted into new and becoming dress in keeping with the temper and genius of the times, explains why it is that so many thousand voters of the Republican order are drifting to Wilson.

J. C. H.

THE POMANDER.

It is in fashion once again,
  The pretty trifle worn
By dashing belles of long ago,
  Ere you and I were born,
The ball of golden filigree
  With jeweled chain complete,
Enameled with a hundred hues,
  And filled with odors sweet.

But if I wear the trinket gay
  I will not bid it hold
The scent of musk or mignonette,
  Or roses as of old;
But in the little hollow sphere
  So dainty and so cute,
When I sojourn beside the sea,
  I'll keep my bathing suit.

MINNA IRVING.

FEAR DR. GARDNER HAS ENDED HIS LIFE

Friend of Missing Physician at Post-Graduate Hospital Recalls That He Was Despondent.

TOOK A HEART STIMULANT

Believing He Had Symptoms of a Cardiac Ailment — Detectives' Three-Day Search Fruitless.

After searching for three days, Burns detectives said yesterday that no trace had been found of Dr. Clifton A. Gardner, a student at the Post-Graduate Hospital, First Avenue and East Twentieth Street, who went out at 4 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, ostensibly to visit a patient, and never returned.

According to the hospital authorities the missing doctor was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. He is 6 feet tall, weighs 155 pounds, is slender, has dark brown hair and eyes, and is smooth shaven. He is 27 years old and had been at the hospital ten months.

The doctor who shared a room with Dr. Gardner, said that he had been depressed recently and had been taking heart stimulants, believing he had some cardiac ailment. When he left the hospital he was wearing a dark blue suit, black shoes, and a straw hat. The last man to speak to Dr. Gardner at the hospital was an attendant whose duty it is to call the doctors down from their rooms when they have to go out on cases in the district.

When Dr. Gardner came down to go out the attendant noticed that he had not his bag of instruments with him, which he thought strange, as he knew instruments would be required. The doctor was more sociable than he had ever seen him before. He was usually quiet.

"Looks as if you were going to a ball game, doctor," he remarked.

"No," replied Dr. Gardner, "I am going to a case, but afterward I am going to have some fun."

As he passed the hospital windows he waved his hand gayly to members of the staff inside. The attendant had asked him if he needed another doctor to go with him and he replied that he preferred to go alone.

On Wednesday afternoon his disappearance was reported to the Superintendent, who waited until Friday morning in the hope that he would receive tidings of him, and then put the matter in the hands of the Burns Detective Agency.

Dr. Gardner lives at South Swansea, Mass., near Fall River. His relatives had not heard from him and were very anxious when they were informed that he was missing. All the physicians connected with the Post-Graduate Hospital agree that he was a well-behaved young man, of retiring disposition, without any friends in New York City and had never been heard to mention the name of a woman. Occasionally he drank a glass of beer.

Dr. Gardner, so far as was known, had no bank account, and had very little money with him. He left all the clothing he was not wearing in his steamer trunk in his room, and even his eyeglasses were found on his writing table. His roommate believes they are the only pair he had. One of the officials at the hospital said last night that the statement made by this doctor that the missing man had been despondent over his heart trouble, and had been taking a stimulant, had changed their ideas, and that they feared he had ended his life.

It was learned that Dr. Gardner did not call on the patient he left the hospital to visit.

DR. CLIFTON A. GARDNER

A Resident Physician at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Who Disappeared a Week Ago.

MRS. FULLER WEDS AGAIN.

Young Widow the Bride of Capt. T. Harry Wyndham Walker.

The marriage of Mrs. Katherine Fuller to Capt. T. Harry Wyndam Walker of the British Army was announced from Montreal, Canada, yesterday. Mrs. Walker's first husband was L. Fuller, the son of Paul Fuller, and was known as one of the best amateur riders of the United States. Capt. Walker, who is 40 years old, is a son of Sir Thomas Eades Walker of Studley Castle, Warwickshire, England, Sir Thomas is a Member of Parliament.

The wedding took place at St. George's Church, Montreal, and the Rev. Dr. Patterson Smyth officiated. It came as a great surprise to the New York friends of the young widow, who received their first knowledge of Mrs. Walker's marriage from the telegrams which she sent from Canada to the effect that she was married again. Mrs. Walker is the daughter of Mrs. Edward Lyon of 251 West Eighty-eighth Street.

VACATION SOCIETY NEEDS AID

Working Girls' Organization Asks for $3,000 to Complete Summer.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society appeals to its friends and the generous public for money to run the eleven houses under its care. It needs $3,000 to complete the Summer's work.

Last year 1,400 girls and young women received vacations. The demand for vacations has been so great this year that as early as May 10 the waiting list was started. Only $40 will support a girl with tubercular trouble at Santa Clara for a month, traveling expenses and medicines included, and $10 will give a girl two weeks at any of the other houses and pay traveling expenses.

Large or small sums will be greatly appreciated by the Treasurer, Miss Edith Bryce, 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 413.

The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. William Herbert; Vice President, Mrs. Richard Irwin; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell; Third Vice President, Miss Susan D. Griffith; Secretary, Miss Marion Davis Collamore; Assistant Secretary, Miss E. A. Buchanan.

WIFE GONE, KILLED HIMSELF.

Traveling Salesman Had Become Despondent Over Her Absence.

Sylvester J. Neill, a traveling salesman, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in his apartment at 212 West 104th Street by cutting his throat while lying in a bathtub partly filled with water. He left the following note, addressed to his mother, Mrs. Elisabeth Neill of 178 West Ninety-third Street:

> Dear Mother: I am sorry to cause you all this annoyance and disgrace, but it could not be helped. SYLVESTER.

Mrs. Neill said her son was to have called at her home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She became anxious when he failed to appear, and, going to the West 104th Street address, she found the doors of her son's apartment locked. Entrance was gained with a passkey, and the body was found. Mrs. Neill informed the police that her son had been separated from his wife for several months, and that he had become despondent as a result of her absence. He was 36 years old.

PERU TO REFORM ABUSES.

President Leguia Investigating Atrocities in Rubber District.

LIMA, Peru, July 28.—In his message to Congress, which opened to-day, President Leguia, after calling attention to the good relations which Peru has maintained with other countries, referred to the fact that the British Government was much concerned in the atrocities which have been committed in the Putumayo district in connection with the rubber industry.

President Leguia added that the Peruvian Government had sent special commissions to investigate the cromes, punish the offenders, and prepare a general plan for reforms.

The expenditures of the Government during the year exceeded the receipts by $3,900,000.

Spiked Too Active Signal Bell.

The automatic signal bell at the Berry Street crossing in Hackensack of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, which has been ringing at all hours of the day and night for weeks, regardless of whether there was a train approaching or not, was effectually silence early yesterday morning, when some one living in Berry Street left his bed at 2 o'clock in the morning and, armed with a hatchet and a couple of big spikes, crept up on the bell standard from behind and, watching his chance, drove two of the spikes through the heart of the bell. Though the identity of this man is unknown, he was hailed as a public benefactor.

NURSE NOT ON MINNEHAHA.

Captain Sends Times Word Missing Girl Is Not Known on His Ship.

The report that reached Mrs. J. L. Creider of Mount Vernon on Saturday that her missing sister, Miss Dorcas Iyams Snodgrass, had sailed that morning on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha as companion to a Mrs. Camilla Rosenbaum led THE TIMES to send a wireless message to Capt. Claret of the Minnehaha asking him if Miss Snodgrass was aboard in company with Mrs. Rosenbaum. Yesterday this reply was received:

> By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
> SS MINNEHAHA, VIA SIASCONSET, Mass., July 28.—Snodgrass not on board under that name nor Rosenbaum. CLARET.

The police of Mount Vernon are now seeking the young woman in Cleveland and Buffalo, where it is thought she may have sought work.

NOT WITH DR. SMITH.

He Would Have Known Had Miss Snodgrass Been on the Lincoln.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 28.—Dr. Norman Smith of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln, had no woman companion. His friend, Dr. M. Guggenheim of 532 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, came to Europe with him. Both men declared that Miss Snodgrass was not aboard the President Lincoln. Dr. Smith said he would have recognized her if she had been a second-class passenger, as he was. He said his relations with the missing girl were only those of a physician to a nurse who was studying at the same hospital at which he practiced. There was no romance between them, he declared. He explained that Miss Snodgrass departed from the hospital four days before he left to embark on the President Lincoln. Dr. Smith is going to Finland for a holiday.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS.

A Gain of $4,377,303 Shown Over the Same Week in 1911.

Figures covering imports, exclusive of specie, entered at the Port of New York in the week ended July 20, compiled by the Custom House, show the value of general merchandise imported to have been $17,001,048, a gain of $4,377,308 over the value of similar imports entered in the corresponding week in 1911. Dry goods imports amounted to $3,481,813, against $2,854,954 in the same period last year. The total value of the week's imports was $20,452,859, against $15,478,697 a year ago, an increase of $4,974,162.

The total value of imported merchandise entered at this port since the beginning of the current year is $558,485,317, a gain of $76,220,572 over the value of merchandise entered in the corresponding period last year. The imports of 1911 to the above date were valued at $482,264,745.

"The Merry Countess" Actors Here.

The English members of the company that is to appear in "The Merry Countess" at the Casino Theatre arrived in New York yesterday on the Caronia of the Cunard Line. All of them appeared in the London production of the piece when it was called "The Nightbirds." They are Maurice Farkoa, Mabel Burnidge, Claude Fleming, Thomas Shale, Archibald Baskcomb, and Charles Maynard, who is the stage manager. Mr. Baskcomb's wife was one of the party, and probably will appear in the New York production.

Ada Walker in Salome Dance.

William Hammerstein announced yesterday that his mysterious Salome dancer, who is to appear at the Victoria Theatre on Aug. 5, is to be Ada Overton Walker, a well-known singer and negro dancer. She has appeared in musical comedies with negro performers, and for some time was leading woman with Bert A. Williams, and her late husband, George Walker. Mr. Hammerstein says that he has provided an elaborate scenic production, and the special music will be played by Creatore's orchestra.

Faversham's "Julius Caesar" Plans.

William Faversham's production of "Julius Caesar" will open its season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 7. Following a four weeks' tour of Canada, the production will come to New York with Mr. Faversham, Tyrone Power, Frank Keenan, Fuller Mellish, Julie Opp, Lionel Belmore, Arthur Elliott, and Burton Churchill prominent in the cast.

CROWD ELEVATED AT FIRE.

Reserves Out to Handle Throngs at A. Morton Oppenheim Blaze.

Three floors of the five-story building, 360 Sixth Avenue, occupied by A. Morton Oppenheim & Co., were burned out early last evening and the fire brought into the retail dry goods district such a large crowd that the reserves from the West Seventeenth Street Police Station had to be called to open street traffic and clear the elevated road structure.

Sergt. Berry and Policeman Beadle were passing up Sixth Avenue shortly after 6 o'clock when they discovered smoke coming out of the windows of the third story. The alarm brought Deputy Chief Ross, Acting Chief. The fire spread rapidly through the stock of women's suits and gowns. By the time the firemen came the floors above were in flames.

With the first rattle of the fire-fighting apparatus came the crowd. Many persons mounted to the elevated structure and had to be ordered down by the police. The damage is estimated at about $10,000.

MRS. MENGES-HILL ARRIVES.

Accompanied by W. H. Terle, a Maid, and Six Dogs.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cunarder Caronia was the much exploited Mrs. Roberta Menges-Corwin-Hill, who was accompanied by W. H. Terle, the English actor with whom she left this country several months ago; a maid, and six assorted dogs. They were met at the pier by her father, Morris Menges, who said that his daughter had not married again and declined to discuss the recent cabled reports from Paris to the effect that her bank account was at a low ebb and that she was practically starving.

Miss Mabel Burnage and Tom Shale, two members of the English company on the Caronia who were coming over to play in "The Nightbirds" at the Casino Theatre, said that the passengers on board thought Mrs. Hill was a dog trainer and took part in their play.

The Rev. F. B. Clausen Resigns.

The Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Epiphany in 128th Street, announced his resignation yesterday to date from Sept. 1, in order that he may accept work in North Carolina. When he came to Harlem a decade ago Epiphany Church was at a low ebb, with few members and some debts. He has built it up to be one of the large Lutheran churches of the city.

The Hon. Mrs. Ward Arrives.

The Hon. Mrs. John Ward, daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, was a passenger on the Cunard liner Caronia, which arrived yesterday. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, the Hon. Cyril A. Ward, who is on his way to Canada to look after family interests there. The Hon. Sidney Peel, grandson of the famous English statesman, was a passenger on his way to Canada on business and to visit friends. The Caronia had 242 first cabin, 250 second, and 550 steerage passengers.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARONIA (Liverpool)—H. S. Angus, Mrs. L. Y. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bascombe, C. E. Bassett, Alfred Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bunting, Miss Mabel Burnage, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chapin, Lady Chapleau, Mr. and Mrs. James Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Warren Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dubois, J. H. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Edgar, F. F. Edwards, Gilbert A. B. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Fales, T. S. Faust, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Forgan, Miss E. Fraser, J. W. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Grant, J. S. Hale, Mrs. W. W. Hall, R. H. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harrison, Jr., Miss Cora Herrick, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Miss L. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Holmes, H. W. Hooper, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins, C. M. Howard, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kay, E. R. Keedy, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Kingsbury, Sir Henry Knight, Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Jay B. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyons, Mrs. M. H. Mann, Mrs. Darwin D. Martin, Miss Dorothy Martin, Miss F. Miller, Miss P. Moss, Henry D. Moyle, A. G. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Osborne, Sidney Peel, Mrs. M. W. Potter, Miss C. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Powell, Major J. E. Platt, Dr. Andrew W. Prout, H. Roberts, Tom Shale, Maurice Tarkoa, Arthur J. Simpson, L. A. Smith, D. M. Stewart, M. J. Tamel, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Col. B. T. Thomson, Miss A. J. Valentine, Miss G. M. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wallingford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Walter, the Hon. Cyril A. Ward, Mrs. John Ward, S. Whitehouse, G. L. Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Whedon, Col. E. H. Eldridge, Miss M. B. Young, and Miss C. A. Young.

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Anderson, Miss H. F. M. Anderson, C. F. Brown, F. B. Cavalier, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Cole, D. Constant, Miss Gordon Crawford, Mrs. J. A. Daniel, Mrs. L. Davis, Miss E. Davis, Mrs. E. J. Gamble, Mrs. F. A. Gillette, Miss H. Hannon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heywood, Mrs. Z. Kimball, Miss J. Lemport, Mrs. W. T. Lemmon, Miss M. F. Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moment, W. E. Pedley, W. W. Philips, G. E. Ratsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Russell, Morton Sellers, H. R. Shipley, Mrs. C. W. Simpson, Mrs. E. H. Stanger, F. H. Strawbridge, Mrs. T. B. Tennis, Mrs. D. Thorpe, and Miss I. B. Withington.

PARK LLAMA HONKED JUST LIKE AN AUTO

Annoyed Passing Drivers So Much He Was Sent Away to a Farm by the River.

THEN TOOTED LIKE THE BOATS

He Was Brought Back to the Zoo and Sought to Imitate the Birds—The Doctor Cured Him.

It was not until several days after his return from his vacation that Bill Snyder, head keeper of the Zoo in Central Park, discovered that Spook, the llama, was again occupying an inclosure outside the animal house. When he left Spook was up on a farm belonging to a friend of Snyder not many miles above the city. Robert Hurton, his assistant, explained to the keeper that Spook was in fine condition, and he added: "The doctor says he is all right now."

"Well, let us hope so," commented Snyder, as he walked back to the hay house. He spoke with some feeling, for the llama had been a source of trouble to him.

Spook was once called Silent, according to Snyder, but that was before he fell into evil ways, which were the cause of the keeper's trouble, and the beginning of the story which Snyder confided to his friends yesterday. The llama did not take kindly to his change of home from the Andes to Central Park, and he was looked upon as a morose, cantankerous animal, and an unappreciative beast as well. Snyder tried to make him comfortable, but the animal did not take kindly to him, and showed his dislike so pointedly that the keeper did not go beyond the bars of his inclosure. The only friend he made was Keeper Cunningham, and even he had to keep a weather eye on the llama when he attended to his wants.

Not many months ago Spook was put in an inclosure which was constructed for him, well away from the other animals, back of the deer range, and close to the road along which passes every day hundreds of automobiles. At first Spook was as gloomy as ever, but after a few weeks Snyder, who had him under observation, noticed that the animal was apparently much interested in automobiles. He would stand for hours at the west end of his corral, and watch them as they passed.

"That animal, and it sounds strange to tell it," said Snyder, "began to imitate the honk of the automobile horn. I don't know when it started, but one day when Hurton and I were watching him, quiet like, Spook thrust his head forward, drew back his lips so that his teeth were showing, and made a low and distinct sound like an automobile horn. I have seen animals do many strange things, but that was the strangest."

Snyder and his assistant kept watch of the llama, and in a short time he increased the sound in volume, until, so Snyder says, he was giving a first-class imitation. The keepers thought Spook was simply wonderful until a day when an indignant autoist complained to one of the keepers who happened to be standing near the road, that some one was working an automobile horn to the great worry of those who had to use the road.

Spook Is Sent Away.

Just below the place where Spook had his home the road takes a slight bend, and even without the confusing imitation of the animal, care was needed by chauffeurs to negotiate the bend. Then other complaints were received. Snyder used the many persuasions of a kind-hearted animal trainer, but the llama seemed to delight in his performance. Just at that time there was no other place to put Spook, and so, as Snyder said, both he and the autoists had to grin and bear it. The keeper, however, did not confess to the complainants that the cause of the trouble was a llama and not a mischievous small boy.

Several weeks before Snyder went on his vacation into Dutchess County, he told the story to his farmer friend and the latter, interested, offered to take the llama on his place, hoping that his detachment from passing automobiles would break him of his bad habit.

It was with satisfaction that Snyder and his assistants saw Spook crated up and started on his journey to the farm.

"I hope he does not learn any more vaudeville tricks," said Snyder fervently as he saw the llama started in an express wagon for the freight yard. The keeper little knew then what cause he had for his fervent wish.

Before Snyder left his duties he wrote a long letter giving instructions for the care of Spook. Then he departed in peace of mind.

What happened after Spook reached the quiet country was told Snyder by Hurton on his return. Hurton said that he did not tell Snyder until the latter discovered Spook was home again because he wanted to let him down easy. The head keeper assured his hearers that every word of Hurton's story was true and as he said: "We know Spook and it's by no means strange to us."

"It was like this," explained Snyder. "The farm is one of those fine places that run down almost to the river's edge. Spook was turned out in a far pasture, which was nearest the water. He appeared contented, but there was no change in his disposition.

Becomes Danger to Navigation.

"Then he began to take an interest in his surroundings and especially the river boats that passed and repassed within his view each day. There were not many of them, but Hurton says the farmer told him that Spook got so he could tell the time the regular boats would pass. Spook did not honk much after he got to the farm.

"Then Hurton told me the farmer told him that the llama, he discovered, was beginning to imitate the whistle of the passing boats. It was the same in the case of the automobile horn. It took him quite a while to get the hang of it, but in the end he could utter the imitation loud and clear—so loud that it could be heard out over the water.

"A man interested in boating asked my friend what he had a boat whistle on the farm for, and the latter told him the story, and both agreed that for a llama Spook was certainly some animal. This man repeated the story, and soon it became known about.

"It was all right until one day when a low-lying fog hung over the water. The boats navigated with caution and kept their whistles going. Spook, from his place in the pasture, did his part, to his great apparent enjoyment. Soon after the man who had charge of the animal got a letter from an indignant skipper, who had heard the story of Spook's accomplishments, vowing that if he did not get rid of 'that foghorn' he would 'have the law on him.' Other navigators soon after expressed the same opinion. Many a skipper, in the two days of fog which followed two days after the first spell, put his wheel over with surprising suddenness when he heard what he took to be the whistle of another boat close by. Others had to veer from their course, and all expressed their opinion of the shore fog whistle.

Things came to such a pass that Snyder's friend had to telegraph to the Zoo to take back the llama. For a day after his return Spook startled the other animals by imitating the whistle of a river boat.

Snyder says he was beginning to imitate the noises of the bird house when he was permanently cured of his bad habit.

"How was it accomplished?" Snyder was asked.

"Well," he replied, "you remember the old man who was cured of stuttering by putting stones in his mouth. In this case—"

"Bill," interrupted Hurton, "it's time to feed the elephants."

And Snyder departed.

TWELVE NEW SAVAGE SHOWS.

Musical Fantasy, "Somewhere Else," and Hughes Farce the First Offering.

Preparations for an even dozen productions are now under way at Henry W. Savage's office, all of them to be completed before the first of next year. Most of them will be presented to the public before the first of November.

"Somewhere Else," a musical fantasy by Avery Hopwood and Gustav Luders, will be the first new offering sent out. This will be an elaborate production, requiring a large cast and a large stage crew. Mrs. Stuart Robson will be a prominent member of the company. Following "Somewhere Else" will come a new farce comedy by Rupert Hughes, author of "Excuse Me."

Within the next three weeks "The Million" will begin its season in Boston, and another company will present the piece on tour. Two companies will play "Excuse Me" through the country, and there will be two companies in "Everywoman." In one of these H. Cooper Cliffe will continue in the rôle of Nobody, and Wadsworth Harris will have the part in the other. "Little Boy Blue," with Gertrude Bryan and Otis Harlan in their original rôles, will play the principal cities in the East.

"The Prince of Pilsen," with Jess Dandy still in the rôle of Hans Wagner, will again be sent on tour, and there will be two "Merry Widow" companies, one to be headed by Mabel Wilber as Sonia and Charles Meakins as Prince Danilo.

M. E. KELLY'S ODD DEATH.

Monument Dealer Found Unconscious on a Sidewalk.

Detectives began an investigation last evening of the cause of the death of Michael E. Kelly, 53 years old, in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday, as the result of a blood clot on the brain. Kelly was found after midnight on Thursday, lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Borden and Vernon Avenues, near Kaiser's Hotel. He never recovered consciousness.

Kelly was widely known. Five years ago, when the Steinway Tunnel was built from Manhattan to Queens, some property belonging to his family, at the corner of Fourth Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, was sold to the company building the tunnel for about $250,000. This sale put the members of the family in easy circumstances. Kelly had for some time lived at Kaiser's Hotel, near where he was found.

He was known as a most successful gravestone and monument seller. Among his patrons were members of the theatrical profession and sporting men. He was a friend of John L. Sullivan, and in the fighter's palmy days Kelly had a standing order to erect at the former's expense gravestones at the graves of all of Sullivan's friends who died without leaving funds to pay for them. A number of such stones are now standing in Calvary Cemetery.

WILLIAM P. YOUNG DEAD.

Big Newark Realty Owner Always Carried Considerable Cash.

William P. Young, who died suddenly in Atlantic City on Saturday night, was identified yesterday as William Paterson Young, who had large realty holdings in Newark. He was a bachelor who made his home wherever he felt disposed to stop, always carried considerable cash and jewelry with him, and spent money lavishly.

The Young home stood at Second Avenue and Parker Street, Newark, where Young's mother died several years ago. Since then Young had stopped at various hotels in New York when in the East, but during the Winter, as a rule, spent his time in the South and in California.

Obituary Notes.

C. SCHROEDER, one of the members of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, died in Munich on Saturday afternoon in his sixty-eighth year. He had been traveling through Europe with the Saengerbund party for two months.

JOSEPH ROSE DENNIS of Newark died on Saturday at Bonny Brook Farm, Stillwater, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year. He was a son of the late Martin R. Dennis, who for a long time was head of the Newark street car system.

MARY OWEN, widow of A. B. Owen and niece of President Taylor, died on Saturday night at her home, 4,324 Pine Street, Philadelphia, in her ninety-second year. During the civil war her husband held an important post in the Commissary Department.

VIRGINIA NEWTON PAGE died at Cumberland, Md., on Saturday morning in her eighty-sixth year. She had been an invalid for several years.

DENNIS SWEENEY, a resident of Atlantic Highlands for the last quarter of a century, died on Saturday at his home. He served in the civil war in Company D of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Regiment.

RICHARD E. THOMPSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Thompson of Glen Ridge, is dead at his home of tubercular meningitis. Six weeks ago an elder brother died from the same disease.

ELOISE R. MARTIN DUDLEY, wife of Lambert Wright Dudley, connected with the Steel Rail Supply Company, died on Saturday at her home, 927 East Tenth Street, Flatbush, after a long illness.

MARTHA DUNHAM, widow of John Nevins Dunham, died on Saturday at her home, 249 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a member of the Graham family that founded the Graham Home for the Aged, in Washington Avenue.

EDWARD McEVOY, a civil war veteran, died on Friday night in the Kings County Hospital in his seventy-fourth year.

ELIZABETH REED, daughter of the late George and Catherine Reed of Red Hook, Dutchess County, died on Saturday at the home of her brother, Frederick H. Reed of 52 West Ninety-seventh Street.

LOUISE P. B. WILKINS, wife of Herman Wilkins of 1,232 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., died at St. Mary's Hospital late on Friday night.

CAZWELL W. HAWTHORNE died on Saturday at his home, 1,805 Avenue S, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year.

JOHN DOYLE died on Saturday at his home, 40 Ormond Place, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow.

LOUISE SERVAT, widow of Ferdinand Servat, died on Saturday at North Asbury Park, N. J.

EDWARD HARRIS died on Saturday at his home, 498 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was born in England and came to this country as a boy.

JULIET BUCHANAN WILDER, only daughter of the late Rev. M. Hale Wilder, died at her home, 127 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday in her eighty-third year.

MARY E. BUNKER, wife of Albert G. Bunker, died at her home, 421 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

H. G. PRESCOTT, an American who took a prominent part in the movement which resulted in the independence of Panama, died there yesterday. Mr. Prescott became the first Superintendent of the Panama Railroad after the United States took possession of the Canal Zone.

CHARLES W. CLARE, publisher of The Watertown (N. Y.) Reunion and Postmaster of Watertown during the Administration of President Cleveland, died at his home yesterday. He was 57 years old.

WILLIAM B. SANCTON, a broker, with offices at 20 Broad Street, died suddenly yesterday at Redding Ridge, Conn. He was 42 years old. Mr. Sancton's New York home was at 27 North Washington Square.

CLEMENT BRITTAIN, 73 years old, for many years connected with the wholesale jewelry business in this country, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 400 Convent Avenue.

CHRISTIAN WILLIAM HERWIG, 73 years old, a liveryman, of 1,515 Pelham Road, Westchester, died yesterday.

The Rev. PATRICK L. CONNICK, 60 years old, for more than fifteen years rector of the Church of Our Lady of Loretta, at Cold Spring, N. Y., died there yesterday. He was born in Camolin, County Wexford, Ireland.

Col. HARRY HODGES, 51 years old, senior member of the Norfolk (Va.) Board of Control, died there yesterday.

HENRY BELL, a retired coal dealer, who for many years was in business in Union Hill, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 529 Third Street, Union Hill, aged 80 years. He had been in failing health for two years, and a year ago was stricken with paralysis.

EDWARD KELLER, a prominent amateur oarsman, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 246 West 129th Street.

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DANCE BY MRS. FISH INTERESTS NEWPORT

New Ballroom, 70 by 40 Feet, Has Been Built Specially for the Event of Aug. 19.

GROUNDS TO BE ILLUMINATED

Many Week-end Visitors Entertained by Cottagers—Elaborate Plans for Casino Tableaux on Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is having constructed a beautiful ballroom, to be used for a ball which she will give on Aug. 19. The room will be 70 by 40 feet in dancing space, and 15 feet high, finished in white. It will be added to the east side of the Crossways, and joined to the dining room where supper will be served. Panels with an arrangement of flowers in baskets will be added.

The grounds will be illuminated with tiny electric lights. Fairy lamps will outline the paths. Henri Conrad and his orchestra will furnish the music. Thirty dinner parties will take place on the evening that Mrs. Fish gives her ball, and she will dine with Mrs. Oelrichs. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will depart for Garrison-on-the-Hudson on Sept. 1.

Mrs. Fish entertained with a large luncheon at the Crossways this afternoon, using one large table, with decorations of pink and yellow roses. The guests were Count and Countess Szechenyi, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Wigham, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Sadie Jones, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Williams P. Burden, Egerton L. Winthrop, Henry F. Eldridge, Marshall P. Kernochan, Henry W. Williams, Lawrence Haughton, Pembroke Jones, Jr., Herbert C. Pell, Jr., ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, the Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy, Haniel von Haimhausen; T. Sanford Beatty, and George Brooke.

Others entertaining on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who gave a luncheon aboard the steam yacht Narada, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, who gave a luncheon at Wayside.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, and Egerton L. Winthrop gave dinners to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman entertained a large party for luncheon at their farm at Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson will give a small dance at Berger's on Tuesday evening.

Informal dancing and supper at Berger's will follow the performance at Freebody Park to-morrow evening.

Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston is visiting Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont at Marble House. Miss Sears, with a party of guests, sailed over from Narragansett Pier on Saturday on board the schooner yacht Vagrant with Harold S. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Belmont entertained a luncheon party for Miss Sears at Marble House to-day. Last year the engagement of Miss Sears and Mr. Vanderbilt was reported and denied.

Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence and Francis M. Ware, the Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show, which will hold its sixteenth exhibition at the Newport Casino on Sept. 2, 3 and 4, has issued its prize list. R. Penn Smith of Stratford, Penn., will judge the harness and breeding classes; Harry T. Peters of New York, the saddle classes, and A. Henry Higginson of Boston, the hunter classes, which number 42; four-in-hands, tandems, Fire Department ponies in harness, horses any weight, and pairs of horses any weight; breeding classes, saddle horses, including the Seafoam novice class; park and road horses, hunters and jumpers in Seaweed novice, with nine classes; hunt teams in two classes, and the championship classes, open only to horses taking a first prize at this or any other recognized horse show. The entries close on Aug. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson of Washington entertained a dinner party at their cottage in Bellevue Avenue this evening in honor of Count and Countess Széchényi, having Al Johnson of New York to play and sing for their guests after dinner. Orchids and lilies of the valley were used for the table. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have cards out for a dinner and dance on Aug. 24 at the Clambake Club.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Miss Wetmore, and Miss Lydia Redmond, in charge of the tableaux to be given at the Casino on Aug. 15 for the benefit of St. John's Church, have so far selected for the programme "An Indian Group," "A Pair of Dresden Figures," "A Picture by Jules Bretre," "Venus," "Cupid," by Paul Bordone; "Merlin," a portrait by Burne-Jones, "Two Chinese Figures," and "Grandmother's Portrait." Those who will take part are Miss Mildred Rives, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Miss Rose Grosvenor, Miss Katherine Lawrence, Miss Eugenie M. Ladenburg, Miss Margaret Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Adams, D. Le Roy Dresser, and a member of the Russian Embassy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOTTLIEB.—July 26, 101 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Gottlieb, a son.

KOPLIK.—July 25, 858 Kelly St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Koplik, a daughter.

NOETZEL.—July 25, 611 West 158th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Noetzel, a son.

SCHWARTZ.—July 26, 125 West 116th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartz, a son.

Married.

WALKER—FULLER.—At Montreal, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Patterson Smyth, Capt. T. Harry Wyndham Walker, son of Sir Thomas Walker, Baronet, London, England, to Katherine Fuller, daughter of the late Edward Lyon, Esq., of New York City.

FRANKEL—SCHAEFFER.—July 26, Ray E. Schaeffer to Dr. Bernard Frankel.

KAUFMAN—LUBIN.—July 24, Frieda Lubin to Dr. I. E. Kaufman.

KAVANAGH—JACKSON.—July 22, Grace Jackson to James E. Kavanagh.

MIGUEL—PARDO.—July 27, Maria D. Pardo to Antonio San Miguel.

O'BRIEN—OSBORN.—July 24, May Osborne to Alan J. O'Brien.

Brooklyn.

NEWELL.—BLAIR.—July 27, Mary V. Blair to Frank N. Newell.

O'KENNEDY—COLLINS.—July 23, May Collins to James O'Kennedy.

Long Island.

HEINEMAN—TRAUB.—July 22, Far Rockaway, Florence Traub to Charles Heineman.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, July 27, suddenly, Miss Margaret J. Allen, sister of Robert J. Allen and John A. Allen of Long Island City, N. Y. Funeral on Tuesday, July 30, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother, John A. Allen, 282 Elm St., Astoria, Long Island City. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

AKERLEY.—At Washington, D. C., on July 25, 1912, Laura M. Akerley, wife of the late Thorne M. Ackerley, aged 79 years. Interment at Delhi, N. Y.

BEATTIE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 27, 1912, John Beattie, at his residence, 234 West 46th St. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BEATTIE.—The attention of members of the Building Trades Employers' Association is called to the death on July 27 of Mr. John Beattie, a member of the Board of Governors. Funeral services at Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av., on Monday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
CHARLES J. KELLY,
Chairman Board of Governors.
WM. J. HOLMES, Secretary.

BEATTIE.—The Lyceum Reunion Society of the former 43d St. M. E. Church sorrowfully announces the death of Mr. John Beattie. Members and former members are requested to attend the funeral services to be held at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 48th St., west of Broadway, Monday, 2 P. M.
JAMES BRADLEY, President.
HENRY J. PURVIS, Secretary.

Died.

BELL.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Saturday, July 27, 1912, Henry, beloved husband of Ellen E. Bell, nee Westerfield, aged 80 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M., at his late home, 529 3d St., Union Hill, thence to the Grove Reformed Church, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

BRITTAIN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 27, Clement Brittain, husband of Eliza, in his 73d year. Funeral services private.

BUNKER.—On Saturday, July 27, 1912 Mary E. Bunker, widow of Albert G. Bunker. Funeral services Monday afternoon, July 29, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock from the parlors of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. Entrance on Lafayette Ave.

CONNICK.—The Rev. Patrick L., at Cold Spring, N. Y., July 28, 1912, in his 59th year, brother of Andrew J. Connick of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, on July 28, at his home, James H. Davidson, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 408 West 150th St., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

DUFFY.—After a lingering illness, John C. Duffy, 80 years of age. Funeral at Hillsboro, New Brunswick, Canada.

HARTUNG.—On July 26, after a short illness, Wilhelmina B. Hartung, (née Schneider,) widow of Henry J. Hartung. Funeral services at Grace Lutheran Church, 123 West 71st St., Monday, July 29, at 1 P. M. Relatives, friends and fellow-members of the Church, the Sunday school and other organizations are invited to attend. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

HERWIG.—At Westchester, New York City, on Sunday, July 28, 1912, Christian William Herwig, in his 73d year. Relatives and friends, also the members of Wyoming Lodge No. 492, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 31st, at 3 P. M., from St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

HINSDALE.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on July 26, Mary Livingston Gilbert, wife of James H. Hinsdale. Funeral from her late residence on Monday afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock.

HORTON.—On Saturday, July 27, 1912, at Middleport, N. Y., William H. Horton of the Fifth New York Duryea Zouaves. Funeral services at the Bogart plot, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island, Tuesday morning, July 30, 1912, at 11 o'clock.

KELLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 28, 1912, Edward Keller, at his residence, 246 West 129th St. Funeral Tuesday, 11 A. M.

LEGGETT.—On July 28, 1912, at Blue Point, L. I., Clara Leggett, widow of Richard L. Leggett. Funeral at her late residence, 281 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

LUHN.—On Saturday, July 27, Jennie, beloved wife of Louis C. Luhn, at her home, 15 Pine St., Brooklyn. Burial service Tuesday at 2 P. M., thence to Holy Cross Cemetery.

LYLE.—John S., passed away in his 93d year, suddenly, at his home, Springwood, Tenafly, N. J., Saturday morning, July 27. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., Monday, July 29, at 1 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie Station, 11:44 A. M. Interment private.

NICOLOVIUS.—Suddenly, on July 27, at her home, 37 King St., Englewood, N. J., Georgiana Boyd, wife of Ludwig Nicolovius. Funeral service Tuesday, July 30, 10:30 A. M., at her home. Please omit flowers.

OAKLEY.—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., Saturday, July 27, Isabella G. Oakley. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., Tuesday afternoon, July 30, at 1 o'clock.

PORST.—Kate, aged 45. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.) Automobile cortege.

REED.—July 27, 1912, Elizabeth E. Reed. Funeral service at her late residence, 52 West 97th St., Monday afternoon, 5 o'clock.

SANCTON.—Suddenly, at Redding Ridge, Conn., on Sunday morning, July 28, 1912, W. B. Sancton. Funeral private from his late residence, 27 North Washington Square, New York.

SHUTTLEWORTH.—Suddenly, on July 27, Edith E., beloved daughter of Charles H. and the late Ellen C. Sullivan. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from their residence, 94 Linden Avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M.

SUTOR.—Suddenly, on July 26, 1912, Ernest P. W. Sutor, husband of Pepita Sutor, (nee Gatjen,) aged 39 years. Relatives and friends also Merchantville Lodge No. 119, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, July 29, at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 40 West Cedar Av., Merchantville, N. J. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 30. Brooklyn papers please copy.

SCHNEBEL.—Rev. Daniel Schnebel, pastor of Salem Evangelical Church, Brooklyn, suddenly, on July 25th, in his 68th year. Funeral from the church, 1,200 Jefferson Av., Monday, July 29, at 1 P. M.

WOODRUFF.—At her home in East Orange, N. J., on July 27, 1912, Catharine Ten Eyck Woodruff, daughter of the late George D. and Mary Green Woodruff. Funeral private.

BALEUCIE.—Marie, 417 West 31st St., July 27, aged 49.

BENZ.—Karl, 2,351 2d Av., July 26, aged 53. Funeral to-day.

BREMMER.—August, 608 East 11th St., July 26. Funeral to-day.

COSGROVE.—Catherine, 561 West 132d St., July 26.

COSTELLO.—Joseph, 1,613 Park Av., July 28.

FARLEY.—Catherine, 339 East 57th St., July 26. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

HERRICK.—Gertrude, 203 East 83d St., July 27, aged 63. Funeral to-day.

HILLY.—Margaret T., 316 West 14th St., July 27. Funeral notice later.

HOLZHAUER.—Jacob, 612 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, July 27, aged 36. Funeral to-morrow.

MAHONEY.—Nellie E., 531 West 179th St., July 27. Funeral to-day, 4 P. M.

MANNING.—Harold, 22 Dover St., July 27. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

O'KEEFE.—Margaret, 1,304 2d Av., July 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

ROWLEY.—George, 309 Eagle Av., Bronx, July 26, aged 5. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

RUHL.—Michael, 726 East 163d St., July 27.

SLEVIN.—James, 445 West 48th St., July 26. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

TACKABERRY.—John J., 206 West 77th St., July 27. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

THIENNER.—Gertrude, 1,561 Avenue A, July 27, aged 16. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

THORN.—Francis D., July 27, aged 64. Funeral 497 East 138th St to-day.

THORNBY.—Mary A., 921 East 179th St., July 27. Funeral notice later.

VOGT.—Charles, 70 West 102d St., July 26, aged 90. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

YANCER.—Edward, 612 Mead St., July 27. Funeral to-morrow.

Brooklyn.

AMBERG.—Catherine, 741 East 4th St., July 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

ASTEN.—Jane E., 170 McDonough St., July 27. Funeral private.

BECKNELL.—George, 1,075 Flatbush Av., July 27, aged 68. Funeral to-day, 11:30 A. M.

BONFIELD.—Alfred R., 1,961 Dean St., July 27. Funeral service to-day.

DANDY.—Alice E., 355 Greene Av., July 27. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

DOYLE.—John, 40 Ormond Place, July 27.

FRITSCH.—Carl O., 548 4th Av., July 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

GEFFKEN.—Josephine, 9,512 Flatlands Av., July 27. Funeral service to-day.

HARRIS.—Edward, M. E. Hospital, July 27.

HARTNEY.—Alfred, 194 Nevins St., July 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HAWTHORNE.—Cazwell W., 1,805 Avenue Q, July 27, aged 64. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Victor, St. Peter's Hospital, July 26, aged 9.

O'CONNELL.—John J., 601 East 34th St., Flatbush, July 28. Funeral to-day.

SCHILLO.—Katharine, 215 Nassau Av., July 27, aged 66. Funeral to-morrow.

TANNEBAUM.—Sophie, 1,519 59th St., July 26.

TRIPET.—Mathilde, 386 Prospect Place, July 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WARD.—Charles M., 110 Floyd St., July 27, aged 16. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

WILDER.—Juliet, 127 Gates Av., July 27, aged 62. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Hoboken.

FRISCH.—John H., 816 Willow Av., July 28, aged 53.

Westchester County.

GARVIN.—Elizabeth M., 60 Warburton Av., Yonkers, July 26. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

RAVEKES.—Jeanette F., Dobbs Ferry, July 27, aged 67. Funeral to-day.

THOM.—Francis D., Bronxville, July 27, aged 64. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

BALFOUR.—George, in memory of, died July 29, 1909.

BARTON.—Margaret. Mass St. Joseph's Church to-morrow, 6 A. M.

BUCKLEY.—James. Mass St. Agnes's Church to-day, 8 A. M.

ENGLE.—Joseph, in memory of, died July 31, 1909.

FINN.—Oscar J., in memory of, died July 31, 1911.

HART.—Mary E. Mass St. Ignatius Loyola Church to-day, 9 A. M.

HIGHAM.—Charles E., in memory of, died July 31, 1911.

LICHTENSTEIN.—William, in memory of, died July 29, 1908.

McEVOY.—Josephine A., in memory of, died July 30, 1905.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The relatively small share of attention which the financial community gave last week to the incidents of the week at Washington, including the publication of the outline of the report of the Stanley Committee, which has been investigating the Steel Corporation, the passage of a wool revision bill by the Senate, and the adoption by that body of the Excise Tax bill, which had already passed the House, served to emphasize the fact that political matters are at the moment receiving little attention. There was, it is true, some discussion of the chief political events of the next fortnight, the delivery of Mr. Wilson's speech of acceptance, and the gathering of the Third Party in convention, but the real thought of the financial district was concerning itself not with political considerations but with the crop outlook and with the prospects for this Fall's business. In these matters events moved most auspiciously, for every test applied to the business situation as a whole indicated continued growth, and the character of the week's news regarding the crops was such as to greatly strengthen the prospect of a most satisfactory outcome. Each day that now passes puts just so much more of the cereal crops out of danger, and in another week or two crop probabilities will have been converted into crop certainty. It does not seem possible, under the worst conditions, that enough damage can be done to prevent a very large aggregate crop, and conditions, instead of indicating any damage at all, point to the maintenance of the really bright prospects with which the week closed. There was some talk of rust in the Northwest wheat fields, but it was not reported that any damage had occurred from this cause. It is the part of conservatism to make some reserve in reference to the actual yield of the crops, even at this late date, but this does not change the fact that the outlook is as good as the most exacting could ask.

It was largely upon the foundation of this crop news that was built up increased confidence in the general business outlook for this Fall. How forceful the business movement that has been under way is appears pretty clearly from the continued activity in the steel trade, which has been so little checked by the progress of Summer weather that consumers have with increasing freedom continued to pay premiums for speedy delivery of products wanted for immediate consumption. It appeared, too, last week from the news of the copper trade that buying was again proceeding on a large scale. These are two industries watched closer than most interests, but they seem typical of what is going on in the business world as a whole. There are drawbacks in the situation, as there always are in a situation as complex as that presented by the multifarious business interests of a country as great as this, and it would be easy to pick out certain features of the situation which contain elements of discouragement, but it seems significant of the present state of mind of the American business man that he is convinced of the soundness of the general business situation, and is not to be deterred from fresh endeavors by the uncertainty of politics, nor yet by the fact that there are conditions which tend to keep the margin of profits within somewhat narrower figures than those upon which business has counted in the past. Even though the margins be narrower, the aggregate of profit will undoubtedly be large if the present indications of the probable volume of business are borne out. The railroads in this matter are in a class by themselves, and yet in last week's narrow movement of prices on the Stock Exchange the railroads, on the average, made a somewhat better showing than the industrials. This was in large measure due, it should be noted, to the improvement which occurred in Northwestern railroad issues as a result of the excellent promise for the crops in the territory served by those lines. The conditions which now prevail in the railroad world unquestionably call for much more closer figuring than railroad managements have been accustomed to in the past, and there is a note of great despondency in many of the expressions of opinion which have been coming from railroad quarters regarding the present position of the railways. Just now the railroads are arguing against their ability to grant the increase in wages which their engineers are seeking, and it is unquestionable that there are many railways in a tighter position than is comfortable for them, but the prospect for the railways as a whole is probably better than many special pleaders describe it. This does not lessen, however, the obligation of the public through their appointed channels of regulation to see to it that the requirements of regulation are so adjusted to actual conditions as to avoid putting a tax upon railroads which may eventually impair their service. The public has at least that interest in the railroads, and in order that that interest may be fully served, it is essential that revenue should be sufficient to maintain credit as well as to provide for actual operation. The Arbitration Board which is now hearing the demands of the railway engineers has in this matter a valuable opportunity to make clear to the public at large just where the railroads stand in this matter, so that demands be not granted against the railroads beyond their ability to meet them unless the public, the ultimate consumer of railroad transportation, be willing to assume the additional cost. Unless it be assumed, which can hardly be, that the public is really intent upon getting service without paying for it, there does not seem to be real ground for believing that the fears which some are expressing regarding the outlook for the railroads will be borne out.

The demands which have been made upon banking credit in connection with the capital issues and growth in other money requirements during recent months has reached a point which commands attention to the present position of the money market. Last week time money rates advanced by about one-quarter of 1 per cent. to a level substantially higher than is customary at this date in ordinary years. Six months' loans rose to 4½ per cent., which is close to 1 full per cent. above the rate prevailing at the corresponding date a year ago. The question arises whether, in the additional requirements for money which will necessarily come with the further growth of business in the handling of the crops this Fall, a further advance in interest rates to a level somewhat uncomfortable for borrowers can be avoided. In some respects the monetary position at the present time closely resembles that which prevailed at this season in 1910. There is not the same degree of credit extension as there was then, but the margin of reserve is not much greater than it was two years ago, and is considerably less than in any other year since the boom days of 1906 and 1907. This is certainly a situation which points toward firmness in the money market, but still somewhat higher rates than those now prevailing can be paid without putting a serious tax upon business, and it seems most probable that with a further moderate advance sufficient funds will be attracted to this market to fully supply its needs. A very important element in our monetary situation during the Fall months is the command which the usual heavy export movement of that season gives us upon European banking resources. It is true that we have already borrowed to some extent in the shape of finance bills against the moneys which will be due us in the Fall for our cotton and other exports, but we have been borrowing this way to a less extent this year than in many years of the past. We have had this year large credits abroad upon which to draw, and it is only lately that we have so reduced these that we have ourselves turned borrowers in the markets of Europe. This is an important element in the money market outlook, and it necessarily causes some modification of conclusions which might be reached solely on the basis of our own banking position at the moment. To the extent to which we have borrowed less than usual against the payments which are to be made to us later in the season for farm products and other merchandise to be sold to Europe, we have a margin of safety which will stand us in good stead in meeting the large requirements for money which will necessarily arise if present crop and general business prospects are borne out.

In considering the money market outlook from the Stock Exchange point of view closer attention has to be given to the call money market than is paid to that department by business men as a whole. Bankers are naturally preparing for the increased money demands which they foresee, and one effect of such preparations is to enlarge for the time being the amount of money available for use in the call money market. Hence the ease of call money in a week when the tendency in the time money market was decidedly upward. It would appear that conditions warrant the expectation of continued ease in the call money market for some little time to come.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LONDON DISCOUNT MARKET FIRM

Expectation of Rise in Bank Rate Not Likely to Be Realized.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 28.—The feature of the week was the firmness of the discount market, where the working rate has risen to 3 per cent. for two months' bills and 3 1-16 for three months' bills. Under these conditions an increasing number of bills have been taken to the Bank of England for the official rate of 3 per cent.

The reluctance of the discount market to take bills at the Bank rate is accompanied by an expectation in some quarters of a rise in the Bank rate, but this is hardly likely for some time unless exceptional circumstances intervene.

The gold situation is quite satisfactory.

The announcement that £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) has been transferred to the sinking fund has done something to check the fall in consols, but there is a general feeling that the demands for capital are exceeding the supply.

FIRM TONE IN PARIS.

Stocks in Strong Hands—Little New Business—Rios Buoyant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—Despite the firm tone, practically all departments of business are growing less every day. Neither Wall Street nor London furnished any reason for cheerfulness so far as the activity of the markets was concerned during the week.

The diverse comments of the English and foreign press on Churchill's navy speech, followed by a further slump and lower record in English consols and the depressing effect on Wall Street of the report of the Stanley commission with reference to the Steel Trust, left operators on the Bourse in a state of uncertainty, with little inclination for new transactions.

The nearness of settlement day already is making itself felt, but as speculative business appears to be now in the hands of strong operators, the necessity for realization at the end of the month should be less urgent.

Rios were the most buoyant feature of the week, and closed firm. There was no change in Americans other than steel.

BERLIN MARKET ACTIVE.

Shipping Stocks Dominate Boerse, but Close Lower Than Previous Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—The Boerse generally was quiet, but showed firmness and underlying strength, the favorable factors being the German Mining Companies reports and Iron Age reports.

The Turkish situation and Churchill's speech had no effect on the market. Canadian Pacifics and Baltimore & Ohio weakened in sympathy with New York, and railroad stocks generally were weaker.

Shipping stocks alone were active, dominating the market. They gained at first, but closed far below the previous week's mark, for which no cause was apparent. One of the most important developments was a drop in Government 3 per cents. to 79⅜, but the loss was more than regained.

URGES ROADS TO CUT SPEED FOR SAFETY

Public Service Board Finds the Hyde Park Wreck Due Largely to Speeding in Winter.

SLOWER TRAINS FOR CHICAGO

Fastest Expresses Likely to Take Twenty Hours in Cold Months—New York Central Exonerated.

ALBANY, July 28.—The accident to the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited at Hyde Park on March 18, 1912, was due to an irregularity in superelevation of the outer rail, or what is more commonly known as a low spot in the track, and not to a broken rail, as was generally supposed, according to the finding of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, after a most thorough investigation. The commission goes strongly on record in favor of a reduction in the speed of passenger trains, especially in the Winter season.

The Twentieth Century in this accident was derailed while running at high speed, and four cars went down a ten-foot embankment into the ice of the Hudson River. The commission declares that the breaking of the rail referred to appears to have been the result of the accident and not the cause. All of the pieces of this rail were found and were carefully examined, but no flaw could be found. The rail was of excellent quality, well within the limits of strength and ductility which have been established by the New York Central specifications, which call for more severe tests than those required by most railroads.

At the point where the accident occurred the curve was an easy one, within the limits adopted by high speed railroads. The outer rail was supposed to be elevated about 4 inches to enable trains to pass safely and easily at high speeds. The low spot appears to have resulted in a change in the elevation from 4⅛ inches to 2¾ inches in a distance of about 50 feet. This drop is about equal to the height of the engine truck and driving wheel flanges, and would be sufficient to cause a serious lurch in the locomotive, with a sudden increase of pressure against the outer rail.

A careful examination of the track and equipment was made for evidence of malicious tampering, but nothing was found, and the commission declares the New York Central had taken proper care of the track.

"The accident," it reports, "occurred at the end of one of the most severe Winters known, when the frost was coming out of the ground. Heaving of the track had doubtless occurred in many places, and at this point the heaving was probably rendered especially uneven by an overhead bridge located practically at the point of derailment. The track department of the New York Central appears to have made great effort to maintain the line and surface in good condition, and the supervisors had been instructed to ride on the locomotives of fast trains at short intervals, to observe their effect upon the track and to detect any inequalities."

The conclusions of the Inspectors relative to this accident are:

1. That the broken rail was a result of the derailment rather than a cause.
2. That the rail broke because of the terrific blows delivered to it by the wheels jumping over the angle-bars at its north end while it lay on its side with the head to the west, a position at which it was least able to withstand the impact of the blows.
3. That the probable cause of the derailment was the irregularity in superelevation shown, which caused excessive lateral pressure on the head of the high rail, sufficient to pull the inside spikes and overturn the rail.
4. That this condition existed during at least twelve hours prior to the derailment and was probably cumulative in result.

The inspectors found the drainage of the track somewhat deficient, and the derailment occurred in a cut where the natural drainage is poor. In this respect, however, the condition was no worse than exists in a large number of places on first-class lines, and it probably would not have been questioned except for this accident.

The commission then considers the practice of running high-speed trains, especially in Winter, when the track is unavoidably in poor condition, and delays result which tempt the engineers to try to make up speed at all costs. The report continues:

> In view of this accident and others which have occurred to fast trains during a recent period, the commission has felt it desirable to suggest a reduction of speed during the Winter of some of the long distance runs, notably the Twentieth Century Limited. The subject has been discussed with the principal operating officers of the New York Central and Pennsylvania. The proposal to lengthen the schedule of these trains in Winter has been favorably received by the officers of both companies, and a wish to reach an agreement on the subject has been indicated.
>
> As a result, we expect that the schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited trains between New York and Chicago will be lengthened from eighteen to twenty hours next Winter. This action we believe will be conducive to safety, to the maintenance of a more uniform service of trains on time, and decreased interference with local passenger trains. We hope that similar consideration will be given to the lengthening of the schedules of others of the fast trains.

As to the speed of the Twentieth Century on the day of the accident, it is stated that, "judging by the train sheet, speeds of at least seventy miles an hour were reached at two points on this run. The train was one hour and twelve minutes late, and the desire of engineers to show a good running record leads them to make up as much time as practicable on these important trains.

"The train sheet indicates that an average speed of sixty miles per hour was maintained with this train on each of the four days previous to the accident in the fifteen miles between Rhinecliff and Poughkeepsie, although two slow orders are in force at points on this section. After considering all of the circumstances available, we are of the opinion that the speed at the point of derailment was nearly sixty miles per hour, but probably did not exceed this rate."

"In this respect," says the commission, "it seems very desirable to consider the example set by many foreign railroads in strictly limiting speed by rule and checking the actual performance by speed-recording apparatus. All of the French railways, we understand, maintain speed recorders on both passenger and freight locomotives, and the practice is quite general throughout Europe."

Charles F. Smith, General Superintendent of Passenger Transportation for the New York Central Lines, who makes out the time tables, said last night at his home in Tarrytown that he had not heard of any proposed change in the schedules of the eighteen-hour trains operated by the New York Central between this city and Chicago, during any particular season.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hand-Finished Bronze Statue Is Allowed Entry as "Sculpture."

The Board of United States General Appraisers has reversed the decision of the Collector at Chicago and has sustained the protest filed by the Art Institute of Chicago regarding the entry of a bronze statue produced by Paul Troubetzkoy, a professional sculptor. The statue had been assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of metal" and was maintained to be dutiable as "sculptures" under Paragraph 470 at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The Government admitted that the work was that of the sculptor in question as one of his statues in marble had been included in the same invoice and had been admitted free as "sculptures." The evidence showed that every step had been performed by him from the fashioning of the original model in clay through the process of casting, up to and including the final chasing and finishing of the article after being taken from the mold.

Judge Waite, in rendering the decision, said that the language of Paragraph 470 defining "sculptures" had not been correctly quoted by the Appraiser and that metal statuary in being wrought by hand from metal must not necessarily be cut or carved as would be required if it were produced from marble, stone, or alabaster. As considerable work was unquestionably done on the statue by the artist the facts and circumstances were covered by a previous ruling in the case of the United States vs. Tiffany in regard to a statue called "Bellona," and this reasoning and line of argument accordingly governed the case at issue.

The question as to the rate at which Persian krans should be reduced to United States money was the subject filed by A. G. Karadaghli & Co. The invoices in question were consulated on various dates between Aug. 25 and Dec. 14, 1910. The value of the Persian kran as proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the quarters during which the goods were consulated was $.072, and upon this basis the goods were entered and original liquidation made. Reliquidation was subsequently made at the rate of $.09 per kran and it was against this that protests were made. A reference to the Treasury decisions published at that time shows that the higher rate was intended to apply only to invoices certified after Jan. 1, 1911, and the protests were therefore sustained.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 1,201,476 SHARES.

Range for Year 1911.		Range for Year 1912.				Closing Saturday, July 27.		Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid.		Period.	Range for Week Ended July 27.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 27, '12.
High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid	Ask.					Date.	Per Cent		First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
245	235	205	Apr. 3	200	Mar. 27	200	210	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '12	3	Q	200	200	200	200	..	8
..	..	2⅜	May 14	1¼	July 15	1¼	1⅝	+ ¼	Allis-Chalmers t. r., 1st paid	100	17,088,100	....	..	..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	..	200
..	..	6	May 14	4½	June 28	4	5	+ ½	Allis-Chalmers pf. t. r., 1st paid	100	13,880,100	....	..	..	4½	5	4½	5	..	250
71⅝	44¾	88	June 6	60	Feb. 1	82¾	83	+ ¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 27, '12	1	Q	83⅞	84½	82⅝	82¾	67	64,310
63¾	46	63⅝	Mar. 22	58½	Feb. 27	60	61½	– ⅜	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	July 15, '12	1	Q	61	61	60⅝	60⅝	59½	500
59¾	39¾	76	Mar. 20	53	Feb. 26	72	72¼	– ¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	May 15, '12	1¼	Q	74	74¼	72	72	54	4,600
138	122½	141⅛	July 25	130	Jan. 2	137½	142¾	+ 1⅛	American Brake, Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	4,000,000	June 29, '12	1¾	Q	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	..	100
12½	8⅞	43	May 11	11¼	Feb. 1	36½	36⅝	– ¼	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	36⅞	37⅛	35½	36¼	11¼	12,150
93⅜	77	121½	May 11	90⅝	Feb. 1	116½	117	– ¼	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	117	117⅝	116½	116½	87¼	900
58¼	42⅝	61⅜	Apr. 9	49⅜	Feb. 1	58	58½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	½	Q	58⅝	59¼	57⅞	59	56⅝	2,200
120	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	117	120⅛	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	117	117	117	117	118⅛	125
..	..	34	July 2	31¾	June 14	33	33¼	..	American Cities	100	16,264,700	....	..	..	33	33	33	33	..	850
..	..	83⅛	June 20	78½	June 25	77½	78½	..	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	78½	78½	78½	78½	..	100
..	..	98	June 28	95⅛	July 9	95¾	97	+ ½	American Coal Products	100	10,539,300	....	..	..	95⅝	96	95¼	96	..	400
..	..	111	July 2	108¾	July 22	108¾	..	– ⅜	American Coal Products pf.	100	2,500,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	..	150
62⅝	41⅝	57¼	May 3	45½	Jan. 19	52½	53⅝	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	53	53⅜	53	53⅛	55¾	1,300
245	201	220	Apr. 6	200	Feb. 2	205	215	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '12	3	Q	210	212	210	212	..	70
5	3½	6½	May 16	3	Feb. 19	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	5	5½	5	5⅝	4½	2,100
26⅝	18	27½	May 16	20	Feb. 26	25	26	+ ⅞	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25	100
25¾	16½	30¾	May 20	18	Jan. 2	..	..	+ 1	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	26	27½	26	27	22⅝	7,000
12⅜	8	17⅞	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	13¼	13⅞	– ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.... '00	1¾	..	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13¼	..	650
34½	26⅛	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	34½	36½	+ ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¼	..	35	36	35	35½	30½	705
48¼	32⅛	44¾	Apr. 9	31¾	Feb. 27	42½	42¾	– ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	43¼	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	39⅞	1,550
110¾	102	110	Apr. 8	103	Jan. 9	108	109	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	July 22, '12	1¾	Q	108¾	109	108¾	109	105	200
5⅝	3	19	June 20	4¾	Jan. 10	14½	16	+ ¼	American Malt Corporation	100	5,726,800	....	..	..	16½	16½	16½	16½	5	200
43⅝	31½	62⅝	June 27	42	Jan. 6	60	60⅞	– ⅝	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,722,200	May 2, '12	2	SA	60½	60½	60	60⅝	42	1,000
83⅞	56⅝	89⅜	Mar. 25	67⅞	Feb. 1	83	83⅜	– ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	June 15, '12	1	Q	84	84⅛	82½	83½	79	7,700
108⅛	98¾	108½	Apr. 24	102⅜	Jan. 2	107¾	108	+ ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co pf.	100	50,000,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	106½	200
89⅛	82	89½	June 10	85	Mar. 11	87¾	88	+ ¼	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	88	88	87¾	87⅞	88½	209
325	225	176	July 1	123	Mar. 6	169	170	+ 3	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '12	2½	Q	170	172	169	172	..	2,000
52½	25	39½	May 11	26	Jan. 19	35	36	+ ½	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	35	35	34½	34½	39	200
122½	112¼	133½	May 13	114¾	Jan. 12	126¼	127¼	– 1	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '12	1¾	Q	128⅞	128⅞	127½	127½	118	1,200
153⅛	131⅛	149⅛	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	145¾	146	+ ¼	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	328,418,000	July 15, '12	2	Q	145¼	145⅞	145¼	145⅝	136⅜	8,075
..	..	324½	July 1	241⅛	Jan. 11	296½	298	– 1½	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	June 1, '12	2½	Q	298½	303½	296½	296½	..	5,675
105¼	87	108¾	Jan. 19	102	June 9	107	109	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	37,827,400	July 1, '12	1½	Q	107½	107½	107½	107½	96½	400
..	..	106⅜	Jan. 19	101¼	Jan. 11	104⅞	105½	– ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,186,700	July 1, '12	1½	Q	105⅝	105¼	105	105	..	1,400
96¼	85¼	94½	Mar. 21	86	Feb. 7	88½	90	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	89½	89½	89	89	91⅜	200
34½	24½	41⅜	May 2	25⅛	Jan. 25	35¼	36	+ ½	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	SA	35	35¼	35	35¼	29½	310
41⅛	29	45⅛	June 21	34	Feb. 1	41⅜	41½	– ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	July 17, '12	50c	Q	41½	41⅞	41	41⅜	38¼	5,100
116⅝	99⅞	110⅜	Apr. 8	103¼	Feb. 1	108½	108⅝	– ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	170,461,000	June 1, '12	1½	SA	108⅜	108⅝	107⅞	108½	111⅜	12,500
105½	100¾	104¼	Feb. 10	101⅜	Jan. 2	102½	102⅞	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12	2½	SA	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	102¾	380
139¼	117	143½	Apr. 9	133⅛	Jan. 10	140½	141	+ ¼	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,937,200	July 10, '12	3½	SA	140½	141	140	140⅝	130⅝	900
..	..	60½	June 28	53⅝	June 18	58	58¾	+ ½	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1	Q	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	..	400
107	103¼	108⅛	June 17	102¾	Feb. 2	105¾	106	– ⅛	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	105⅞	106	105¾	105⅞	..	1,300
109¾	93½	111⅞	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	109⅝	109¾	– ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	July 1, '12	3	SA	109¾	110	109¼	109⅝	109	7,400
91	85½	91	Jan. 23	87⅛	June 25	87½	88½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12	2	SA	88	88	88	88	90	100
2⅞	1¼	2⅞	Apr. 26	⅞	Mar. 23	1⅝	2	+ ¼	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	..	1,000
38½	26	42	Apr. 29	27¾	Feb. 27	35¼	35⅞	– ¼	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	35⅛	35⅞	35	35¼	36	2,160
66¾	54	74¾	May 9	56½	Feb. 27	67¼	68	– 1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	⅝	..	68	68¼	67	67	64⅝	800
84⅝	72	94½	July 2	76¾	Jan. 2	91⅝	92	– ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	92¼	92⅝	91½	91⅝	81	10,125
148¼	129	146½	July 18	137½	Mar. 21	145½	146½	– ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	July 1, '12	†2½	Q	146¼	146⅜	145½	145½	143⅝	800
10¾	8	11¼	May 15	8	Jan. 22	8¾	9⅞	+ ⅛	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	9	9	9	9	9	100
126	100	119½	July 25	105	Jan. 16	116½	120½	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '12	2½	SA	119	119½	119	119½	..	200
..	..	130	July 23	130	July 23	132½	150	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '12	3	SA	130	130	130	130	..	100
68	62	67⅞	Feb. 21	65	Jan. 31	66	68½	..	CANADA SOUTHERN	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '12	1½	SA	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	..	10
247	195⅝	270	May 16	226¼	Mar. 4	265¼	265½	– ½	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	June 29, '12	2½	Q	266¼	268¼	264	265½	244½	17,525
33⅜	18⅜	28⅛	Apr. 22	16½	Feb. 27	26¾	27	– ¼	Central Leather Co.	100	39,580,100	....	..	..	27⅛	27⅜	27	27	29¼	4,200
105	91¼	96	July 22	80	Feb. 27	96	96½	+ 1½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	95	96	95	96	100	1,100
86¾	68⅜	81⅝	Apr. 11	68¼	Feb. 1	80½	80⅝	– ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	June 29, '12	1¼	Q	81¼	81¼	80	80⅞	81⅛	3,750
25¼	17¼	20½	Apr. 8	16⅜	July 12	17	17⅛	– ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	45,146,800	....	..	..	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	22	200
49¼	35¼	39½	Apr. 8	31⅞	July 11	33½	34	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	....	..	..	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝	44½	300
133⅛	105¾	112¾	Apr. 8	99⅝	July 13	103½	103⅝	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '12	2½	SA	103⅞	104¼	102⅞	103⅝	127⅛	15,629
155¼	141	146	Jan. 2	140	July 15	140	142	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	153⅜	80
150½	138⅛	145	Apr. 26	134¼	July 12	139	139¾	+ 1⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	139	140	138¼	139⅞	146	8,400
7¼	4¾	10¼	Apr. 18	4	Mar. 21	7	7⅜	– ¼	Chicago Union Traction pf. trust rects.	100	4,571,700	....	..	..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..	100
27½	16½	35⅝	June 21	25	Jan. 15	31¾	32	– ¼	Chino Copper	5	3,849,835	....	..	..	32½	32⅞	31⅜	32	22⅝	8,320
36⅝	25	34¼	Apr. 10	23⅛	Feb. 28	30¼	31	– ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¼	..	31½	31½	30½	30¾	33½	610
148½	128⅜	146⅜	July 18	138⅛	Feb. 17	144½	144⅝	– 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	June 15, '12	1½	Q	145⅞	146	143¾	144⅛	145½	14,800
15⅜	9⅝	17½	Apr. 24	10	Jan. 16	14⅝	14⅞	– ⅜	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,763,100	....	..	..	15⅜	15⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	2,700
85	73	87	Apr. 24	76¼	Jan. 3	81	81⅝	– 1½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	July 15, '12	1 2-3	Q	82½	83	81½	81½	..	900
174⅞	159½	175⅛	Feb. 6	166	July 8	167¾	168⅝	+ 1¼	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	42,503,000	June 20, '12	2¼	Q	167⅞	168¼	167¼	168¼	172	1,100
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	18½	July 12	18⅝	19½	– ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	19	19	19	19	28	100
74	36⅜	46¼	Jan. 24	34¼	June 19	35	35⅞	– ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	35¾	35⅜	35	35	57⅞	483
75½	66½	74⅝	July 18	61¼	Apr. 2	71	79	– 2¼	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	June 1, '12	1¼	Q	70½	71	70½	71	..	300
38⅛	29	34⅝	Apr. 8	28	Feb. 5	32	32½	+ ⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,809,200	Apr. 30, '12	½	Q	31⅞	32⅝	31½	32¼	35½	1,400
97	82	95½	July 25	92½	May 9	95	96	+ ½	Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	16,068,800	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	95	95½	95	95½	..	300
38⅝	27¼	39⅛	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜	ERIE	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	35⅝	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝	36	80,100
61¼	45⅝	57⅝	Apr. 11	50⅛	Feb. 3	53	53½	+ ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	54	54⅞	52½	53⅝	56	5,010
49⅜	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	43	43⅝	+ 2	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	44	44½	44	44	46	300
66½	87	50	July 2	37⅛	Jan. 23	44	48⅝	– 2½	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '12	1½	Q	46	46	46	46	..	200
135	104½	172	July 25	128	Jan. 2	170	..	+12	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	8,558,900	June 1, '12	1½	Q	172	172	172	172	132¾	200
108	103⅝	112	July 26	106¼	Mar. 30	110	..	+ 1	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '12	1½	Q	111	112	111	112	100⅜	310
168⅜	142	188¼	July 25	155	Jan. 2	182½	183¼	+ 2¼	General Electric Co.	100	77,662,700	July 15, '12	2	Q	180	188½	179½	182½	162¼	59,620
51⅜	35	38¼	Apr. 9	30	Feb. 26	32	34	+ 1	General Motors	100	15,501,700	....	..	..	33	34	33	34	..	900
86⅝	74½	82	Apr. 8	70¼	May 3	76	77	+ ¼	General Motors pf.	100	13,816,300	May 1, '12	4 1-12	Q	76¾	77	76	76¾	..	1,000
7⅛	3½	5	Mar. 18	3⅞	July 26	3⅞	4	..	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	35,591,480	Apr. 30, '12	50c	Q	4	4	3⅞	4	5⅞	5,475
140	119	141	July 26	126	Jan. 15	140¼	140½	+ 2⅞	Great Northern pf.	100	209,990,100	May 1, '12	1¾	Q	137⅝	141	137	140¼	134½	47,400
63⅝	33⅜	45¼	July 3	36	Jan. 31	43	43½	– ⅛	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	100	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c	..	43	43⅝	42	43⅜	57½	8,100
..	..	62⅝	June 14	53	July 11	54½	54⅝	– 1⅝	Guggenheim Exploration	25	17,467,500	July 1, '12	62½c	Q	56	56	54⅝	54⅝	..	1,630
87½	81⅝	96¼	May 24	86¼	Mar. 9	95	98	..	HOMESTAKE MINING	100	21,840,000	July 25, '12	50c	M	96½	96½	96½	96½	83½	30
147	132	141⅛	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	132	133	+ 2	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,296,000	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	131	133	131	133	145	1,200
..	..	20⅛	June 7	18⅛	June 3	18½	19¼	– ¼	Inspiration Con. Copper	20	14,457,280	....	..	..	19¼	19⅞	19	19	..	1,450
20⅝	13¼	22	July 2	16⅞	Jan. 3	20	20½	– ⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,500	....	..	..	20⅛	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	17⅜	6,100
56⅜	39⅝	62	Mar. 26	53⅞	Jan. 3	58⅝	58¾	..	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	....	..	..	59	59⅝	58	58⅞	50¼	6,600
..	..	53½	July 9	50	July 19	49	50	..	International Agricultural	100	7,520,000	....	..	..	50	50	50	50	..	100
..	..	99	June 27	94	July 9	93	97	..	International Agricultural pf.	100	12,955,600	July 15, '12	3½	SA	95⅞	96	95¼	96	..	2,300
128⅝	99⅛	124½	May 20	105¼	Feb. 1	119½	120	– 1	International Harvester	100	79,999,700	Apr. 15, '12	1¼	Q	121½	121⅝	120	120	124	4,000
128¼	115	121⅝	Apr. 15	116½	Jan. 17	117½	121	+ ½	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	125	240
13⅝	9	19⅛	May 23	9⅜	Jan. 17	15	15¼	– 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	15	15	14⅜	15	11	406
56⅜	44⅝	62⅞	May 22	45⅞	Jan. 3	55½	56½	– 3	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 15, '12	½	Q	58¼	58¼	54½	55⅝	48⅛	100
90½	80	84⅝	Apr. 8	79	Feb. 1	79	81	– 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	May 1, '12	1½	Q	79½	80	79½	80	88⅛	654
37⅝	25¼	29¼	Mar. 25	22½	May 29	24½	25	+ ¼	KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	25	25	24⅜	25	34⅛	150
70	70	76	July 18	70	July 15	75	77	+ ¼	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	3	SA	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	..	100
48	30	40⅝	July 26	29	Mar. 21	40	..	+ 4⅝	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	100	34,978,000	....	..	..	37	40⅝	37	40⅝	..	16,500
114½	101¼	108⅜	Jan. 4	104	Mar. 16	105½	106½	– ½	Laclede Gas Co.	100	9,509,000	June 15, '12	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	106⅞	8,600
40	25	40	May 21	30	Jan. 8	38	39½	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08	1	..	38	38	38	38	32	610
186⅞	151	185⅜	Jan. 15	155⅞	Feb. 5	167	167½	– ⅜	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	July 13, '12	5	SA	168	168	165⅝	167¼	176¼	22,106
..	..	208⅜	July 1	156⅞	Jan. 15	202	203	+ 3½	Liggett & Myers	100	21,496,400	....	..	..	204½	207	202	203½	..	2,650
..	..	114	July 26	103⅛	Jan. 12	112⅝	114	+ ½	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	15,005,600	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	113¼	114	113¼	114	..	2,483
..	..	47⅛	July 26	43	July 22	..	46⅞	..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	100	8,000,000	....	..	..	43	47⅛	43	46¼	..	2,400
..	..	104⅛	July 27	103	July 22	104	104¼	..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	103	104⅛	103	104⅛	..	100
..	..	92½	July 26	90	July 22	92	92¼	..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2d pf.	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	90¼	92½	90	92¼	..	300
160⅝	136½	163	Apr. 9	149⅞	Feb. 1	157½	157⅞	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '12	3½	SA	158	158½	157	158	151	563
95	74½	92¼	July 17	75¼	Jan. 31	87	93	– 2⅞	MACKAY COMPANIES	100	41,380,400	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	89	89	89	89	87	100
77	68	70⅞	Jan. 23	68½	Jan. 11	69⅝	69¾	+ ¼	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '12	1	Q	69¼	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	..	10
142½	131¼	138⅝	Mar. 13	134	June 20	133⅞	135	+ 1	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,815,100	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	134⅛	135	134	134	139	300
87	70	82⅝	May 24	69	Apr. 11	77	78⅝	+ 2½	May Department Stores	100	15,000,000	June 1, '12	1¼	Q	78½	78½	78½	78½	80¼	2,645
5⅞	3¼	7⅞	Mar. 29	4	Mar. 7	4⅛	4½	..	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	....	..	..	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	14,910
22½	14	26	Mar. 29	16	July 26	15⅞	16	– ¼	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	....	..	..	16	16	16	16	17	1,120
..	..	73⅝	May 18	62¾	Apr. 10	69⅛	69⅜	– ⅜	Mexican Petroleum	100	9,765,700	May 24, '12	1	Q	69⅞	69⅞	69⅛	69½	..	4,785
24½	16⅝	29⅞	July 24	23⅛	Feb. 14	29⅝	29¾	+ ½	Miami Copper	5	3,700,815	May 15, '12	50c	Q	29⅛	29¾	29⅛	29¾	21⅝	200
42½	21½	27½	Jan. 23	18½	July 24	19	20	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	9,751,100	July 15, '04	2½	..	18⅞	19⅞	18½	19⅞	31½	200
152¾	124⅜	148½	July 10	129	Feb. 3	147½	148	+ ⅞	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,206,800	Apr. 15, '12	3½	SA	146⅞	148⅛	145	147⅝	140	1,100
160	145⅝	156	July 15	147¼	Feb. 1	155½	157½	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	12,603,400	Apr. 15, '12	3½	SA	155	156	155	156	..	10
90½	87½	88⅞	Jan. 17	86½	May 31	86	89½	– ½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M., leased line	100	11,148,700	Apr. 1, '12	2	SA	86⅛	86½	80½	86⅛	..	6,200
38⅛	27	31⅝	Mar. 29	25⅞	July 13	27⅜	27½	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	27⅛	27½	27	27½	35⅝	12,210
70	62⅜	66	Apr. 17	57⅞	May 29	60	60¼	+ 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '12	2	SA	60⅛	60¾	60⅛	60¾	67½	315
63	33¼	47⅜	Mar. 27	35	July 13	36¼	36½	+ ¼	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	36¼	36½	35½	36⅛	49⅛	500
143¾	117¼	161	Apr. 30	129½	July 26	130⅛	132	–14⅞	NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	145½	146⅞	129½	130⅛	134½	1,800
139	124	131	June 19	126⅜	Feb. 20	124	126½	– 3⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '12	1¾	Q	130	130	127	127⅞	127⅛	40
22	12½	19¼	May 15	12¼	Feb. 29	16	16½	+ ⅛	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05	½	..	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	20⅛	500
59	42½	60⅞	July 3	51⅛	Jan. 8	58½	59	– ½	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	June 29, '12	¾	Q	59⅛	59⅜	57⅞	58½	55¾	2,700
109⅞	104	109⅞	Feb. 15	105½	Feb. 1	108⅛	110⅛	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	June 15, '12	1¾	Q	110	110	110	110	..	2,415
38⅜	25⅞	36⅞	Jan. 20	28	Apr.	30⅝	30⅞	– 1⅜	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,490,200	....	..	..	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	30	1,200
21¼	15⅛	23¼	May 1	18¼	Jan. 29	21	21⅛	+ ½	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,997,120	June 29, '12	37½c	Q	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼	19	100
76	45	78	July 26	50	Feb. 17	77	78½	+ 1	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11	1¼	Q	76½	78	76	77	74¼	700
115½	99⅞	121½	Apr. 25	106¼	Jan. 19	115½	116	..	New York Central	100	222,729,300	July 15, '12	1¼	Q	116¼	116¾	115½	116	108⅛	1,430
•66	•66	47	Apr. 18	40	June 19	35	45	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '11	1	SA	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..	200
151½	126⅞	142¼	Apr. 1	134	June 18	135	136	+ 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,587,900	June 29, '12	2	Q	136	136	135	136	140	100
46⅞	37⅜	41⅜	Apr. 12	29⅞	June 29	32	32½	+ 1	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11	2	..	32⅜	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	43	6,185
..	..	93⅜	Apr. 26	86⅞	June 1	88⅝	89⅝	..	New York State Rys.	100	19,997,700	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	89	89⅝	89	89⅛	..	1,900
60	45¼	55	May	46	July 11	47½	48⅝	+ 1	Norfolk Southern	100	16,000,000	July 1, '12	½	Q	48½	48½	48½	48½	..	100
111¼	99¾	117⅞	June 27	107⅜	Feb. 1	117	117½	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western	100	85,867,000	June 19, '12	1½	Q	117	117⅛	116⅝	117	107⅞	41,264
76⅜	64	84⅞	Apr. 27	74½	Jan. 3	82⅛	83	+ ½	North American	100	29,779,700	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	82	83	81	82⅜	74½	110
55⅜	39¼	67⅛	Apr. 16	56	Mar. 11	62½	64	+ ¼	Northern Ohio Traction & Light	100	9,000,000	June 15, '12	1	Q	63	63	63	63	..	160
137⅞	110⅜	125⅜	Apr. 6	115⅜	Jan. 11	123	123¼	+ 1½	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	May 1, '12	1¾	Q	121⅜	124	120⅝	123	131¼	41,264
33⅜	23¼	35	Mar. 27	30	Jan. 3	31¼	32	– ¼	PACIFIC MAIL	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1	..	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31	110
54⅜	35	55⅝	Apr. 25	47	Feb. 5	48½	49	..	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	48½	48½	48½	48½	47⅛	160
99½	96	100⅛	May 1	98¼	July 26	..	..	– ½	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf.	100	32,000,000	July 15, '12	1½	Q	100	100	98¼	98¼	97	200
130⅝	118⅜	126¼	May 2	122½	Jan. 9	123½	123¾	– ¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	413,877,900	May 31, '12	1½	Q	123⅞	124	123⅜	123½	124⅜	3,875
109	101½	118¼	May 25	103	Jan. 8	115½	116¼	+ ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	May 25, '12	1¾	Q	116½	116⅛	115½	116¼	106¼	2,500
..	..	17⅞	Apr. 23	13⅝	Apr. 17	13	15	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	15	15	15	15	..	100
118½	99	111⅛	Feb. 16	102	June 3	103⅝	105	– ⅛	Philadelphia Co.	50	38,952,000	May 1, '12	1½	Q	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	..	100
100	90½	110¼	May 15	98½	Jan. 2	106	108½	+ 3¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	37,173,800	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	107¼	107⅞	107¼	107⅞	96	225
112	102⅛	117	Feb. 20	102½	Jan. 2	109¼	117	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,476,200	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	114	114	114	114	..	100
23¼	17	23⅝	Apr. 23	16⅜	Feb. 28	20⅝	21	– ⅜	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,928,900	....	..	..	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜	700
90⅞	67⅝	95½	July 5	77	Feb. 8	91	92¼	+ ⅝	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	91⅞	92¾	91⅞	92⅝	90½	1,200
..	..	200½	June 8	167	Mar. 7	190	191	..	P. Lorillard Co.	100	15,155,600	July 1, '12	2½	Q	191	193	191	191	..	300
..	..	115	Jan. 19	107⅜	Jan. 12	113¾	114¼	+ 1⅜	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	100	11,019,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	113	113⅜	113	113⅜	..	000
106	101	103½	June 5	101	Feb. 17	101¼	102½	..	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	10,500,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	102	102	102	102	..	50
37⅝	25	37⅞	Apr. 9	28⅝	Feb. 27	35½	36	+ ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04	1	..	35½	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	36⅞	860
102⅜	91	103½	Apr. 24	96	Feb. 28	101½	102	+ ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '12	1¾	Q	101½	101½	101½	101½	102½	100
120	108	112	July 23	106⅜	Feb. 17	109	112⅞	+ 1⅝	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	June 29, '12	1½	Q	111	112	111	112	..	200
163	154	163	Apr. 29	158½	Feb. 2	162	162¼	..	Pullman Company	100	120,000,000	May 15, '12	2	Q	162	162	162	162	162	150
39	26	37⅛	Apr. 27	27½	Feb. 8	35¼	36¼	+ ¾	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	35⅛	36	34⅝	36	36⅜	900
103	92	103	Feb. 2	100	Mar. 12	101	103	+ ⅝	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 20, '12	1¾	Q	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	..	100
19	12	22½	June 21	16	Jan. 29	20⅝	20¾	+ ¾	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	14,464,380	....	..	..	21	21⅛	20⅛	20⅜	17⅛	6,743
161⅞	134	179⅛	Apr. 29	148½	Jan. 11	164¼	164⅜	+ ⅞	Reading	50	70,000,000	May 9, '12	1½	Q	165⅞	166½	162½	164⅛	158⅜	150,700
92	88	93¼	Apr. 29	87½	June 27	89¼	92	+ ¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	June 13, '12	1	..	90	90	90	90	..	100
35¼	18	28⅞	July 2	15⅞	Feb. 26	26¼	26⅜	– 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	26⅛	26⅝	25⅛	25⅛	26⅞	350
99⅞	74½	86¼	July 2	64½	Feb. 27	84¼	85	– ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12	1¾	Q	84⅛	84⅞	84	84⅛	94⅝	1,000
34⅜	22⅞	30½	Apr. 8	22½	May 31	24⅜	25	..	Rock Island Co.	100	90,888,200	....	..	..	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅜	31⅛	1,900
68⅝	43⅝	59⅝	Apr. 9	47¼	July 16	48¼	49½	– ½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	49⅜	49⅝	47⅝	48⅛	64	800
..	..	103	July 20	100	June 20	102⅜	103½	+ ¼	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	102	102½	102	102⅛	..	1,550
27	23	29½	Mar. 26	21⅜	May 22	22¼	23	– 1¾	ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO	100	29,000,000	....	..	..	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	..	1,000
69¼	59	69½	Mar. 23	61	May 10	60	63	– 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	May 1, '12	1	Q	61	61	61	61	69⅜	100
49½	37	43⅜	Apr. 11	33½	July 24	34	35	– 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	36⅞	37⅜	33⅛	35	47⅜	4,000
62	54	57	Feb. 14	50	July 1	50	50¼	– ½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new stock ctfs.	1,000	13,722,000	July 1, '12	2	SA	50½	50⅞	50½	50⅞	..	2
..	..	27½	Apr. 4	22⅝	July 12	23¼	23½	..	Seaboard Air Line	100	32,558,000	....	..	..	23¾	23⅞	23	23⅛	..	1,300
..	..	56½	June 7	50⅝	Apr. 16	53¼	53½	– ⅛	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	22,309,300	....	..	..	53⅛	53⅝	52⅝	53⅜	..	1,800
34	24	34⅝	Apr. 2	29⅜	Jan. 22	32	32¼	– ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	....	..	..	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	..	200
72	59⅝	77⅝	Apr. 18	68⅛	Jan. 17	72½	73½	– ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	July 15, '12	2½	SA	73	73	73	73	70	300
192	125½	197¾	July 24	140	Jan. 15	195⅛	195½	+ 4¼	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	May 15, '12	1¾	Q	191⅜	197⅛	191⅛	195¼	142	11,500
56¼	34	58	July 2	39¼	Jan. 30	54	55½	– ¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1¼	..	55⅛	55⅞	55	55	49⅛	600
126⅜	104½	115½	Apr. 8	105½	Feb. 1	110	110¼	..	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	July 1, '12	1½	Q	110⅞	110⅝	109	110⅛	121⅝	6,050
33⅝	24⅜	31¼	Apr. 9	26½	Jan. 31	28⅞	29	– ⅛	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29	31⅛	6,700
75⅞	61¼	77⅞	July [illegible]	68¼	Feb. 3	77	77⅝	– ½	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 24, '12	2	SA	77¾	77⅞	76⅞	77	72⅝	1,600
17⅛	15	33½	June 27	16¼	Jan. 19	29½	30¼	– ¼	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	....	..	..	32¼	32¼	30	30	..	1,450
53	50	64¼	June 27	53	Jan. 8	63½	64¼	+ ¾	Standard Milling pf.	100	6,900,000	Apr. 15, '12	3	SA	64⅜	64⅜	64	64¼	50	410
..	..	36⅝	June 27	30	July 10	33⅜	34½	+ 1⅜	Studebaker Co.	100	27,931,600	....	..	..	32⅝	33½	32⅜	33⅜	..	850
..	..	95	July 26	90½	June 28	94½	95½	+ ½	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	13,095,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	94⅞	95	94⅝	95	..	800
44	30¼	47¼	May 21	34½	Feb. 1	42½	43	– ¾	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	5,000,000	Feb. 20, '12	$1.50	Q	43⅜	43⅞	42⅛	42⅞	40⅛	1,200
136½	74½	130	July 19	81	Jan. 16	126⅜	127	– 2½	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	June 29, '12	1¼	Q	130	130	123½	127	112	20,625
30¼	19⅞	26¼	Apr. 2	20½	Jan. 3	21½	22¼	– ⅜	Texas & Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	22¼	22½	21⅛	21⅜	28⅝	600
92	84	96½	July 1	89	Apr. 17	92½	..	– 4½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	4,534,700	....	..	..	92	92	92	92	..	100
41	31	49⅞	Jan. 9	35½	July 12	36⅜	37½	– 1	Third Avenue, new	100	15,439,500	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	37¼	37⅞	36⅛	37	..	1,800
24⅝	12	16⅜	Mar. 27	12⅝	Mar. 4	13	14	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	13⅜	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	21¼	800
53⅞	34⅞	36	Apr. 8	28	June 7	31	32⅝	+ ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	31½	32⅜	31⅛	32	47⅜	1,300
111	104	109	May 16	104½	Jan. 5	106	108	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	July 1, '12	1½	Q	108	108	107½	107½	109	500
111	63	115⅜	June 28	98⅝	Apr. 3	111	113	+ 1	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER	100	8,500,000	July 1, '12	1	Q	111½	111½	111	111	99	200
113⅞	103	114¼	July 26	111	Feb. 26	113	116	+ 1⅝	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	114	114¼	114	114¼	113⅝	200
9	4¾	17⅞	May 15	4⅝	Jan. 5	12	12½	– ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	12½	13	11⅞	12½	7⅝	1,200
59⅝	50¼	67⅞	May 15	49⅝	Feb. 21	59	62	– 2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '12	1	Q	58	58	58	58	..	100
192⅝	153½	175⅝	Apr. 9	160	Feb. 1	168⅜	168⅞	+ ¼	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	July 1, '12	2½	Q	168⅜	169⅝	166⅞	168⅜	189½	98,850
96	89	93⅜	Feb. 27	89⅝	July 11	90	90⅝	+ ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Apr. 1, '12	2	SA	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	95	800
..	..	64⅝	May 21	53¼	July 10	53	57½	+ 4⅜	United Cigar Manufacturers	100	10,247,500	May 1, '12	1	Q	57	57	57	57	106½	100
108	97½	102⅞	July 17	97	Feb. 10	98⅝	100	– ⅛	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	May 1, '12	2	Q	101⅞	102	99⅞	100	107½	600
107⅛	100⅝	108¾	July 25	103⅜	Feb. 24	108⅝	110	+ 1¼	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,849,100	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	108⅝	108⅞	108⅛	108⅝	..	200
49	28½	37¼	Feb. 14	28	July 11	28⅝	31	+ ½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	38	400
19	11	22½	May 16	13	Feb. 16	18¾	20	+ 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..	100
30	24	45⅜	July 26	26	Jan. 8	45	45⅞	+ 1⅛	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	43⅞	45⅝	43⅞	45	..	600
97⅝	90	105	July 27	95	Jan. 5	103	105	+ ⅝	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	104½	105	104¼	105	..	400
79⅞	65⅛	86¼	July 18	67	Jan. 31	82⅜	82½	– 1⅛	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	May 1, '12	1¼	Q	85	85	82⅞	82⅞	74	2,500
14	10	10½	Apr. 10	4½	July 25	..	6	– 1¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,954,800	Oct. 10, '07	1½	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	100
48½	30⅛	67⅞	May 21	45⅛	Feb. 1	52¼	53	– ⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	36,000,000	July 8, '12	20	St'k	53⅞	53⅞	52¼	52⅝	40½	3,320
..	..	⅜	June 19	7-16	July 26	..	..	–1-16	United States Rubber Co. rights	..	....	....	..	..	7-16	½	7-16	7-16	..	3,080
115⅛	104	116	May 20	105⅛	July 25	105⅝	106	– 1⅛	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 30, '12	2	Q	107⅛	107½	105⅝	105⅞	113½	3,000
82⅞	50	73⅛	Apr. 30	58⅛	Feb. 13	70	70⅛	[illegible]	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	June 29, '12	1¼	Q	70⅝	71⅛	69	70	79⅝	200,900
120⅞	108	113⅞	Apr. 8	107⅞	Feb. 13	112	112¼	..	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 29, '12	1¾	Q	112⅛	112⅜	112	112¼	120	1,750
57⅞	38	65⅜	Apr. 8	52⅛	Jan. 29	61⅜	61½	– ⅝	Utah Copper	10	15,761,200	June 29, '12	75c	Q	62	62¼	61	61¼	49	5,300
70⅝	43¼	57¼	Jan. 26	47¼	July 12	49⅛	49½	– 1⅛	VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.	100	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '12	1½	SA	49⅛	49⅝	48⅜	49⅛	58	1,400
128½	114	122⅞	Mar. 20	116⅝	July 20	115	117	+ ¼	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '12	2	Q	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	120	300
16	13	27½	Feb. 20	15	Jan. 17	..	25	– 2	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	18	18	18	18	..	500
18⅞	5⅞	9¼	May 11	3⅜	June 19	4	4½	..	WABASH	100	53,200,200	....	..	..	4	4¼	4	4¼	16⅝	800
40⅝	14¼	22⅞	Apr. 9	12⅝	June 27	13⅛	14	+ ½	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	....	..	..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	34¾	150
177	139	151	Jan. 3	136	July 17	136	140	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,300	July 15, '12	5	SA	136	136	136	136	..	950
66	48⅞	64¼	Mar. 25	55⅜	Jan. 9	59	59½	+ ⅜	Western Maryland	100	49,429,800	....	..	..	58	59⅜	58	59¼	61¼	[illegible]
84½	71⅝	86¼	Jan. 18	79	Jan. 2	81⅝	82⅛	– 1	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,742,400	July 15, '12	¾	Q	82½	83⅜	81⅝	81⅝	73⅝	[illegible]
79	58⅞	82⅜	July 25	68⅛	Jan. 3	79½	80⅛	+ 3¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	31,001,450	Apr. 30, '12	1	Q	76⅞	82⅛	76⅛	80	..	52,740
123	110⅜	123	Mar. 23	114¾	Jan. 5	122	125	+ 1¼	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	120⅜	121⅜	120⅝	121⅛	118¾	[illegible]
6¼	..	[illegible]	Mar. 18	4	Jan. 10	6½	8⅛	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	7	7	7	7	3	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	June 27	[illegible]	July 25	82½	83⅝	+ ¾	Woolworth (F. W.)	100	50,000,000	....	..	..	84	85	82⅛	83	..	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	July 2	113⅞	July 25	114	114½	– ½	Woolworth (F. W.) pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	114	114	113⅝	113⅞	..	[illegible]

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

$35,000,000 Five Per Cent. Gold Loan of 1904

NOTICE OF DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION

Notice is hereby given on behalf of the Cuban Government, and in pursuance of the agreement under which said bonds were issued, bearing date May 11th, 1904, made between the Republic of Cuba, represented by its President, and Speyer & Co., that in accordance with Article Third of said agreement, the distinguishing serial numbers set forth below of coupon bonds of said issue have been drawn by lot by Speyer & Co., at their office in the City of New York, in the presence of Senor M. Rocafort, Cuban Consul, acting at the request of the Republic of Cuba as its agent, and Herman J. Grune, Notary Public in and for the County and State of New York, for redemption of said bonds at par and accrued interest, on the first day of September, 1912, the next ensuing interest day, when interest thereon will cease:

SERIES "A" FOR $1,000 EACH.

3350 3351 3353 3354 3355 3357 3358 3359 3360 3361 3362 3363 3364 3365 3366 3367 4025 4026 4086 4087 4088 4089 4092 4093 4094 4095 4096 4097 4209 4211 4229 4439 4505 4569 4587 4588 4589 4590 4591 4592 4605 4606 4621 4622 4623 4624 4625 4626 4646 4649 4858 4859 4860 4861 4989 4990 5011 5034 5036 5053 5233 5262 5288 5290 5291 5293 5294 5323 5324 5325 5326 5327
5328 5329 5330 5331 5332 5333 5334 5485 5486 5516 5517 5518 5520 5521 5522 5523 5524 5525 5526 5527 5528 5540 5541 5555 5556 5557 5758 5803 5804 5805 5806 5807 5808 5809 5810 5811 5812 5813 5814 5815 5816 5817 5818 5819 5823 5824 5825 5826 5827 5832 5833 5834 5835 5836 5837 5838 5839 5840 5841 5842 5843 5844 5845 5846 5847 5848 5849 5850 5851 5852 5853 5854
5855 5879 5887 5898 5899 6063 6064 6065 6066 6967 6968 7181 7751 8007 8008 8054 8107 8108 8109 8114 8229 8230 8231 8296 8297 8566 9032 9065 9134 9135 9136 9137 9138 9199 9212 9645 9646 9652 9653 9656 9687 9688 9689 9694 9695 9696 9697 9698 9699 9700 9701 9706 9707 9708 9709 9733 9734 9745 9746 10006 10008 10033 10034 10114 10199 10418 10419 10487 10488 10489 10492 10538
10679 10748 10892 10893 10894 10895 10896 10897 10898 10899 10901 10979 11362 11364 11365 11502 11505 11524 11537 11656 11657 11788 12041 12042 12043 12044 12071 12123 12124 12147 12178 12179 12180 12181 12183 12184 12250 12295 12304 12305 12332 12333 12346 12347 12348 12349 12350 12351 12597 12657 12658 12659 12660 12724 12809 12810 12817 12903 12955 12972 13071 13141 13142 13143 13144 13145 13146 13212 13213 13214 13215 13216
13217 13218 13267 13268 13269 13270 13309 13347 13351 13425 13426 13473 13520 13521 13522 13523 13524 13525 13526 13527 13528 13529 13569 13570 13582 13583 13584 13585 13586 13587 13588 13593 13595 13596 13597 13598 13599 13600 13612 13625 13626 13643 13758 13943 13944 13945 13946 13947 13948 13949 13950 13951 13952 13955 13956 13957 13982 13983 13995 13996 13997 13998 13999 14000 14068 14227 14234 14499 14668 14669 14750 14771
14772 14774 14806 14952 14956 14979 15090 15091 15092 15245 15300 15301 15345 15346 15347 15348 15349 15350 15364 15428 15429 15612 15709 15768 15905 16109 16110 16111 16113 16114 16161 16162 16188 16291 16292 16293 16294 16307 16308 16309 16390 16407 16421 16479 16480 16481 16620 16621 16622 16645 16646 16684 16685 16690 16691 16692 16693 16694 16695 16696 16697 16698 16699 16700 16702 16847 16893 17019 17027 17035 17058 17258
17415 17416 17417 17418 17419 17420 17421 17422 17423 17424 17425 17426 17427 17428 17448 17476 17479 17481 17482 17497 17521 17522 17523 17524 17525 17526 17527 17528 17537 17538 17540 17541 17542 17543 17682 17689 18056 18104 18105 18106 18107 18126 18127 18129 18130 18170 18180 18181 18290 18291 18374 18417 18436 18438 18508 18509 18510 18616 18617 18651 18729 18834 18910 18915 18948 18949 18952 19005 19058 19179 19180 19194
19195 19196 19243 19261 19262 19263 19264 19266 19267 19268 19269 19270 19271 19272 19273 19274 19407 19408 19409 19410 19411 19617 19771 19832 19865 19872 19874 19875 19876 19879 19880 19881 19882 19883 19884 19885 19886 19887 19888 19914 19977 20015 20016 20017 20018 20019 20020 20044 20061 20062 20063 20066 20070 20071 20072 20073 20096 20097 20098 20099 20119 20129 20130 20131 20136 20137 20167 20171 20191 20192 20193 20194
20195 20196 20197 20198 20199 20200 20201 20218 20239 20256 20257 20258 20259 20260 20261 20268 20332 20333 20334 20335 20336 20402 20487 20489 20601 20605 20630 20631 20632 20634 20635 20636 20637 20638 20639 20640 20673 20674 20675 20676 20677 20678 20679 20680 20681 20682 20769 20815 20816 20838 20839 20840 20841 20842 20843 20845 20846 20868 21006 21007 21098 21099 21135 21136 21137 21138 21139 21140 21141 21150 21151 21152
21153 21154 21155 21183 21197 21310 21311 21312 21396 21412 21461 21462 21463 21464 21465 21499 21512 21539 21540 21541 21542 21543 21544 21545 21548 21549 21550 21551 21552 21553 21634 21682 21813 21814 21837 21838 21845 21860 21898 21899 21912 21913 21947 22005 22007 22008 22022 22023 22024 22025 22029 22031 22032 22034 22048 22049 22050 22051 22052 22053 22225 22226 22322 22327 22328 22756 22887 23092 23202 23203 23310 23316
23334 23335 23345 23366 23367 23372 23382 23422 23423 23432 23433 23466 23488 23489 23513 23514 23515 23559 23560 23609 23610 23825 23826 24016 24017 24018 24019 24092 24093 24150 24164 24165 24169 24170 24174 24229 24242 24251 24252 24253 24254 24255 24256 24257 24258 24259 24260 24261 24262 24263 24264 24265 24266 24267 24275 24276 24277 24284 24285 24289 24292 24293 24296 24297 24298 24299 24342 24343 24497 24575 24576 24650
24718 24951 24952 25079 25080 25234 25334 25384 25448 25477 25729 25730 25767 25792 25866 26188 26189 26190 26192 26198 26200 26317 26319 26516 26668 26784 26834 26989 27141 27191 27192 27200 27250 27395 27403 27409 27426 27524 27559 27568 27580 27583 27584 27585 27593 27751 27761 27762 27763 27784 27785 27816 27817 27840 27854 28031 28032 28033 28034 28035 28062 28063 28064 28340 28744 28745 28746 28748 28749 28750 29069 29114
29421 29451 29452 29453 29454 29455 29554 29574 29781 29799 29800 30674 30775 30776 30777 30778 30790 30889 30890 30891 30892 30893 30894 30895 30896 30899 30900 30910 30911 30915 30919 30936 30939 30971 30972 30974 30977 30979 31130 31456 31509 31520 31521 31532 31533 31534 31535 31536 31537 31538 31539 31540 31541 31542 31543 31544 31545 31546 31547 31548 32015 32244 32286 32296 32544 32545 32546 32754 32755 32756 32761 32762
32763 32764 32765 32766 32767 32768 32769 32770 32771 32772 32773 32774 32775 32776 32777 32778 32779 32780 32781 32782 32783 32784 32785 32786 32787 32788 32789 32790 32791 32792 32793 32794 32795 32796 32797 32798 32799 32800 32801 32802 32803 32804 32873 32874 32879 32889 32890 32891 32892 32893 32894 32895 32896 32897 32898 32900 32901 32902 32903 32904 32905 32967 32968 32969

SERIES "B" FOR $500 EACH.

253 254 1073 1074 1075 1490 1491 1551 1671 2469 2470 3001 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3054 3055 3056 3073 3120 3121 3122 3123 3124 3125 3126 3127 3128 3169 3170 3171 3172 3173 3315 3317 3341 3402

Said coupon bonds so designated for redemption will be paid at par and accrued interest on or after said September 1, 1912, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing on and subsequent to September 1, 1912, at the office of

SPEYER & CO.,	New York,
SPEYER BROTHERS,	London,
LAZARD SPEYER-ELLISSEN,	Frankfort-o-Main,
DEUTSCHE BANK,	Berlin,
CREDIT LYONNAIS,	Paris,
H. UPMANN & CO.,	Havana.

Said payments will be made in the money in which said bonds and the interest thereon are by the terms thereof made payable in the cities in which they are respectively presented.

Upon the presentation and surrender at the office of Speyer & Co. in the City of New York of registered bonds against which coupon bonds bearing the distinguishing serial numbers drawn as above are reserved for exchange, the par value of the bonds bearing the numbers so drawn and the interest accrued up to the said September 1, 1912, will be paid.

Said coupon bonds so drawn and registered bonds or portions of registered bonds against which drawn coupon bonds are held in reserve for exchange shall cease to bear interest from and after the date fixed for redemption in the foregoing notice.

The following bonds drawn for redemption September 1, 1911, have not yet been presented for payment:

SERIES "A" FOR $1,000 EACH.

4422 6354 6949 7549 7550 7551 7552 7812 9611 10988 10989 10995 11421 11810 11815 11883 15621 15622 19514 24149 25489

SERIES "B" FOR $500 EACH.

605 617 677 1270 1271 3205

Interest on these bonds ceased September 1, 1911.

SPEYER & CO.

Dated New York, July 25, 1912.

To Holders of

Preferred and Common Stock of

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

In view of the financial difficulties of the Wabash Railroad Company, and in view of the announced intentions and purposes of the Committees representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of that Company, it has become important that the holders of the stock of the Company (Preferred and Common) should unite for the protection of their interests.

For this purpose the undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of the Wabash Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated December 19, 1911, (a copy of which is on file at the office of the **Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City**,) and request the deposit by stockholders of their shares, under said agreement, with said Depositary. Stock certificates so deposited should be properly indorsed in blank or be accompanied by properly executed instruments for transfer, and properly stamped so as to comply with the laws of the State of New York in respect to the transfer of shares of capital stock. Against such deposit there will be issued certificates of deposit therefor under the agreement above referred to, copies of which agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 15, 1912.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN,
Counsel.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

High Grade Bonds For July Investment to yield from 4½% to 7%
Railroad Issues
Hydro-Electric Power Securities
Gas & Electric Lighting Stock and Bonds
Our latest list of security offerings contains descriptions of several attractive investment bonds and stocks selected from the foregoing classes of investment.
Circular mailed on request.
White & Co.
25 Pine St., BANKERS, New York.

We Specialize in
United Cigar Stores Co. of America
Particular Attention Paid to Odd Lots
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
[illegible] BROAD ST. 'PHONE 5500-5501 BROAD, N. Y.

Amer. Light & Traction Co. Stocks
Pacific Gas. & Elec. Co. Stocks
Adirondack Power Co. Stocks
Indiana Lighting Co. 1st 4s
Internat. Nickel Co. Stocks
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pow. Co. Securities
Buffalo City Gas Co. Stock
Lamarche & Coady
'Phone 3669 Broad
25 Broad Street, New York

SPECIALIST IN
Marconis
Standard Oil
U. S. Motors
El Paso Cons.
We execute orders in all outside Bonds and Stocks.
Exceptionally fast service on London business.
L. P. CARTIER,
30 Broad St., New York.

Outside Securities Department
AMER. BRASS
INTL. MOTOR
BARNHART BROS. & S.
BARNEY & SMITH CAR
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
Tel. 3155 Rector.

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
Bankers & Brokers
111 Broadway, New York

We own and offer
City of
PITTSBURGH, PA., BONDS
To Yield 4.10%
R. M. GRANT & CO.
NEW YORK Bankers CHICAGO
31 Nassau St. 111 W. Monroe St.

Dix & Bangs
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street.

Standard Oil Issues
Dealt in.
Weed & Gwynne
[illegible] 51 Wall St.

We Will Buy
Standard Oil
Subsidiaries "en bloc"
Statistical review with up-to-the-minute supplement sent on request.
PEABODY & COMPANY
Specialists in Real Estate Securities
42 Broadway New York

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society 4½%
A savings institution founded in 1888 under the N. Y. State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 31st earn from Aug. 1st. Write for Booklet A, or start at once.
36 Park Row, New York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
Is Now Located in the New 19-Story Building N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
Assets..........$12,730,590.01
Surplus..........$900,264.98
Accounts can be opened by mail.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, Pres.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Sec'y.

Increase Your Income

You can do so with **ABSOLUTE SAFETY** by purchasing the bonds of this company. Its business is the acquisition of **NEW YORK REAL ESTATE** for the income from **PERMANENT OWNERSHIP.** The safety of principal and large profits therefrom are proven by a record of sixteen years of increasing prosperity. It offers:

6.66% CONV. BONDS

Exchangeable at maturity (10 years) for stock and Income Bonds sharing in FULL PROFITS and ownership of surplus.

Largest ratio of assets over liabilities of any Realty Co.

Your Security is $5 in net Assets against every $1 of bonds issued. Continuous interest and dividend record for 16 years. Before placing your funds, large or small, ask for Circular E.

New York Realty Owners

ASSETS $3,500,000
CAP. & SURPLUS . . . $2,500,000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Ask Us Any Question

Solve Your Business Problems ?

With Quick Accurate

INFORMATION

Write or Phone for Particulars.

GENERAL SERVICE CORPORATION

Phone 995 John..52 WALL ST., N. Y.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 27, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	80	83
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	47	48½
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	70	72
Do 6% cum. pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	July 1, 12	85	88
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	....	13	14
Do 6% notes, '21	2,081,000	3	S	F. & A	97½	99
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	25	25¾
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	....	73	73¼
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	50	53
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R. tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35	2,800,000	2½	S	J. & D	90	95
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 12	75	80
Do common	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	30
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40	967,000	5	S	J. & D	103	104
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	91½	92
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	67
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	105
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	122	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 12	79	..
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,829,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	79	80
Capital Trac.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	124	124
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	111	111¼
Central Maine Power 1st 5s	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	....	65	..
Do 6s, 1940	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s	3,100,000	2¾	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El. R 5s, '13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do common	2,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	89	93
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101⅜	102½
Do unstamp.	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	102¼
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	88¼
Con. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	76	76¾
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	96½
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	8,407,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	96	98
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	9,539,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s. '56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	....	27	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	84	87
El Paso E. 5s, '32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Emp. Dis. El. 5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87½	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	....	35	86½
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1, 12	84	85
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	160
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	93	..
Guanaj. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	35	37
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	79	81
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105½
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104¼	..
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 receipts flat.	18,315,000	..	..	....	..	..
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	71
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	80½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Do preferred	9,407,500	..	..	....	16	18
Do 1st r. 5s	10,200,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	92
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	91	..
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	106	106¾
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. ex. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	84
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	90	93
Do 5s of '22	2,660,000	2½	S	J., M., J., O	97½b	100b
Leav'nw'h L., H. & P. 5s	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95¼
L. Rock H. S. & W. R. R. 4s, '39	1,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104¼	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20	800,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38	409,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	100
Los A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94½
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Min. St. Ry. 6s, '13	600,000	3	S	A. & O.	98	100
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	M. & N.	103½	104¼
Do 1st 6s, '46	1,696,000	..	S	May 15, 12	92½b	95b
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	M. & N.	90	92½
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,078,000	2½	S	Jun 15, 11	95b	97½b
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s	2,350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912	1,922,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	103
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101½	102
N. Y. & Westch'r LtgG M4s, 2004	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	93
N. Hud. Co Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2	S	J. & J.	84	86
N. I. & Mont. P	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	9	10¼
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1912	50	55
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35	17,544,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	83
Nor. St. Power.	6,225,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87¼	87⅝
Do preferred	7,386,700	..	..	....	30	31
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	88	90
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Ont. P. stock	8,509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	..	..	....	56	58
Do deb. 6s, '21	3,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	95
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945	1,838,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,657,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ottum. R. & L. pf	850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	92b	95b
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Port. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99⅛	99½
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	250,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	19,970,440	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub U Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 29 12	109	110
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	$45	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	$47½	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	5	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Do preferred	6,360,000	..	..	....	29	30
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14	200,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	81⅛	81¾
Roanoke R. & E 5s '53	V	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Roanoke T. & L 5s, 58	..	5	S	J. & D.	98	100
Roch Ry. & L. 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100¾	101½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	....	..	..	....	101	102
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85½	87½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 1st 6s, '40	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
5s of '39	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99½
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98¼
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,770,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	8,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal Ed'n Co.	7,200,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	78½	80
Do 5s	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	95
Superior W. L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	84
St. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	23	23½
Do pf. ($50)	10,977,950	2	S	J. & J.	50	51
Tampa El. 1st 5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	23¾	24½
Do preferred	10,250,000	..	..	....	78	78½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	....	50	50
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	July 1, 12	94½	95
Do 5s of '23	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	98½
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83¼	..
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93¾	94¾
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) Inc. 4s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64¾
UG & E of NJ 5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	98½	101b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	June 1, 12	91	91¼
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	94¾	94⅞
Do con. 4s, '51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	85½	85¾
Wash.-Va. Ry.	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	51	52½
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	79¼	..
West'n Power	14,670,000	..	..	....	34¼	34¾
Do 6% cum. pf	6,000,000	6	..	....	59¾	60¼
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31	V	5	S	A. & O.	101	102
West. St. G. & E	3,503,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	95b	100b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97⅞	†98½b

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 12	223	226
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	103	107
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	‡3	S	May 1, 12	105	110
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	149	151½
Am. Graphoph.	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	36	40
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	..	Aug 15, 12	75	83
Am. Loco. 5s, '14	2,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 29, 12	155	160
Am. Typefd	4,000,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 12	48¼	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	101½	104
Do deb. 6s, '39	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	..	101
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	2½	3¼
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock 6s, '41	490,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	119	121
Atl. Port. Cem.	11,000,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	102½	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J., A., J., O	105	..
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	89
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	75	85
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	122	125
Bord. C. Milk	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	127	128
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 12	106½	108½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	142	145
Central C. & C.	5,125,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	86	87
Do preferred	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	80⅝	82¼
Cen. Fireworks	1,406,800	1	..	1907	1½	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	20	24
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	‡$10	Q	Jun 24, 12	825	875
Consol. Coal ref s. f. 4½s, '34	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
1st s. f. 5s, '50	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	93⅜	93⅞
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	13	17
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	....	..	59
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	12½	13½
Cramp, Wm., & Sons 1st 5s	1,200,000	5	S	M. & S.	100	101
Crocker-Wh'ler	1,700,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	90	93
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	105	107
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	95¾	96¾
Fed. Sugar 5% notes, '14	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98⅛	99¼
Frontier Tel 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	74½	76
Goodrich, B F, Co	60,000,000	1	..	Aug 15, 12	79	80
Do preferred	30,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	108⅜	109⅛
Hav. Tobacco	29,790,700	..	..	....	7	8
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	....	11	15
Int. Nickel	11,582,626	5½	..	Sep. 3, 12	315	320
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 12	143	146
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	71	72
Jeff. & Clear. C. & I. Ind. Co. 1st 5s, '50	1,686,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	98	99
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Do 5s, '20	V	V	V	V	100	102
Kolb Bakery pf	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	98½	98⅝
Lanston Mono.	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	90	92
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	‡3	Q	Jun 29, 12	221	222
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,625,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	95
Mtn. St. T. & T.	22,656,900	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	108½	109¼
Otis Elevator	6,371,500	1	Q	Jul 15, 12	33	36
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	100	103
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57	3,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 12	410	420
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 12	185	190
Roch. & Pitts. C. & I. s. f. 4½s, '32	1,733,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	93½	..
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 12	208	215
Do. 6% cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 12	109	111
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 12	283	288
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	84	88
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	108	112
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	$5	Q	Jun 15, 12	391	394
Do subs. stks	..	..	..	....	560	600
Stern Bros. pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 12	86	89
Studebaker Cor.	30,000,000	..	..	....	33	35
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 12	94	95½
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104	105
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	42	44
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	109	111
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	107	110
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 12	56	58
U. S. Env. 5s.	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	103
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Mar 1, 12	117½	119½
Do common	750,000	..	..	....	98	103
U. S. Worsted pf.	2,340,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	..	82
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101¾

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	415	425
Bankers' Trust	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	580	585
Bd. & Mtg. Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Aug 1, 12	282	288
Broadway Tr.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	460	..
Columbia-Kn'k-erbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29, 12	580	590
Central	3,600,000	9	Q	July 1, 12	1040	1060
Citizens'	500,000	3	S	Mar 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	90	95
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	8,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29, 12	543	547
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 12	1380	1400
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	218	222
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	260	275
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	315	325
Guaranty	5,000,000	‡10	Q	July 1, 12	1015	1020
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	90	105
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	..
Hudson Trust	500,000	3	S	July 1, 12	140	150
Kings County	500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 12	520	535
LawyersMtg. Co	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	220	224
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co.	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	227	232
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	135	142
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29, 12	455	465
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 12	106	110
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	135	149
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	150	155
New York	8,000,000	8	Q	Jun 29, 12	633	645
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10, 11	1085	1055
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	208	212
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 12	295	300
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 12	114	118
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 12	365	375
T. Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 12	590	600
Title Insurance	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	118	122
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 12	1315	1380
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 28, 12	..	477
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 12	1110	1125
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	400	410
Windsor	1,000,000	8	S	Dec 20, 10	188	193

*New stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Altoona G. 5s, '32	$750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½	Q	May 1, 12	390	400
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 12	107	110
Aub. Gas 1st 5s.	300,000	5	S	J. & J.	99	..
Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	....	6	6
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	16
Buf. G. 1st 5s, '47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	61⅛	62
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	103
Cities Service	5,499,430	1-3	M	Aug 1, 12	115	115⅜
Do preferred	10,195,360	½	M	July 1, 12	90	90
Citz. G. & F. 1st 5s, '60	477,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	June 1, 12	..	50
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	..	70⅝
††Con. G. of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Cons. Water Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s of '30	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	100½	..
Do deb. mtg. 5s of '30	905,000	5	S	J. & J.	89	92½
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Denver G. & E.	7,001,300	½	M	July 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s.	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Det. City G. pr. lien 5s of '23	5,619,000	5	S	J. & J.	103	101¼
E. Ohio G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	101
Elmira Wat., L. & R. R. con. 5s	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, '40	1,081,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Gd. Rap. G. L. 5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Houston G. 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1, 12	139	130
Do 1st 5s	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104⅝	105
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,300,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 12	38	45
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	70	73
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	39	45
Do 1st 5s, 1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Ind'olis Wat. 5s	2,431,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅛	100⅛
J'ksonville 5s, '37	1,200,000	1¾	Q	M., J., S., D	100	..
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	64	68
Kings Co. Ltg. 1st 5s, tax ex.	1,803,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Lincoln G. & E.	2,230,000	..	..	....	42	45
Do 5s, '41	706,000	5	S	J. & D.	83	88
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	½	Q	July 1, 12	98	100
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27	7,982,000	2	S A	M. & N.	89	91⅛
Minneap. Gas 5s	800,000	3	S	J. & J.	99⅝	100½
N. Ams'm 5s, '48	10,633,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s	816,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	101
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27	3,500,000	..	..	....	100	102
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	98½
Pacific G. & E.	31,908,750	1¼	..	Jul 15, 12	66	66½
Do gen. & ref 5s, '42	20,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92⅛	92½
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15, 12	93¾	94⅝
Portl'd G. & C. 5s	8,405,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98⅞	100
Do pfd. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 12	102	106
San. Ant. Water 5s of '33	1,047,000	5	S	F. & A.	88	91½
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s, '35	421,000	5	S	J. & J.	101⅝	102¼
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99¼	100
Sp'brook Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	104½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	90	100
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85¾	86½
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	..
Tacoma 1st 5s.	1,559,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	92
Unit. Gas Imp.	55,502,950	2	Q	Jul 15, 12	88¼	88⅝
Washington G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	84½	84½
Do 5s, 1960	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110⅝	111
West. N. Y. Wat.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	6
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$500,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	200	215
America	1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 12	610	625
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	237	242
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	‡6	S	Aug 1, 12	400	..
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 12	130	140
Century	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	230	240
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	700	..
Chat.-Phen. Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	182	187
*Chelsea Exch.	400,000	6	S	A. & O.	150	..
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 12	440	450
Cit'z Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	175	185
City (National)	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 12	420	425
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	157	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 12	330	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	197	199
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 12	315	322
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	90	110
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 12	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	‡150	Q	July 1, 12	4400	..
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	300	350
First National	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 12	1005	1015
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	200	203
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 12	275	285
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	142	148
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 12	..	455
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 12	..	575
Gotham Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	162	167
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	250	255
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	695	710
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	290	300
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 12	560	570
Internat. B'k'g	3,250,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	85	..
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	‡21	Q	July 1, 12	204	210
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	600	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 12	370	390
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	Q	July 1, 12	340	345
Mar. & Fult. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	252	260
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10, 12	260	264
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 12	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 12	365	380
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	194	197
Mount Morris	250,000	3	S	July 1, 12	250	255
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 1, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 12	190	205
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	92	97
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 12	210	225
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 12	330	345
N. Y. County Nat	500,000	30	S	July 1, 12	830	870
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15, 12	170	174
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	260	265
Park National	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	370	374
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	July 1, 12	235	245
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	415	450
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	395	410
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	135	145
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	185	..
State	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	265
23d Ward	200,000	8	S	July 1, 12	170	180
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Aug 1, 12	160	165
Wash. Heights	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	July 1, 12	585	610

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 12	315	325
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	175	200
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 18, 12	990	1010
Empire City	400,500	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jul 18, 12	315	325
Germ. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jul 15, 12	285	295
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 15, 12	530	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 3, 12	300	310
Germania Life	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 12	215	..
Globe & Rutgers	400,000	10	S	Jan 30, 12	500	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	200	210
Home Fire	3,000,000	17½	S	July 1, 12	700	715
Home Life	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	..	460
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	8½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jul 11, 12	145	155
National Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	227	231
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 3, 12	320	340
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr., 1912	150	160
Pacific ($25)	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10, 12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	3½	S	Mar, 1912	125	135
U. S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	190	210
U. S. Life	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	10	S	Jan., 1912	400	..

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	26
Do 1st 4s, '50	760,000	4	S	J. & J.	70	80
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	J., A., J., O	170	180
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 12	162	166
Cen. C't'n 6s, '22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	..
C. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1908	5	15
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	100	..
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J., A., J., O	132	140
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J., A., J., O	275	290
42d St. & Gr. St.	748,000	4½	Q	F., M., A., N	..	..
Hud Tunnels: Hud. & M. R. R.	39,994,890	..	..	....	16	18
Do 5% pf.	5,242,151	..	..	....	25	30
Do 1st m. con	64,379,000	4½	S	F. & A.	76	77
Hud. Cos. 7% pf	16,000,000	..	..	....	50	58
Do 6% nts, '13	8,000,000	3	S	A. & O.¶	99⅛	100¼
NY & NJ 5s, '52	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	104
N. Y. Railways	13,210,984	..	..	....	88⅜	89⅜
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	....	150	..
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 00	2	6
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	S	Feb 1, 08	40	45
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F., M., A., N	120	130
34th St. Cross-town 1st 5s, '96	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	100

¶Also F. & A.

First in Financial Field.

In seven months this year The New York Times published more than half a million lines of financial advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The New York Times, with a net paid daily sale greatly exceeding 200,000 copies, reaches a greater number of investors than any other newspaper in the world. Objectionable and doubtful advertisements excluded.

Advertising rate, volume and purchasing power of circulation considered, The New York Times offers the least expensive and the best advertising proposition in the world.

5½% IS WHAT YOUR MONEY WILL EARN IN GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. We have amounts from $500 to $100,000.

Our booklet "A" explains, Sent upon request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY
Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Eastern Pennsylvania Railways 5s
Union Terminal Cold Storage 2d 5s
New Orleans So. & Grand I. 1st 5s
United States Worsted Common

WILLIAM A. KERR
4210 Rector. 111 BROADWAY.

BANK of the METROPOLIS

31 Union Square, N. Y.
Organized 1871
Member of New York Clearing House
Capital - - - $1,000,000
Surplus - - - $2,100,000

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

STEWART MINING

COMPANY OF IDAHO.

It is of the greatest importance to your interest as a stockholder that you communicate with me at once.

CHAS. W. MILLER,
37 Wall Street.
New York, July 26, 1912.

ENGINEERS.

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Holders of 5% First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NEW YORK and NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY

are requested to send their names, addresses, and amount of holdings to

TURNER A. BEALL,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXAMINATIONS, DESIGNS & ESTIMATES
of
ENGINEERING STRUCTURES & PROPERTIES
SCHUYLER R. SCHAFF, 5 BEEKMAN ST.,
Civil Engineer. New York City.

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus . $23,000,000
Deposits 190,000,000

TO THE HOLDERS OF ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC R. R. CO. Five Per Cent. Two-Year Gold Notes of 1912.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee under an agreement of the Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company, dated April 30, 1910, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal the sum of $156,134.91 for the redemption of notes issued under said agreement at the lowest offer. Offers must be without interest, and at less than par. Sealed offers endorsed "Offers for the sale of Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company and Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company 5% Two-Year Gold Notes," will be received at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, August 13, 1912. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated New York, July 22, 1912.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 WALL STREET

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Estates, Firms, Trustees and Individuals received, on which interest at current rates will be allowed.

Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts, available in all parts of the world.

Designated Depositary for Court & Trust Funds

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian and Agent.

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Takes full charge of real and personal property.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

OFFICERS

William C. Lane, President
James M. Pratt, Vice-Pres.
Edward M. F. Miller, Treas.
E. Brainerd Bulkley, Asst. Secy.
Frank K. Sturgis, Vice-Pres.
William C. Cox, Vice-Pres.
Charles M. Billings, Secretary
Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Secy.

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Company of New York

MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY.

Fifth Avenue Branch
425 Fifth Avenue, corner 38th St.
Plaza Branch
786 Fifth Avenue, corner 60th St.
Modern Safe Deposit Vaults at Both Branches

Capital $1,000,000 Surplus (earned) $7,900,000

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND SECURED GOLD NOTES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Bankers Trust Company, successor by merger to The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under Trust Agreement between Bethlehem Steel Company and said The Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 1, 1909, that Notes of the above issue, to the amount of $58,000, face value, numbered:

8	31	53	71	148	156	273	276	329
358	417	494	515	516	530	609	626	952
1095	1259	1635	1649	1790	2489	2544	2581	2613
2621	2809	3118	3179	3301	3313	3374	3513	3558
3619	3620	3851	3853	3868	4025	4712	5243	5312
5344	5525	6179	6181	6182	6260	6296	6381	6395
6602	6806	7353	7462					

have been drawn by lot, for redemption on the 19th day of August, 1912, for account of the Sinking Fund, at the price of one hundred and two and one-half (102½) per centum of the face value thereof and accrued interest, upon which date interest thereon will cease, and the holders thereof are hereby notified and required to deliver said Notes, with all unmatured coupons attached, to the undersigned, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or after the said 19th day of August, for redemption, for the purposes of said Sinking Fund, at the price above mentioned.

Dated New York, July 5, 1912.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

STATE OF NEW YORK
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, being Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws, and the amendments thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, New York, N. Y., to present the same to the undersigned, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, and make legal proof thereof at the office of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, 12th floor, Times Building, New York City, N. Y., on or before October 15th, 1912.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR.,
Superintendent of Banks.
Dated July 15th, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Notice of Expiration of Voting Trust.

Notice is hereby given that the Voting Trust Agreement, dated August 13, 1902, covering common and preferred stock of International Harvester Company, will expire on August 1, 1912. On and after that date **First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago** will deliver certificates, representing common and preferred stock, as the case may be, in exchange for, and upon surrender of, stock trust certificates duly endorsed for transfer in blank or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer in blank.

The Standard Trust Company of New York City has consented to act without charge as agents for the depositors and will receive on and after August 1, 1912, deposits of stock trust certificates and effect exchanges for account of the depositors through First Trust and Savings Bank.

Holders of stock trust certificates are requested to present their certificates for exchange to First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago as soon after August 1, 1912, as possible.

Both the preferred and common stocks of International Harvester Company have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the listing to become effective on and after August 1, 1912.

No transfers of stock trust certificates will be made after July 31, 1912.

GEORGE W. PERKINS,
CHARLES DEERING
CYRUS H. McCORMICK, } Voting Trustees.
July 20, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico. (National Railways of Mexico.)
25 Broad Street, New York.
FIRST PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A dividend of 2 per cent., (two dollars gold or four Mexican gold pesos per share,) being the tenth dividend on the first preferred stock of this company, has been declared payable Aug. 10, 1912, to the holders of Dividend Warrants No. 10 annexed to certificates representing such stock upon presentation and surrender of such warrants to the company at its office in New York or Mexico.

Dividend warrants are payable at option of holders at the rate of two Mexican gold pesos to the dollar, either in the City of Mexico in Mexican gold pesos, or in the City of New York in United States gold.

CLAYTON SNYDER, Assistant Secretary.
July 25, 1912.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
New York, July 17, 1912.

The Directors of this Company have to-day declared a dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. from the earnings of the Company upon the common stock, payable August 3d, 1912, at the offices of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, to stockholders of record July 27th, 1912.

The transfer books of the common stock will be closed on Saturday, July 27th, 1912, at twelve noon, and opened on Monday, August 5th, 1912, at 10 A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., July 24, 1912.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 54.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this company Aug. 21, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 31, 1912. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. July 31, 1912, and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 21, 1912.

F. P. VAN HORNE, Treasurer.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.
New York, July 18, 1912.

Semi-annual dividends of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Capital Stock have been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Saturday, Aug. 31st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Aug. 1st, 1912.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
The Security Bank of New York.
New York, July 23, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable August 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record July 27th, 1912.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on August 26th, 1912, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on August 3d, 1912.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

A dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable to stockholders of record, at the close of business August 15th, 1912.

Transfer books will be closed from August 10th to August 15th, 1912, inclusive.

BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 6, 1912, for Contract 79, for the construction of blow-offs from the Elmsford and Bryn Mawr steel-pipe siphons of the Catskill aqueduct. The ELMSFORD BLOW-OFF includes about 3,400 feet of concrete conduit 2½ by 3½ feet inside diameter, and about 1,200 feet of 18 and 24 inch vitrified pipe. The BRYN MAWR BLOW-OFF includes about 5,400 feet of open channel lined with concrete, and a sub-surface headworks structure. The work is located in the town of Greenburg and the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS,
President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal sales were:

STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,350	Allied Sec. Co.	89	87	88	— 3
300	Bay State Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16	..
34,500	Br.-Am. Tob.	38	20⅞	21¼	— 2¼
27,000	Br.-Am. To. rts.	9¼	7⅞	8¼	— ⅝
300	Con. Rub. Tire.	15	14	15	— 1
2,770	Goodrich Co.	79½	76¼	79	+ 4
980	G'rich Co. pf.	109¼	108⅝	109	..
100	Havana Tob.	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
100	Hous. Oil pf.	72	72	72	..
140	In. Nickel, new	127	124	124	— 2
8,900	Int. Nickel, rts.	10⅜	9¾	10	..
100	Int. Rb. tr ctfs.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
2	J. S. Youngs	182	180	180	+ ⅛
287	J. I. Case pf.	103½	103¼	103⅜	+ 2
870	Kayser	91	88	91	— ⅛
200	Kayser pf.	111⅝	111½	111½	+ 3
10	L. Val. Coal Sales Co.	242	242	242	+ ½
260	Man. Shirt Co. w. i.	58½	58¼	58⅜	..
300	Man. Shirt Co. pf. w. i.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
2,295	Marconi Co. of Am., new	8½	8	8	— ⅛
4,100	Mays Oil	†30	29	29	— ¼
40	McA. & Forbes	209	205	209	— 1
1,620	Penna. Textile	19	15	19	+ 6
1,005	Pet. Mulliken	29	25	28½	..
30	R. J. Reynolds	280	270	270	+ ⅛
55	Singer Mfg.	288	287½	288	— 5
1	Stand. Oil, old	980	980	980	..
215	S. Oil of N. J.	392	388	392	+115
100	S. Oil of N. Y.	505	495	504	+ 1
10,850	U. Cig. St. Co.	288½	265	286	+14
300	U. S. Motor pf.	13	12½	13	+23
400	U. S. L. & H., new	19⅜	18½	19	— 2⅞
105	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	87	85	87	+ ¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,350	Man. Transit	2⅜	1 15-6	2 1-16	— ¼

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	*Beaver Con.	44	44	44	..
11,000	*Big Four	50	47	50	+ 1
3,200	Braden Copper.	7¼	7	7⅛	..
610	Brit. Col. Cop.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
2,300	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
9,000	*C. O. D. Con.	12	11	12	— ⅛
6,600	Con. Ariz. Sm., new	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
10,500	*Dia. Bl. Butte, new	9	8	9	—1-16
2,440	Davis-D. Cop.	2½	2 7-16	2½	+ 1
6,000	*Dia. F. Daisy	10	7½	10	+ ⅛
33,900	*El Paso com.	100	97	100	+ 1
8,000	Ely Consol	7-32	7-32	7-32	..
2,000	Florence	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32	..
990	Giroux Mining.	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
1,300	Gr.-Can., new	10¼	9⅞	10¼	..
126,500	*Greenw. Cop. M. & S.	6	5	5	+ ¼
37,500	Jumbo Ext	45	38	42	..
100	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ 4
500	Keystone Cop.	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
2,110	La Rose Com.	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅝
1,100	Mason V. new.	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..
520	McK.-Dar	1⅛	1 11-16	1⅞	— ⅛
6,600	Mo'lodo Gold.	1 1-16	15-16	1	+1-16
1,990	Nevada Hills.	2¼	2 1-16	2¼	+1-16
200	Nipissing Mines	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	—3-16
9,800	Ohio Copper	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1,190	Pac. Smelters.	⅛	7-32	7-32	+3-16
2,800	Sil. King Con.	1	1	1	..
200	Sil. Live Oak.	2½	2	2	..
1,600	Stewart Min.	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅝
60,700	Tono. Merger	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	..
10,500	Tono. Ext.	2 11-16	2½	2 11-16	..
425	Tono. M of N.	7	6⅝	6⅞	+3-16
3,625	Toul. Copper	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
45,300	*West End Ex.	40	25	40	—5-16
6,100	*Wett. Sil. M.	60	56	56	+ 18
800	Yukon Gold	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— 5

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$22,000	Ch. El. new 5s	98	97½	98	..
1,000	N. Y. State 4s, new	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16	..
50,000	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	99	98¾	98⅞	..
9,000	Penna. Text. 6s	99	98⅞	99	..
2,000	So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
12,000	West. Pac. 5s.	83⅝	83	83	— ½

THE BUSINESS WORLD

FAVOR PRICE FIXING BY INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Republican Members of Steel Committee Adopt Suggestion of Gary and Perkins.

DEMOCRATS CONDEMN PLAN

Representative Young Refuses to Join with Gardner and Danforth and Opposes Price Fixing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Federal control and compulsory Federal incorporation of the great industrial trusts, with an unwatered recapitalization and Government fixing of prices of the finished product, are the cardinal recommendations of the principal minority report of the Republican members of the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee, made public to-night.

The recommendation for Federal fixing of prices is the sensational feature of the report, and joins direct issue with the refusal of the Democratic members of the Stanley Committee to indorse the Gary-Perkins plan of Government price fixing. The Democratic report, to be released later, will condemn Government price fixing as impracticable, unconstitutional, and semi-Socialistic.

The Government price-fixing recommendation loses much of its force because the vote of the minority members on this plan was a tie, an equal number advocating and an equal number refusing to advocate it. The Republican minority report is signed only by Representatives Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts and Henry G. Danforth of New York. Separate dissenting reports are signed by Representative H. O. Young of Michigan and Representative John A. Sterling of Illinois.

Representative Young insists in his dissenting opinion that the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the State Railroad Commissions are clothed with sufficient power to remedy all evils growing out of the ownership of common carriers by industrial corporations, and for this reason he refuses to assent to the Gardner-Danforth recommendation to prohibit industrial corporations owning common carriers. Mr. Young also refuses to join in the Gardner-Danforth recommendation of Government price fixing. He says he is not convinced that this power is necessary to the efficiency of Federal control. When experience demonstrates this conclusion of his to be wrong, Representative Young says, he will then favor the granting of such power.

Sterling Favors Dissolution.

While concurring in many of the recommendations of his colleagues, Representative Sterling, besides refusing to join in the recommendation for Federal price fixing, takes direct issue with the Gardner-Danforth recommendation of recognition and regulation, rather than dissolution of the trusts, as the remedy for industrial evils. Dissolution is not regarded by Messrs. Gardner, Danforth, and Young as the true remedy for the solution.

Representative Sterling insists that dissolution of the great industrial combinations into their integral parts would do much to restore trade to a natural and healthy condition. He unhesitatingly dissents from the suggestion that the Government shall recognize and permit trusts and monopolies to exist, and then regulate them by legislative control.

The report of Representatives Gardner and Danforth commends the work of the Bureau of Corporations. It also approves the so-called Brandeis bill, which would transfer the burden of proof to defendant corporations to show that they are in "reasonable" restraint of trade. It approves the measures calculated to prevent interlocking directorates. Of the Democratic members' legislative programme the Republicans say:

"The principles contained in the bills drafted by the majority are distinctly worthy of commendation, and we give them our approval. But if the policy of dissolution favored by the majority is to be pursued, much additional legislation is required before proper dissolution can be obtained. This legislation the majority has scarcely outlined."

The Republican members make it plain that the report is not an expression of Republican policy or dictated by the Republican Administration, insisting that the committee members are only enunciating their own views.

The report does not spare the Steel Trust for its organizers. J. P. Morgan & Co. are credited with a pofit of $62,500,000 for underwriting the organization of the United States Steel Corporation. Labor conditions in the steel mills are declared to be bad, and a suggestion is made to the corporation to improve them by working mill hands in eight instead of twelve hour shifts.

Conditions Which Are Condemned.

The report thus summarizes its findings:

> The corporation was capitalized at $1,400,000,000, of which nearly one-half was "water."
>
> The average annual earnings of the corporation have been from 11 to 12 per cent. on the actual value of its assets.
>
> The corporation controls a little over one-half the crude and finished steel business of the United States.
>
> The average wholesale price of steel products has fallen off since the corporation was organized.
>
> The corporation and all the independents have an understanding as to prices.
>
> The system of interlocking directorates has insidious consequences and facilitates "inside management" and the stifling of competition.
>
> The situation as to iron ore supply is grave and may become menacing.
>
> Labor conditions in certain departments of the steel industry are bad.

Many recommendations are submitted, although no bills have been prepared. The working out of the plan contemplated is left to the future. The minority epitomizes its recommendations as follows:

> All corporations exceeding $50,000,000 in capitalization or valuation must become United States corporations before entering inter-State commerce. For smaller corporations United States charters are voluntary.
>
> All United States corporations must be recapitalized at their actual value.
>
> An Inter-State Commission of Industry, like the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to be established. Publicity to be provided for.
>
> When the price fixed by a United States corporation has been found to be unreasonable the Inter-State Commission of Industry must publicly declare that fact and recommend a reasonable price.
>
> Interlocking Directorates and holding companies forbidden except when permitted by Inter-State Commission of Industry.
>
> If foregoing recommendations shall prove insufficient to meet the trust problem the Inter-State Commission of Industry should have a carefully guarded power to decree maximum prices when necessary.
>
> Industrial corporations not to own common carriers.
>
> Unreasonable restraint of trade defined and burden of proof of "reasonableness" transferred to the defendant.
>
> Individuals and States to have the opportunity to intervene in Government suits.
>
> Extensive powers and instructions for courts when combinations are adjudged illegal.
>
> To the United States Steel Corporation the recommendation is made that in the blast furnaces and rolling mills three shifts of men working eight hours each, should take the place of two shifts, working twelve hours each.

Criticise Majority Report.

The Republicans take up the majority report, and criticise it in detail. In disputing the findings of fact the minority report says:

> By singling out unusual incidents and unusual evidence, selecting unusual years, unusual prices, and unusual practices as a standard of comparison, the majority has created an overdrawn picture, portraying diabolical ingenuity and sinister malevolence as the characteristics of the United States Steel Corporation officials.

The report of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, is indorsed by the minority for the most part. They agree with him that of the $1,400,000,000 of capital of the Steel Corporation in April, 1901, $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 was water. They also agree that for the decade from 1901 to 1910 the trust earnings averaged from 11 to 12 per cent.

The minority further finds that the Steel Corporation has generally fixed prices and independents have followed. The Gary dinners are said to be "the gastronomic shadow of the price understandings rather than their substance."

"The system of interlocking Directorates has insidious disadvantages which no man can gauge," says the report. "We doubt the wisdom of their absolute prohibition, unless regulation shall fail to abate their evil."

Labor Conditions Condemned.

The report devotes the following paragraph to the labor situation in Steel Trust plants:

> The labor situation in certain manufacturing departments of the steel industry has always been bad, and to-day is bad. As a rule, in the plants of the corporation conditions are better than in the plants of the independents. In the rolling mills and blast furnaces men often have been required to work, or, at all events, remain on more or less exacting duty, for twelve hours a day for seven days in the week. Incredible as it may seem, the fact is indisputable. It is true that a blast furnace must be kept going night and day. If it is extinguished it is ruined.
>
> We believe that the corporation is substantially improving this situation, but we cannot forbear from uttering the suggestion that three shifts of eight hours each ought to take the place of two shifts of twelve hours each.

Mr. Gardner and his colleagues refrain from injecting a political dispute into the report and passed over the merger of Tennessee Coal and Iron by United States Steel by saying that it has no bearing on the subject.

The report disputes the assumption that the true remedy lies in the dissolution of the industrial corporations, and says the majority has failed to recommend adequate legislation to effect a cure by this method.

"Of the legislation proposed by the majority we have little unfavorable criticism to make other than of its inadequacy to meet the situation," says the report.

Legislation Suggested.

In discussing its programme of constructive legislation the minority offers the following:

> We recommend that all corporations or combinations equaling in valuation or in capitalization the amount of $50,000,000, or such other sum as may be determined upon, shall be compelled to acquire a United States charter before engaging in inter-State commerce. We recommend that voluntary Federal incorporation shall be provided for lesser organizations. The day has gone by when any niceties of historical policy should be permitted to blind us to the economic obliteration of State lines.
>
> We recommend the establishment of an Inter-State Commission of Industry, which shall have control over all corporations operating under a United States charter. This control shall be similar to that which is exercised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission over the railroad companies, and shall insure the requisite publicity.
>
> Whenever the price charged by a United States corporation for one of its products shall have been found to be unreasonable by some competent authority, to be determined hereafter, we recommend that it shall be the duty of the Inter-State Commission of Industry to make public declaration of the fact, and to recommend a price in lieu of that found unreasonable.
>
> We recommend that all corporations when they acquire a United States charter shall be required to recapitalize at an amount not to exceed the true value of their assets. In the valuation of their assets we recommend that nothing be reckoned for so-called monopoly value, or value which arises merely from their exclusive, majority, or substantial control of the industry in which they are engaged.

H. O. Young's Statement.

Representative H. O. Young of Michigan, in signing the report, said that he believed the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the State Railroad Commissions are clothed with sufficient power to remedy all evils growing out of ownership of common carriers by industrial corporations.

"I am not convinced," says Mr. Young, "that the power to fix prices is necessary to the efficiency of Federal control. Should experience, however, demonstrate that I am wrong in this conclusion, I should unhesitatingly favor the granting of such power."

Mr. Young states that the United States Steel Corporation was overcapitalized, but that this had been remedied by the reinvestment of earnings since its organization. He also finds that the share of the through rates received by steel company railroads is excessive and should be remedied by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He further asserts that the output of the Steel Corporation, relative to the entire output of the country, has decreased since its organization and is lower now than in any period in several years. The corporation has doubled its capacity, but the country's output has increased 160 per cent. Prices of steel and iron have decreased, Mr. Young says, and he attributes to the Steel Corporation credit for steadying prices.

Young Approves Tennessee Merger.

In discussing the Tennessee Coal and Iron merger by the Steel Corporation and the panic of 1907, Mr. Young attaches no blame to J. Pierpont Morgan.

"There is not the slightest evidence that there was any attempt by the United States Steel Corporation or J. P. Morgan & Co., or any one else to depress Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company stock in the market, or to embarrass its owners, or Moore & Schley, so as to buy the stock cheap," Mr. Young says. "On the contrary, the evidence shows conclusively that all of the business interests in New York City were working unselfishly and patriotically to stem the tide of the panic and financial disaster that was sweeping over the country."

Of the visit of H. C. Frick and Judge Gary to former President Roosevelt, Mr. Young asserts:

"Messrs. Frick and Gary made frank and truthful statements to President Roosevelt of the material facts of the case. The steps taken by President Roosevelt in the matter were inspired by patriotic motives. They gave the United States Steel Corporation no additional rights, and granted it no immunity from civil or criminal prosecution should it later appear that it had in any way violated the law."

SOME ADVANCES IN RUBBER.

Market Held Firm All Through the Past Week—Foreign Prices.

Trading in the New York crude rubber market last week was rather spotted, but values of the previous week were well sustained. None of the closing prices showed a decline from opening quotations, while in the case of up-river fine and East India smoked sheets advances of 2 to 3 cents and 1 cent per pound, respectively, were shown.

The week opened quietly as far as actual buying was concerned, trading having been limited for the most part to the taking of small lots here and there. Tuesday, on the other hand, was, from all accounts, one of the best days this market has experienced in some time. Individual orders received from consumers were of no great proportions, but the aggregate business of the day reached generally satisfactory levels. Most of the demand was for Para rubber, but the plantation grades received fair call. Wednesday was fairly active in this market, but the closing days of the week witnessed a noticeable falling off in the activities of buyers. Sustained by the absence of selling pressure and the strength of the London market, however, values showed no recession from earlier figures. Some business among the dealers was done on Thursday and Friday, but there was little demand from the manufacturing interests in evidence.

The principal event of the week in the foreign markets was the auction of several tons of Congo and plantation rubber at Antwerp. According to cable advices received in this market, the offerings were readily taken by buyers at prices showing an average advance of about 4 cents on Congos and advances ranging from 4 to 4¾ cents on the plantation grades, as compared with prices obtained at the last previous sale. Little change in the Brazilian markets was noted. London maintained a generally firm tone until near the end of the week. A decline from 5s. ¼d. to 4s. 11¾d. per pound for up-river fine was noted there on Friday. The change came too late to materially affect this market.

WHOLESALE PRICES UP.

Forty-eight Advances for the Week and Twenty Declines.

Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices quoted in the New York and near-by markets last week shows considerable variation from the quotations of the previous week. Sixty-eight commodities showed a change in price, forty-eight having advanced and twenty declined. Twenty-three of the advances had direct bearing on the cost of living, as did eight of the declines. Of these advances, boots and shoes and provisions contributed twelve and five, respectively; of the declines dairy products contributed three.

While fairly well distributed among the various lines, neither the advances nor the declines, with the exception of hides and leather products, indicated decided strength or weakness. Boots and shoes, with every quotation advanced, and hides and metals, with six advances each, showed the greatest gain. Drugs, chemicals, and oils showed the greatest number of declines, seven, but these were offset to a considerable extent by an almost equal number of gains. Dairy products were weak. The balance of the advances and declines were well distributed, the number per market having been generally very small. All but eight of the declining commodities were quoted at prices higher than those of a year ago, while an equal number of the advances showed lower figures than in 1911.

Building materials, lumber, cotton goods, wool and woolen goods, dried fruits, tea, molasses and syrups, tobacco, leather, and paper showed no advances nor recessions from previous levels.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

Advances.

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Apples, common	$1.00	.75	$1.25
Apples, fancy	2.50	$1.75	3.00
Shoes, men's grain	1.70	1.65	1.60
Shoes, Creedmore split	1.50	1.45	1.40
Shoes, men's satin	1.50	1.45	1.40
Shoes, wax brogans, No. 1	1.30	1.25	1.20
Shoes, men's kip	1.45	1.40	1.25
Shoes, men's calf	2.40	2.35	2.15
Boots, men's split	1.90	1.85	1.80
Boots, men's kip	1.75	1.70	1.65
Boots, men's calf	3.25	3.20	3.15
Shoes, women's grain	1.57½	1.52½	1.50
Shoes, women's split	1.15	1.10	1.10
Shoes, women's satin	1.17½	1.12½	1.00
Burlap, 8 oz., 40-inch	.05½	.054	.038
Eggs, near-by, fancy	.28	.27	.25
Arsenic, white	.04½	.04¼	.01¾
Balsam tolu	1.00	.90	.26
Oil, anise	1.45	1.35	1.17½
Oil, citronella	.34	.30	.25
Corn, No. 2, mixed	.82¼	.80¼	.68¼
Oats, No. 2, white	.62	.58	.46½
Straw, long rye, No. 2	.65	.60	.50
Hemp, Manila, cur. spot	.08¼	.08⅛	.05⅝
Hemp, sup. 2ds, spot	.07½	.07¼	.05⅛
Hides, (Chi.,) No. 1 Tex.	.16¾	.16¼	.15
Hides, (Chi.,) Colorado	.16	.15¾	.14½
Hides, (Chi.,) cows, heavy native	.17	.16¾	.15¼
Hides, (Chi.,) branded cows	.16	.15¾	.13¾
Hides, (Chi.,) country No. 1 steers	.14	.13¾	.13¼
Hides, (Chi.,) No. 1 calfskins	.18½	.18	.16½
Wire nails, Pittsburgh	1.65	1.60	1.70
Barb wire, galvanized, Pittsburgh	1.95	1.90	2.00
Copper, lake, N. Y.	.17¾	.17¼	.12⅛
Spelter, New York	.0735	.073	.058
Tin, New York	.43¾	.43⅜	.42
Tin, plate, New York	3.74	3.64	3.94
Oil, linseed, city, raw	.73	.63	.87
Oil, palm, red	.06⅛	.0615	.065
Beef, live, Chicago	5.70	5.50	5.10
Hogs, live, Chicago	7.65	7.25	6.60
Lard, prime steamed, Chicago	10.55	10.32½	8.55
Pork, mess, Chicago	17.62½	17.37½	16.75
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	10.50	10.32½	7.62½
Rubber, up-river, fine	1.18	1.15	1.14
Sugar, raw, Muscovado	3.55	3.485	4.01
Onions, Jersey	.75	.60	1.50
Potatoes, State, new	2.75	2.25	3.50
DECLINES.			
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.14¼	.14⅜	.13¾
Eggs, Western, firsts	.18½	.19	.18
Butter, State, common to fair	.21½	.22	.18½
Butter, Western factory, firsts	.22	.22½	.20
Cocoa, butter, bulk	.34¼	.35	.38¼
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	.18⅜	.19	.22⅜
Opium, jobbing lots	6.15	6.20	6.75
Flour, Spring clear, new crop	4.75	4.85	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.08	1.08¼	.91
Rye, No. 2	.86	1.03	.98
Hops, N. Y. State, prime	.28	.31	.31
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment	2.20	2.25	1.56
Oil, corn	.058	.059	.061
Oil, cottonseed, Summer white	.06½	.066	.05½
Petroleum, refined, cargo lots, bbls.	8.45	8.60	7.25
Petroleum, refined, cargo lots, bulk	4.85	5.00	3.75
Mackerel, Norway No. 1 165-180	30.00	32.00	31.00
Nutmegs, 105s-110s	.14¾	.15	.11¼
Turpentine	.46½	.47½	.53½
Turnips, rutabagas	.75	1.12	.75

LIFE INSURANCE INCREASES.

State Department Finds the Business in Healthy Condition.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—The annual report of the New York Insurance Department on the life insurance business for 1911 has been issued, and shows that the assets of the companies of New York and other States were $3,942,144,356, an increase over the previous year of $248,896,028. The liabilities of the various companies, excluding gross surplus and special funds, were $3,727,340,150, and the gross surplus and special funds amounted to $214,804,206.

The total income was $754,533,218, an increase of $37,880,482. The disbursements for the year are shown to have been $526,742,699, of which $390,098,215 was paid to policyholders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $136,644,484.

New York companies issued 389,628 "ordinary" policies in 1911, insuring $686,677,019, as against 382,041 policies issued in 1910, insuring $678,006,384. Companies of other States in 1911 issued 421,834 policies, insuring $891,169,230, while in 1910 they issued 364,987 policies, insuring $757,834,872. The total number of "ordinary" policies in force on Dec. 31, 1911, was 6,621,386, insuring $12,802,989,204, an increase in policies over 1910 of 345,195 and in insurance of $682,141,142. The amount of "industrial" insurance in force was $3,199,098,008, an increase over the previous year of $201,282,613, making a total increase in insurance in force for both classes of business of $883,423,755.

The business in force in the State of New York and transacted therein during the last year by all life insurance companies of this and other States, including "industrial" business, was: Policies in force, 6,111,581, insuring $4,723,293,369; policies issued, 938,486, insuring $392,342,650; an increase in insurance in force of $160,240,904 over 1910 and an increase in insurance written and paid for of $29,078,869.

Though the figures in the report show an increased amount of lapsed and surrendered insurance, which no doubt may be attributed to the general increase in the cost of living and to somewhat unsatisfactory business conditions, it cannot be considered a permanent factor in the situation. The increase in dividends paid and apportioned during the last few years, the increase in the amount of new business written and insurance in force, the higher interest and dividend rates on the companies' investments, and the curtailing of expenses as compared with the increasing business, indicate, the Insurance Department declares, that the life insurance business, taken as a whole, is in a healthy condition.

EXCELSIOR BANK MOVES BACK

Returns to Its Old Corner at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

The Excelsior Savings Bank, whose quarters were at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue for forty years, until the demolition of the Masonic Temple, is now back at the old stand, after occupying temporary quarters in West Twenty-fourth Street. The moving back to the new nineteen-story building on the old site began at the close of business on Saturday, and this morning the bank will open for business at its old location.

The entire corner is devoted to the banking rooms of the institution, which occupies seventy-two feet of the Sixth Avenue frontage and forty-two feet on Twenty-third Street. In 1869 the bank began business in the historic Booth's Theatre building. It remained in the theatre building until it was torn down, and then moved to the old Masonic Temple.

Since 1900 deposits have risen from $2,854,000 to $12,130,825, and the surplus is now over $600,000. William J. Roome is the President and John C. Griswold Secretary.

WHEAT PRICES MAKE SLIGHT RECOVERIES

Black Rust Reports and Drop in Ocean Freights Briefly Check Long Decline.

COARSE GRAINS RULE FIRMER

Cotton Still Mounts as Insects Menace Backward Plant—Provision Men Fear a Squeeze.

After a steady decline since the last days of June, the wheat market developed a steadier tone last week, although there has been a lack of animation on the rally and very little speculative enthusiasm. The rally seemed to be due partly to over-sold conditions of the market and also to the fact that the influence of the bearish crop ideas seems to have lost its potence for the time being. The decline in the market carried values to an export basis and export business was worked in some volume every day. The market was stimulated by the export demand to some extent, as it showed the American values on the new crop had reached in a limited way a world's parity. Low ocean freights tended to increase the amount of business. No particular anxiety was displayed on the part of Europe and the buying orders were influenced by the day-to-day fluctuations, both on the American and European side. Days when conditions were most favorable a considerable volume of trade was put through.

The market was also influenced by a little fear regarding the Spring wheat. It was at the end of July in 1904 that the first reports regarding black rust in the Northwest were given out. These reports were discredited at first, and the market responded slowly to the reports. Later, in August, the market advanced rapidly, showing a gain of nearly 24c a bushel from the end of July up to about Aug. 22. Following this the market reacted about 10c a bushel, but again advanced to a point about 30c a bushel over the prices prevailing at the end of July. The crop conditions that year were very promising and the revulsion in feeling was correspondingly great.

The conditions this year seem to be of the best. Some conservative authorities are not looking for a record crop, but most of the reports point that way. The trade believes apparently that the crop will turn out possibly 25,000,000 bu. better than the Government estimate for July 1. Much of course will depend on the weather, but a very large crop seems to be assured. Comparing this year with 1904, however, there is a possibility of rust development and for another week or so conservative operators are advising caution until the crop is far enough advanced to be absolutely safe. The weather conditions are excellent and there has been very little of the weather which crop experts consider favorable for the propagation of rust.

The reports from the Southwest indicate better yields than expected, and the trade is also reaching the point where it is accepting the idea of a larger crop of Winter wheat than indicated by the July Government. How much larger it is difficult to estimate now, but popular ideas of the Kansas and Nebraska crop indicate a total of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bu. more than the Government figures.

The statistical situation this year promises to be a very interesting one. The supply of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains is the one which makes the price in the great speculative centres. The supply for the year just ended, according to the Government figures of the crop and carry-over, was about 604,000,000 bushels. Out of that the exports of United States wheat east of the Rockies were 51,000,000, and the carry-over was about 70,000,000 bushels, which accounts for a total of 121,000,000 bushels out of a grand supply of 604,000,000 bushels, leaving 483,000,000 bushels for home distribution.

The requirements for seed east of the Rockies was about 67,000,000 bushels, leaving for food supplies 416,000,000 bushels. The population east of the Rockies was about 87,500,000 for the year 1911, and this at the Government basis of 5.3 bushels per capita would mean a total requirement for food of 464,000,000 bushels. As the total supply apparently available for food was only 416,000,000 bushels, there was an evident under-estimate of the wheat crop last year by the Government of 48,000,000 bushels, or else a reduction in the consumption or part of both. As far as can be estimated one year with another there is very little change in the consumption, and the trade opinion for a long time has been that the figures on the Spring wheat crop as given by the Government were from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels under the actual outturn.

This year the Government figures for July 1 point to a wheat crop east of the Rockies of 532,000,000 bu. The carry-over was 70,000,000 bu. east of the Rockies, making a grand total of 602,000,000 for the supply. The carry-over of 70,000,000 bu. can of course be reduced, but it is not a large carry-over and could only be reduced at the expense of the price. Assuming a carry-over next year the same as at present, the requirements will be as follows to be taken from the total supply of 602,000,000 bu.: Carry-over, 70,000,000 bu.; seed, 67,000,000 bu.; food for 89,000,000 people, 471,000,000 bu.—a grand total of 608,000,000 bu. These figures would indicate a complete absence of export surplus unless the carry-over is reduced or unless the crop is larger than the Government estimate for July 1. Even if the crops be 50,000,000 bu. larger than the Government figures of July 1 it would give an export supply only about the same as last year when 51,000,000 bu. were shipped from east of the Rockies. With prices already on an export parity the situation is one in which there is ground for careful study of the market movement and of the probable foreign demand for American wheat.

COTTON.

The upward trend of cotton values which has been rather persistent all of this month, and particularly since the issuance of the Government report early in July, had not been effectually stemmed to Saturday's close. Repeatedly new high ground was entered by this list, and this has occurred despite energetic selling by interests not in sympathy with the upward movement and also in face of selling by those who have stoutly maintained that while the crop outlook warranted higher levels, profit-taking was inspired probably by a more rapid advance than had been anticipated. The absorption of these contracts has been a matter of surprise to many, but it is evident that the trade interests have been compelled to look to the future market for the hedging of their future requirements while the fact that the South has not as yet sold a great deal of cotton led to additional tension in the situation. As usual, elimination of many speculative shorts contributed its share to the advance in quotations.

The enhancement of values did not seem to be entirely a true exponent of the effect of the weather conditions, but rather an adjustment of values to the belief that unless the plant miraculously evades the usual deterioration after this time the outturn would be substantially below that of last season. This probability has never been in doubt, but it seems as though the plant has not recovered in appearance in the manner which some interests had hoped for. Sentiment at this time seems extremely mixed, not altogether due to a divergence of opinion as to the crop probability, but rather to uncertainty as to what a nominal reduction of about 2,000,000 bales, as compared with last year, would mean to the intrinsic merits of cotton, following the enormous crop of last season. Apropos to this, it has been pointed out that the strength of the spot situation at present should furnish convincing evidence that the surplus of this last crop can be virtually eliminated as a depressing factor, and also that once before, in the season of 1908-09, there was the largest crop on record to that time produced, which resulted in a slump of values to below 9c, and which was followed by a much smaller crop and constantly rising prices. Of course, it is realised that comparisons are ofttimes misleading and are to be classed with the equivocal statistics.

Another Government report will be made public on Aug. 2, and without question a part of the advance during the week can be attributed to the impression that this document will be moderately bullish. The weather from June 25 to July 25 was far from the best in many parts of the Central West and the East, due to the excessive moisture, although west of the river the reports collectively would suggest that there has been only slight deterioration from the previous high percentage condition of those districts. However, several private reports have been issued during the week which have prepared the trade to look for a Government showing in the neighborhood of 78 per cent., against 80.4 per cent. last month and 89.1 per cent. a year ago. Including the August condition report of last year, the ten-year average was 80.65 per cent. The average yield per acre for the last ten years is 186.2 pounds, with an acreage planted this season of 34,097,000.

The week marked the cessation of the seeming interminable showery weather in the Central West and East, so that the crop accounts from many of those sections were more hopeful. Nothing approaching optimism was observed, however, and, in fact, it seems as though the apprehension was only momentarily relieved as the Western area immediately came in for more consideration. Showers occurred intermittently, but toward the close of the week the high temperatures over that State and the absence of further precipitation with drought also complained of in Oklahoma furnished a new source of worriment to the trade. Then, again, with the progression of the season the prediction that insects would be a factor seems about to materialize, and judging from the advices there is scarcely a State immune from infection. The plant being generally from one to four weeks late renders it more susceptible to the army worm, boll weevil, and caterpillar, and in many quarters it is confidently averred that the deterioration resulting from these deleterious pests will furnish the next bullish incentive. The belief that the plant having come from a ground ill-prepared, sown on a decreased acreage, and cultivation generally inferior, particularly in the districts east of the river, due to excessive moisture, leads to an inclination to give more than ordinary attention to the ominous reports. This nervousness is increased because of the lateness of the crop, grassy fields, a small growth, and uncertainty as to the development of the roots, all tending to add to the rather unsatisfactory situation.

Naturally this is mitigated to some extent when it is remembered that prices have advanced considerably, also that there is room for a material reduction in the yield and still the crop may compare favorably with the record ones, leaving out the 1911-12 season. Moreover, there is little desire to interfere with the healthy trade passing in nearly all directions, and it is well understood that inflation of values would operate toward this, probably more than any other factor.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—From the low point of the week the corn market rallied 2c to 3½c a bushel, due to technical conditions more than to any change in the crop status. The break in the old crop deliveries from the high point of the month has been from 8c to 10c a bushel, and the break in the new crop deliveries has been from 7c to 8c a bushel. The fact that the old crop deliveries broke more than the new was partly due to the premium of the old over the new, and apprehension that these premiums would gradually disappear, sellers forgetting that the question of actual delivery on contracts will be governed, particularly in September, by the supply of old corn more than by the prospects of the new crop. New corn does not become a factor in the commercial markets before mid-Fall, and the September delivery has always been an old crop month. This naturally creates a condition where the September may easily become congested and subject to manipulation.

The new crop situation continues very promising. The confidence in a large crop is reflected in the steady decline in values for the new crop months, and the rather moderate recovery. The reports on the crow are very encouraging from all sections, excepting possibly in the Southwest, and the complaints from Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma are not very loud. The trade is looking forward to a promising Government report, which may indicate a record crop. The crop has still the month of August to go through with, however, and unless the drought is relieved in the Southwest there will be opportunity for deterioration. As it is, the outlook is very encouraging for possibly a record outturn.

OATS.—In oats the market has been influenced by conflicting conditions. The sellers of July oats on the new crop prospects have been forced to cover on old crop conditions, and the July advanced 10c a bushel from the low level of the month, while cash oats generally have been very strong, the local market showing a gain of about 10c. The squeeze was due to the delay in the movement of the new oats and the fact that a good many sellers of oats for shipment in the West expecting to get new oats in time to fill their contracts were forced to cover in the contract market. With the elimination of these conditions the market for cash and July delivery broke sharply at the close of the week. The movement of new oats has been materially delayed, and the total Western receipts for the week just passed were only 2,100,000 bushels against 1,900,000 bushels the previous week and 4,900,000 bushels last year.

The new crop months rallied sluggishly, ignoring the excitement in the old crop. Prices gained 1 to 1½c a bushel from the low point, but lost the improvement on the continuation of very favorable reports as to the new crop and advices of large yields where harvesting has progressed. The movement of new oats will shortly develop in volume and supply the demand. New oats for August shipment at the West are offered at 38 to 39c, while old oats on the spot in New York have been selling on the advance at 62 to 65c. The large crop of oats assured, promising outlook in corn, and good crop of hay, with the satisfactory pasturage conditions, are all having material influence on forward values.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products has developed a considerably better tone and displayed strength the past few days which interests who have been watching the question of stocks only at Chicago were not prepared to see. A good many have simply looked at the heavy stocks at Western points of accumulation and have believed that these stocks would be forced on the market. The interest controlling these stocks have, however, shown a tenacity of purpose not expected. Prices have been maintained for months on ribs and lard, although pork has been allowed to fluctuate. Interest, insurance, and storage has been paid on the immense stocks in store under the confident idea that the movement of hogs would eventually become so small that the products stocks could be distributed. Packing has been decreasing, but stocks, according to the latest reports, continue to increase. The past week the packing was only 45,000 less than last year. The daily receipts of hogs at Western points fell off quite materially the past week, however, and the price of live hogs has steadily advanced, gaining from ¼ to ½c a pound during the week. This has been reflected in a gain in values for products and a steady movement upward in the contract market. The situation is evidently dependent on the movement of hogs. The recent decrease in movement may be due either to the actual exhaustion of supplies or else to holding back by the feeders for the purpose of taking advantage of the low priced feed stuffs in the country and merchandizing in the heavier weights of the hogs their feed stuffs to a better advantage than in the ordinary feed stuffs market.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The course of the market last week and character of the trade made it obvious that the recent rally was largely the result of technical conditions. Since this has occurred there has been only a desultory demand, neither speculators nor consumers showing interest, so that values have again sagged and are less than 1c a gallon over the low prices for the downward movement which culminated recently. An absence of support has been easily discerned. At times refiners were inclined to place buying orders in the Fall deliveries, but the demand was not impressive and the subsequent reactions strengthened the impression that periods of steadiness were utilized for selling distant deliveries, probably against purchases of crude at the South.

The offerings of new oil, however, continue comparatively light. An increase in this respect would not be astonishing in the very near future, but with the lateness of the cotton season and the bullish sentiment which has pervaded the cotton trade, largely the result of the prospects of the plant and the discounts for the new crop oil options of about 2½c per gallon, factors are presented which naturally militate against heavy selling at this time. The effect of this hedging pressure when it becomes heavier is a matter of conjecture at present, a great deal depending upon the consuming inquiry.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended July 27, $8,674,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. 3½s	91	90½	90½	26
Allegheny Valley 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Allis-Chalmers 5s	61	61	61	1
Allis-Chalmers 5s, tr. r.	60½	59¼	59¼	10
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102	101⅝	101⅝	38
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	98¼	97½	97½	10
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Am. Ice Securities 6s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	5
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	50
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90½	90⅜	90½	20
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	114¾	114¼	114⅝	121
Am. Tobacco 4s	97⅛	96½	96½	21
Am. Tobac Co. 6s	121	120⅝	121	5
Am. Writing paper 5s	91	90⅝	91	10
Ann Arbor 4s	78½	77	78½	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	10
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	98⅛	97½	97⅝	129½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	89½	89½	89½	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	89⅝	89¼	89¼	11
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	108	108	108	23
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	104⅝	104	104¼	475
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Arizona 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	21
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	108	108	108	23
Atl. Coast Line 4s	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	55
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	94	94	94	81
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	97⅞	97¼	97⅜	88
B. & O. prior line 3½s	91½	91⅛	91⅛	12½
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	90⅝	90	90¼	11
B. & O. So. Div. 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	28
Bethlehem Steel 5	97	97	97	20
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	92⅝	91⅞	92⅛	446
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	102¼	102	102	21
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	107	107	107	11
Buff. R. & P. 4½s	105	105	105	5
Cal. Gas. & Elec. 5s	96	95⅝	95⅝	41
Canada South. 1st 6s	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	15
Central of Ga. con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	6
Central Leather 5s	96	95½	95½	83
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	9
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	120½	120½	120½	2
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	95⅝	95	95⅝	25
Cent. Pacific & Through Short Line 4s	91	91	91	2
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	85
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	110	109⅞	110	12
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	93⅞	93½	93⅝	155
Chicago & Alton 3s	71¼	71¼	71¼	2
Chicago & Alton 3½	65¼	65	65	83
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	68
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
C., B. & Q., joint 4s	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	135
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96	96	96	6
C., B. & Q. Ill. 3½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	10
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	38
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	2
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	122½	122½	122½	2
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	78⅜	78½	78½	9
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	113	113	113	4
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	103	102⅞	103	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	110½	110½	110½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	97½	97	97½	16
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s	90½	90¼	90½	2
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, w. i.	104⅞	104⅛	104⅜	274
C., M. & St. P. T. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. So. 5s	102	102	102	4
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	6
Chi. & N. W., Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	93½	93⅜	93½	46
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	68⅜	68	68	20
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	94⅞	94½	94¾	15
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	92¼	91⅝	91⅞	107
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	88⅜	88¼	88⅜	89
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	7
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	5
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	5
Chino Copper 6s	140½	139	140½	15
Col. Industrial 5s	80	80	80	15
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	99	99	99	1
Col. Midland 4s	49½	48	48	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	96	95⅞	96	6
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	96¼	96	96⅛	39
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s, sta.	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	2
Corn Prod. s. f. 5s, '34	96	96	96	5
Con. Tob. 4s	97	97	97	2
Cuban-Am. Sugar 6s	96½	96½	96½	1
Del. & H. l. eq. 4½s	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	4
Del. & H. ref. 4s	99½	99¼	99½	7
Del. & H. conv. 4s	98¼	98	98⅛	34
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	84½	84	84	7
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	85½	85	85	18
Detroit Edison 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
Distillers' Securities 5s	74½	73⅝	74	37
Du Pont Powder 4½s	88¼	88	88¼	16
Dul., M. & N. W. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1
E. T. Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110	110	110	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
Erie 1st conv. 4s, A	86½	86½	86½	3
Erie conv. 4s, B	79	78⅝	78⅝	99
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	90½	90½	90¼	10
Erie gen. 4s	78¼	78	78¼	7
Erie & Pitts 3½s, ser. C	90½	90½	90½	5
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	96⅞	96	96	6
Ft. W. & Rio G. 4s	77	77	77	1
General Motors 6s	100	99⅞	100	67
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	36
Grand R. & Ind. 4½s	104	104	104	1
Green Bay deb. B	13	12⅜	13	15
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	96⅜	96	96	2
Ill. Steel 4½s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	3
Ind. Steel 5s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	91
Inspiration Con. Cop. 6s ctfs. 1st paid	107½	106⅝	106¾	23
Interborough R. T. 5s	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	59
Inter.-Met. 4½s	82⅝	82¼	82¼	159
Int. Navigation 5s	78½	78½	78½	15
Int. & Gt. Northern 6s	108½	108½	108½	1
International Paper 6s	103½	103½	103½	3
Int. Paper Co. 5s	90	90	90	2
Int. Steam Pump 5s	92⅜	92¼	92¼	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78⅜	77½	78½	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, reg	77½	77½	77½	2
Kan. City Southern 5s	98	98	98	1
Kan. City Ter. 4s	98	98	98	2
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	86	85⅜	85⅜	2
Laclede Gas, St. L. r. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Laclede Gas, St. L. 1st 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
Lake Shore 3½s	88½	88½	88½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	13
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅜	93	93	59
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96½	96½	96½	10
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	80⅜	80½	80⅜	16
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	93⅜	93	93⅜	45
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s	105	105	105	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞	33
Liggett & Myers 5s	99⅛	98⅛	98⅝	91
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	113⅛	112⅞	113⅛	4
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞	35
Louis. & Nash. col. t. 5s	109	109	109	1
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	92⅜	92½	92⅜	13
L. & N., N., F. & S. 5s	109	109	109	1
Manhattan Con. 4s	96⅜	96¼	96¼	6
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Mer. Marine col. 4½s	64⅜	64½	64⅜	16
Mex. Petroleum Co. 6s	98	98	98	2
Met. St. Ry. rfdg. 4s, tr. r.	61¼	61¼	61¼	1
Minn. & St. L. rfdg. 4s	62	61	62	7
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	95	94⅞	94⅞	7½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	12
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	78	78	78	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	99	99	99	17
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	87½	87	87½	12
Mo. Pacific 4s	72	72	72	21½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	6
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	85	85	85	1
Morris & Co. 4½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	105	104⅞	104⅞	11
Morris & Essex con. 7s	107½	107½	107½	1
Nat. R. R. of Mex. conv. 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
Nat. Tube 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. ctfs.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	41
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	6
N. Or., M. & C. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	3
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	99½	99½	99½	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	87⅝	86⅞	87⅝	24
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	28
N. Y. Cent. M. C. 3½s	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	8
N. Y. Cent. L. S. 3½s, reg.	79½	79½	79½	7
N. Y. Dock 4s	82	82	82	2
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	6
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	103⅝	103½	103⅝	34
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	128⅞	128⅝	128⅝	34
N. Y., L. & W. imp. 4s	98	98	98	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. 4s, 1956	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	78⅜	78¼	78½	127
N. Y. Rys. ad. 5s	58⅝	57⅞	58¼	303
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	26
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	100½	100	100	20
Norf. & West. con. 4s	98	97⅞	97⅞	11½
Norf. & West. div'l 4s	92⅜	91⅝	92	17
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	92	91½	91½	2
Norfolk South. ref. 5s	100	99	99⅝	27
Northern Pacific 4s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	99½
Northern Pacific 3s	69⅛	69	69	14
Nor. Pac. 3s reg.	68	68	68	1
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	94⅛	94	94	11
Ore. Short Line con. 5s	110½	110½	110½	5
Ore. Short Line 1st 6s	112½	112½	112½	10
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	94	93	93	35
Ore. Wash. ref. 4s	91	91	91	10
Ozark & Ches. C. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	20
Pacific T. & T. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	55
Pacific Pow. & Lt 5s	95	94	95	12
Pat. & Pas. Gt. E. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Penn. State 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Penn. Conv. 3½s, 1912	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	4½
Penn. Conv. 3½s, 1915	97¼	97	97¼	245½
Penn. Co. 4s, 1948	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
P. Lorillard 7s	122¼	122¼	122¼	1
P. Lorillard 5s	99½	98⅜	99	81
Peo. & East. inc. 4s	38½	38¼	38¼	2
Pub. Service 5s	93⅜	93½	93⅜	16
Ray Con. Copper 6s	125	125	125	37
Rio Grande West. 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	2
Ry. Steel Springs 5s	98	98	98	3
Reading gen. 4s	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	194
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	6
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92	92	92	2
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s	83¼	83	83	7
St. L., I. M. & S. gen 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	8
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	83¾	83½	83¾	8
St. L., I. M. & S. ref 4s	79	78½	78½	25
St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. ref. 4s	78½	78	78½	17
St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. gen. 5s	87	87	87	2
St. Louis & San Fran. Ry. gen. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
St. L. & M. Bridge 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	91	90½	90½	24
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	81¼	80⅜	80⅜	20
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	81	81	81	1
St. P.-K. C. S. L. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	5
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	14
St. P. City Cable 5s	106	106	106	1
San A. & Ar. Pass 4s	86½	86½	86½	5
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Seaboard A. L. gold 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	4
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	79½	79½	79½	1
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, stpd.	87½	87	87½	18
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	81⅜	81	81	78
South. Pacific col. 4s	90¼	90	90	16
South Pacific ref. 4s	94⅜	94¼	94¼	103
South. Pacific conv. 4s	94⅝	94½	94½	76
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	107⅝	107½	107½	10
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	78½	78¼	78⅜	125
South. Ry., M. & O. 4s	85	85	85	1
Standard Milling 5s	86	86	86	6
Stand. G. & El. cv. 6s	100½	100½	100½	2
Term. A. St. L. con. 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
Texas Co. conv. 6s	102⅛	101½	101⅞	25
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	108⅛	108	108	6
Third Av. con. 4s, t. r., stamped	72½	72½	72½	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	82⅜	82½	82⅜	95
Third Av. adj. 5s	72½	70⅜	72½	176
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛	3
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	61½	61½	61½	4
Tri-City 5s	99	98⅛	99	17
Underground El. 4½s	95	95	95	1
Underground El. inc. 6s	86	86	86	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	58
Union Pacific conv. 4s	101½	101⅛	101½	101
Union Pacific ref. 4s	97½	96⅞	97	81
U. R. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	66	66	66	5
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	90	90	90	6
U. S. Leather 6s	100½	100½	100½	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	104¼	104	104⅛	24
U. S. Steel 5s	102½	101⅞	101⅞	201
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	5
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	98⅜	98¼	98⅛	40
Va. Midland 5s, Ser. E	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	95½	95	95½	6
Wabash 1st 5s	107½	107⅜	107½	3
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100	12
Wabash ref. 4s	68¾	68	68¼	107
Wab. ref. 4s, E., t. r. s.	65½	64⅜	65	65
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s	31	31	31	1
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	32½	31¾	32¼	18
W. P. T. 1st 6s Col. t. r. for Cent. t. r.	31½	31½	31½	10
West Shore 4s	100	99⅜	99⅜	31
West Shore 4s, reg.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	3
West. Maryland 4s	86⅞	86½	86½	33
Western Electric 5s	102¼	102	102¼	14
Westchester Light 5s	105	105	105	6
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	107½	107⅛	107⅛	2
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s	95½	94⅜	95¼	53
Western U. R. E. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	7
Western U. col. tr. 5s	101½	101¼	101⅜	5
Wis. Central gen. 4s	91⅞	91½	91½	41
Total sales				$8,049,500

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	20

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s	100	100	100	2
Chinese Ry. 5s	94	94	94	5
Japanese 4½s	92	91½	91¾	42
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	91	90⅝	91	5½
Japanese 4s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	2
Republic of Cuba 5s	104	103½	103½	17
Total sales				$73,500

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1956	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	9
4s, 1957	99	99	99	7
4s, 1958	99	99	99	1
4s, 1959	99	98⅞	99	94
4¼s, 1960	101⅜	101	101¼	152
4¼s, 1962, receipts	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	184
4½s, 1957	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	9
4½s, 1957, new	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	8
Total sales				$459,000

State Securities.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y. State 4s, 1958	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N.Y. State 4s, 1958, reg.	101	101	101	1
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	101½	101½	101½	10
Virginia def. 5s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	53½	52	52	59
Total sales				$72,000
Grand total				$8,674,000

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914...J. J.	....	....	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958	101¼ July 24	100⅛ June 11	101¼ July 24, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958, reg.	101 July 26	100½ May 29	101 July 26, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1960	....	....	105⅛ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	102⅞ Jan. 23	101 May 17	101¾ July 18, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg.	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan 8	102 Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960.....J. J.	102 Apr. 18	100¾ Jun 20	100¾ Jun 20, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960, reg.	102 Mar. 19	102 Mar 19	102 Mar. 19, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961.....J. J.	103 Jan. 27	101 Jan. 2	101½ July 22, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, reg.	102⅜ Mar. 25	102⅜ Mar 25	102⅜ Mar. 25, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961.M. S.	103 Jan. 25	101⅛ July 6	101⅛ July 6, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919......A. O.	....	....	114¾ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small	....	....	101¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax......A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933......J. J.	....	....	103½ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913.......J. J.	97¾ Apr. 26	97¾ Apr 26	97¾ Apr. 26, 1912
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small	....	....	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	53½ July 22	46 Jan. 2	52 July 26, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991.....J. J.	....	....	86½ Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg..........Q. Jan.	102½ Mar. 27	100⅜ May 27	100⅜ May 27, 1912
U. S. 2s, coupon..............J. Jan.	101½ Mar. 8	100⅜ May 23	100⅜ May 27, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg...........Q. F.	114⅝ Apr. 10	113¼ Jan. 24	114 Jun 27, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.........Q. F.	114¾ Mar. 26	113¼ Jan 8	114¼ June 6, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	103⅛ Mar. 29	101½ Jan. 8	102 July 17, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102¾ Feb. 23	102 Feb. 6	102½ July 19, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	....	....	102¼ Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.........Q. F.	....	....	100½ Jun. 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.......Q. Nov.	....	....	101⅛ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg.	102⅜ Mar. 21	101¾ Feb 17	101⅞ Jun. 1, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961...........Q. Mar.	102½ Mar. 25	101⅝ Jan 18	101⅝ July 23, 1912
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925.F. F.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931......Q. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1908
Ph. Is. p.w.& imp.reg.4s,1935.Q. M.	....	....	108¾ Feb. 26, 1908
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s, 1914-45..Q. F.	....	....	100½ July 14, 1910
Argentine 5s	100 July 22	97 Apr 16	100 July 23, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. rcts. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest	95½ Apr. 17	93¼ Jan. 25	94 July 22, 1912
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925.F. A.	93⅜ Feb. 8	91½ July 22	91¾ July 25, 1912
I.Jap.Gov.4½s,2dser.Jy.10,1925.J. J.	93 Feb. 1	90⅝ July 15	91 July 26, 1912
Imp.-Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925.F. A.	88½ Jan. 29	84⅛ July 25	84⅛ July 25, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s..........M.S.	104 July 22	102½ Jan. 2	103½ July 27, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s.........M.S.	99¼ June 18	99 Apr. 6	99¼ Jun 18, 1912
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98¾ July 18	97⅛ Jan. 8	98¾ July 18, 1912
City of Tokio interim ctfs. for 5s p. c. loan, 1912..........M. S.	95 Apr. 10	94 Apr 25	94 July 1, 1912
U. S. of Mexico sf. 5s.......Q. C.	97¼ Jan. 25	95½ Mar 28	97 July 16, 1912
U. S. of M.4s,Ser.A,Dec.1,1953.J. D.	91 May 29	88 Mar 11	91 May 29, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954........M. N.	88 Feb. 20	86 July 11	86 July 11, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg...M. N.	87½ Jan. 20	86¾ June 5	86¾ June 5, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955........M. N.	....	....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959	....	....	90½ Jun. 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1936..M. N.*	99½ Apr. 19	99 Jan 30	99½ Apr. 19, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1955..M. N.*	99½ Mar. 18	98⅞ June 6	98⅞ June 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1956..M. N.*	99⅝ Feb. 17	97¾ July 18	98⅜ July 25, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.........*M. N.	100¼ Feb. 16	99 July 26	99 July 26, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg.	98¾ July 9	98¾ July 9	98¾ July 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957........*M. N.	107⅞ Jan. 8	106¼ July 22	106⅝ July 25, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.	107¼ May 7	106½ Jun 18	106½ Jun 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.......M. N.*	107⅞ Jan. 29	106¼ July 22	106⅝ July 23, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.	....	....	99⅞ Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958.........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	98⅞ July 13	99 July 22, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg.	....	....	107¾ Nov. 3, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959.........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	98¾ Jun 20	99 July 26, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg.	100 Apr. 6	99⅜ Jan 30	100 Apr. 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960.......*M. S.	103 Feb. 19	100⅞ Jun 18	101¼ July 27, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960, reg.	101¼ July 17	101⅛ Jun 14	101¼ July 17, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1962, rcts.	101⅛ May 9	100 Jun 14	100⅜ July 27, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1962, rcts., reg.	101 May 22	101 May 22	101 May 22, 1912
Assessm't bonds, 3½s, 1914..M. N.	....	....	98¼ Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't bonds, 4½s, 1917.*M. N.	102⅜ Feb. 29	101 Mar 19	102 July 20, 1912
Ass. bonds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.	102⅜	....	102¾ July 10, 1912
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917, M. N.*	.... Feb. 14	102 Mar 28	102 Mar. 28, 1912

HOW TARIFF AIDS WOOLEN MEN TO TAX THE PUBLIC

While Excess of Domestic Price Over Foreign Price of Similar Fabrics Is 67 Per Cent., the Duties on Such Fabrics Are 184 Per Cent., Says Tariff Board.

By JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

The "irrepressible conflict" has again broken out in the Senate at Washington over famous Schedule K. This, as all the world now must know, is the schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff covering wool and woolens.

When everything in tariff matters seems most settled and peaceful you may look for some sudden outbreak over this schedule. Around it has raged since 1867 nearly every battle over the tariff fought in Congress and the country.

In any inquiry concerning prices in the United States to omit Schedule K would be to leave Hamlet out of "Hamlet." In midsummer, with everybody in Washington anxious to go home, suddenly Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, a "standpatter" of the highest school, produces a tariff bill affecting Schedule K. This was the signal for La Follette of Wisconsin, and out again came his wool bill into the Senate arena. The conflict joined, and lo! both houses are embroiled over Schedule K, not to mention the sugar schedule, which is a close second to wool as a troublemaker.

This Schedule K, you will remember, is the one that President Taft, defending the Payne-Aldrich bill at Winona, Minn., declared was "indefensible," admitting that he was powerless to alter downward a line of the old Dingley rates. "The interests of the wool growers in the Far West," said Mr. Taft, "and the interests of the wool manufacturers in the Eastern States and in other States, reflected through their Representatives in Congress, were sufficiently strong to defeat any attempt to change the wool tariff, and had it been attempted it would have beaten the bill reported from either committee," referring to the Ways and Means and the Finance Committee.

Crucial Schedule of All.

And Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the latter Committee, replying to Senator Dolliver, who attacked the schedule, said: "I say to the Senator that this wool and woolen schedule is the crucial schedule in the bill. If by insidious, or any other means, he can induce the Senate to break down this schedule, that is the end of protection, for the present anyway, in this country."

"But," the country was told by the President, "wait till the Tariff Board report is finished on this subject of wool and woolens, and we will all have a scientific revision of Schedule K based on facts, on the difference in the cost of production," &c.

The Tariff Board sent experts all over the world, took a year and a half in doing it, and, last December, presented a report consisting of five parts covering an "analysis and glossary of Schedule K in the present tariff act, together with a statistical survey of the woolen industry in leading countries; report on raw wool, production and shrinkage; report on manufacturing costs, report on ready-made clothing and wearing apparel, report on wages and efficiency of labor and machinery in the United States."

Here were (and are) volumes on Schedule K, facts from everywhere, and, crowning all, a synopsis of the report prepared by the board and presented by Senator Smoot of Utah.

This latter document is the essence of the report in its findings and conclusions. Take the raw wool findings first and find the answer to the question, "What is the matter with the price of wool fabrics in this country?"

Defective Tariff Methods.

"The board finds," (Page 7, Synopsis,) "that the present method of levying duties upon raw wool is defective in that it operates, by reason of the varying shrinkages of the different kinds of wool, to prevent the importation of many heavy-conditioned sorts which, if imported, would add substantially to the stock of sound staple available for the manufacture of woolen fabrics."

Then we find (same page) "that the present duty of 33 cents per pound on scoured wool is prohibitive, preventing effectually the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of the lower grades that would be exceedingly useful in the manufacture of woolens in this country, and if so used might displace in large measure the cheap substitutes now so frequently employed in that industry. The fact that such cheap wools are of such heavy shrinkage that they cannot be imported in an unscoured state emphasizes all the more the prohibitive character of the present scoured pound duty."

In other words, the duty is taken upon the dirt and grease in the wool (levied by the pound) so that the cost of the clean wool becomes prohibitive, and as a result "cheap substitutes," cotton and shoddy, must be "now so frequently employed in that industry"—the industry of making "woolen" cloth and garments for the American people!

The report goes on to point out that the compensating rates on woolen cloths are based "on the assumption that wools in the grease shrink an average of 66 2-3 per cent. While it is true that considerable quantities of wool do shrink that amount, the average is well below that figure."

Rate Falsely Calculated.

In other words, the "protective" compensatory rate, or pound rate, on the cloth (44 cents per pound, plus 50 per cent.) is "loaded," is falsely calculated, so as to add to the total duty levied upon competing foreign cloths. The amount of this "loading" is at least 33 per cent. of this specific "compensatory" rate.

The board puts this gross fraud, which has existed for years in Schedule K, in this light: "The specific duty theoretically compensates the manufacturer for the extra cost of his raw material, due to the duty on wool. The compensatory duty is fixed at a point intended to be adequate to compensate the manufacturer using nothing but foreign wool of 66 2-3 per cent. shrinkage. Practically no wool of such heavy shrinkage is imported under the present tariff duty. Consequently, the specific duty is more than compensatory for manufacturers using wools of lighter shrinkage."

How about the manufacturer using "the cheap substitutes now so frequently employed in that industry"? He, too, of course, is "compensated" for the wool he does not use—and he can charge it all up to the consumer in the prices of an "all-wool" cloth.

In view of this one little "joker," one of many, we should not be surprised to learn (Page 9) of the synopsis: "On cheap and medium grades of cloth for men's and women's wear, excepting lightweight dress goods, the combined specific and ad valorem duties are much in excess of the difference in the cost of production here and abroad." Later on we will see how these duties actually figured out last year on such importations as trickled over the high tariff wall.

But the brightest gem of the Tariff Board's collection is found when relative prices in this country and abroad are reached. And in this finding of the President's expert board is to be found the root of the relatively high prices in this country on all the necessaries of life.

Duty and Prices Compared.

Here it is (Page 9, Synopsis):

On the other hand, prices in this country on the fabrics just referred to are not increased by the full amount of the duty. A collection of representative samples was made in England of goods ranging from those which cannot be imported at all to those which are imported continually. These were then matched with a collection of samples of American-made cloths which were fairly comparable, and the mill prices compared for the same date. It is found that on goods entirely excluded the nominal rates of duty would reach an ad valorem rate of 150, or even over 200 per cent., but that the American fabric actually sold in the market at from only 60 to 80 per cent. higher than similar goods sold abroad. Of the sixteen samples of foreign goods, for instance, none of which is imported, the figures are as follows:

Total of foreign prices	$41.84
Duties which would have been assessed had they been imported	76.90
Foreign price, plus the duty, if imported	118.80
Actual domestic price of similar fabrics	69.75

Thus, though the nominal duties on such fabrics are 184 per cent., the actual excess of the domestic price over the foreign price on similar fabrics of this kind is about 67 per cent.

It will be noted in above statement that the tariff rates were so high on these sixteen grades of common woolen cloths that the cloth could not be imported. In plain terms, the law, embodied in Schedule K, turned over these huge revenues to the manufacturers, who, according to the report, are "frequently using substitutes" for wool, and this to the extent of 67 per cent. excess of the domestic price over the foreign price on foreign fabrics.

To complete this picture, it is only necessary to glance at the customs duties actually levied last year, (ending June 30, 1911,) under Schedule K, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

Some High Tariff Results.

On raw wool the duties ranged from 43.38 per cent., (of foreign market value,) to 120 per cent., averaging 42.20 per cent. On blankets the duties ranged from 95.68 per cent. to 168.54 per cent., average 74.88 per cent., and, all told, the United States Treasury got, under these practically prohibitory rates, only $41,808.12.

Carpets were assessed from 50 per cent. to 72.02, an average of 61.72 per cent., and, on this great article of consumption, the Treasury received only $2,399,368.73, chiefly from the Oriental rugs and high-grade carpets.

Woolen cloths, under compound duties, ranged from 63.92 to 149.59 per cent., and averaged 95.35 per cent., while women's and children's dress goods were taxed from 94.28 to 157.69 per cent., average, 102.11 per cent.

Flannels for underwear have a tax from 71.21 to 121.93 per cent., an average of 105.85 per cent.; knit fabrics from 95 to 153.19, an average of 97.01 per cent.

Plushes and other pile fabrics were tariff-taxed from 99.95 to 122.30 per cent., average 103.20 per cent.

Ready-made clothing, shawls, hats, knitted articles were assessed from 65.42 to 92.64 per cent., an average of 78.06 per cent., while on trimmings, laces, nettings, buttons, wool covered, spangles, ribbons, wool, gimps, cords, fringes, galloons, edges, insertings, braids, bindings, braidings, gorings, webbings, and such things, in which the ladies delight, Schedule K took a toll of 50 cents a pound, plus 50 per cent., or on the value 84.76 per cent. But, on the last named items the United States Treasury collected only $63,330.54 in the year 1911 at its custom houses.

Who collected the real tax on the vast consumption of these and similar articles?

All told, the Treasury collected, under Schedule K, last year only $28,966,516.52. Who collected the tax that has made real wool and woolens an article of luxury in this country?

The answer to that question is the answer to an essential part of the "high cost of living" mystery in this country.

Perhaps, it also answers the mystery why Schedule K should break loose in Washington during a Presidential year in midsummer.

Lost Wife and Baby at Coney.

John Haynes, a metal polisher, who formerly lived at 241 West Thirty-eighth Street, went down to Coney Island on the evening of July 15, accompanied by his wife and a six-month-old son, to seek employment. Haynes says they had not been at the island long when his wife left him to purchase something for the baby, saying she would be back directly. He waited the rest of the evening, but she did not return, and he has not seen her or the baby since. Haynes describes his wife as being 40 years old, with gray-streaked hair.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Frisch, cloaks, suits, waists; G. Aurich, knit goods; 45 East 17th.
Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; K. Honig, clothing; 31 Union Square.
Neustetter Cloak Co., Denver, Col.; Miss E. Keene, costumes; 114 5th Av.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, millinery; 71 West 23d.
Wolf, J., Tyler, Texas; woolens; Woodward.
Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Heflin, domestics; 4 Washington Place.
Lutz, F. O. D. G. Co., Guthrie, Okla.; F. O. Lutz, domestics, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; Miss Frank, ladies' wear; Somerset.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Bernstein, muslin underwear; 13 East 22d.
Madden, Jarrell Co., Temple, Texas; A. J. Jarrell, general mdse.; 100 5th Av.
Jarrell-Elliott D. G. Co., Corsicana, Texas; F. Elliott, general mdse.; 100 5th Av.
Richmond D. G. Co., Richmond, Va.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
Ellsworth, J. Chess, South Bend, Ind.; C. M. Valentine, gloves; N. Fuller, carpets; 320 Church.
Root D. G. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; H. A. Kellly, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
Moyer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; J. S. Powell, cloaks and suits; 45 East 17th.
Bernheim, S., Pueblo, Col.; cloaks and suits; Wellington.
Pettis D. G. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. P. Scholler, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker; Longacre.
Houston, J. A., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. A. McGrane, representing; Great Northern.
Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gosney, clothing; 350 Broadway.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics; 71 West 23d.
Goodman, M., Bros., Chicago, Ill.; L. Goodman, woolens; Wellington.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Jacobs, bedding; 115 Worth; Wellington.
Neustetter Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss C. Ryan, cloaks and suits; D. Gelder, coats; 114 5th Av.
Rosenthal Bros., Baltimore, Md.; C. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.
Siegel, H., Co., Boston, Mass.; R. G. Alexander, bedding; 6th Av. and 20th; Herald Square.
Snaman, M. & H., Austin, Texas; M. Snaman, general mdse.; Herald Square.
Snaman, M. & H., Waco, Texas; H. Snaman, general mdse.; Herald Square.
Green, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; E. J. Connor, house furn. goods, carpets; York.
Herpolsheimer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich; G. Pope, hosiery and furn. goods; 79 5th Av.; York.
Boston Store, Wichita, Kan.; F. J. Klindt, dry goods; York.
Madden-Graham Co., Shawnee, Okla.; J. F. Graham, general mdse.; Marlborough.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, neckwear, veilings, gloves, trimmings, buttons, ribbons, handkerchiefs, fans, umbrellas, leather goods; Miss R. Levee, notions, leather goods; H. M. Samson, representing; B. W. Van Syckle, men's and boys' clothing, hats; Miss E. Brennan, china, glassware, lamps; D. M. Ryan, silks, dress goods; G. T. Foster, domestics, wash goods, linens, linings, beddings, flannels; A. McLaggan, knit underwear, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; Miss A. Wiener, drugs, toilet articles; Miss C. Wilinsky, toilet goods; S. Lebolt, jewelry, silverware, cutlery, optical goods; Miss M. E. Lawler, jewelry, silverware; W. R. Schultz, confectionery; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; A. C. Berwanger, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Livingston, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss M. C. Rightmeyer, infants' wear; W. B. Leddy, upholstery, draperies; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs; D. H. Davies, ecclesiastical goods, artists' materials, pictures; C. W. Toles, carpets, rugs, draperies, upholstery goods; H. Salomon, trunks, bags, toys, baby carriages, sewing machines; Miss M. Langhauser, fancy goods, art needlework; W. G. Boxley, sporting goods; Mrs. A. Bauman, boys' outfitting goods; 215 4th Av.
Eckstein, G., & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. P. Eckstein, general dry goods; 229 4th Av.
Stanton's Store, Ottawa, Ill.; W. F. Stanton, Jr., cloaks, suits, dresses; Somerset.
Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; B. Hillman, notions, jewelry, ribbons, leather goods; Mr. Byron, curtains, upholstery goods; G. C. Fleming, domestics, wash goods; 20 West 22d.
Mandl, S., Chicago, Ill.; Miss D. Mangson, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 215 4th Av.
12th St. Store, Chicago, Ill.; C. Mayer, jobs, men's Summer suits; 215 4th Av.
Anderson, George A., Co., Boise, Idaho; G. A. Anderson, representing; 33 Union Square.
Crowley Bros., Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, dress goods, prints; 43 Leonard; Netherland.
Stanton's Specialty Store, Lasalle, Ill.; W. F. Stanton, Jr., coats, suits; Somerset.
Stanton, W. F., Co., Elkhart, Ind.; W. F. Stanton, cloaks, suits, dresses; Somerset.
Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits; 104 5th Av.
Wonder, The, Inc., Stockton, Cal.; Mrs. E. Stone, millinery; 15 E. 26th.
Carley's, Des Moines, Iowa; W. Carley, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Crowley, Milner Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss A. G. Anderson, muslin underwear; 20 W. 22d.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. Parker, cloaks, suits, dresses; 104 5th Av.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Shamokin, Penn.; Mrs. Smink, ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear; 104 5th Av.
Boston Store Co., Hazleton, Penn.; L. A. Schmall, general mdse.; 104 5th Av.
Phillipson, L., Chicago, Ill.; S. Horwitz, mdse. mgr.; 366 B'way; Woodstock.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. McWilliam, general mdse.; A. J. Williams, cloaks, suits, dresses; 104 5th Av.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; H. J. Duncan, general mdse., cloaks, suits; 104 5th Av.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. P. Zinn, carpets, rugs, draperies; J. L. Mason, neckwear, embroideries, handkerchiefs, trimmings, laces; F. C. Hofmayer, silks, dress and wash goods; J. W. Schwager, notions, leather goods, silverware; Mrs. E. H. Hubbard, books, ribbons, stationery; R. M. A. Williams, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery; Mr. Fisher, general mgr.; 20 W. 22d.
Ellsworth, J. Chess, South Bend, Ind.; Miss E. Pope, cloaks, suits, waists, neckwear, leather goods, infants' wear, corsets; Miss Krueger, jewelry; 1,270 Broadway.
City of Paris D. G. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Cardinet, millinery; Miss Kimball, millinery; 170 5th Av.
Hudson, J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Murphy, cloaks, suits; 209 5th Av.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. N. G. Haitt, ladies' neckwear; Miss J. Berger, ladies' neckwear; T. F. Finnin, leather goods; Miss M. Hirsch, toilet goods; Miss Flynn, perfumery; 215 4th Av.
Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. E. A. Young, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 218 5th Av.
Kline Bros., Altoona, Penn.; J. A. Baird, notions; H. Winter, furn. goods; 214 Church.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. S. Radcliffe, furn. goods; 621 Broadway.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. R. Erwin, pictures, china, glass; 396 Broadway; Grand.
Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; Miss B. Copp, books; 218 5th Av.
Roberts & Gross, San Jose, Cal.; Miss Howe, gloves; Wolcott.
Bradford, Wiese & Co., Rockford, Ill.; C. V. Wiese, dry goods; Albert.
Stern, H., Jr., & Brothers Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. B. Stern, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
Taylor, John, D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Clay Myers, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
Miller, Daniel, Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.
Lieg, J. A., & Co., Shawano, Wis.; H. Moscowitz, cloaks, suits; Elks Club.
Heller & Schonberger, Chicago, Ill.; M. Heller, dresses, waists; Elks Club.
Welch-Wiseman Co., Danville, Ky.; G. E. Wiseman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
McAttee, Lyddane & Roy, Owensboro, Ky.; L. D. Roy, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Thorn, M., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Navarre.
Rhodes, E. L., Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery; 702 Broadway; Navarre.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; A. McLaggan, hosiery, furn. goods; 20 West 22d; Navarre.
Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Chandler, domestics; H. L. Linnell, upholstery goods; 320 Church; York.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Mara, millinery; Victoria.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker; Cadillac.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Whitelow, furn. goods; F. J. Ball, dry goods; 104 5th Av.
Porteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; H. D. Mitchell, men's clothing, furn. goods; 55 White; Hermitage.
Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; W. M. Klement, domestics; H. J. Mayers, jewelry; 45 E. 17th.
Strauss, H., & Sons Co., Louisville, Ky.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, waists; Broztell.
Bell Garment Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. Bell, piece goods; Victoria.
Leader, The, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Balsky, cloaks, suits; Victoria.
Rudge & Guenzel Co., Lincoln, Neb.; W. G. Lastofka, domestics, dress goods, silks; Latham.
Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Wehmeier, laces; 350 Broadway; Latham.
Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; J. W. Gemmell, laces; 19 E. 26th.
Mohedy, J. S., Detroit, Mich.; cloaks, suits; Broztell.

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Pursuant to Our Business Policy of Long Standing to Hold an Annual Sale for the Purpose of Quickly Unloading Our Surplus Stock We Announce Our

Annual Embroidery Clearance Sale

Beginning TUESDAY, JULY 30th, and ending TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th.

Heine Embroidery sales are successful and looked forward to by the trade because they include MERCHANDISE AT REDUCTIONS indicative of their policy to go into the next season with minimum stocks.

SALE takes place at our Salesrooms and Warehouse, 503-505 Broadway, New York.

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EINSTEIN-WOLFF COMPANY

Prior to Removal to Their New Quarters

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$300,000

Worth of Desirable Merchandise will be Sacrificed at their present location

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A three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; size 20x45x100; 12 rooms and bath; rent low. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE that the firm of HAYIM & SETTY of 109 Washington St., heretofore consisting of M. A. Hayim and S. A. Hayim and Saleh Setty, is dissolved. All the assets of the business have been taken over by Saleh Setty, who has assumed all liabilities. The undersigned will no longer be responsible for any obligation incurred by the firm. M. A. & S. A. HAYIM. Dated New York, July 16, 1912.

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Pacific Coast and Denver West. Experienced waist, house dress and kimono man, to represent strongest line of house dresses, sacques, kimonos and bathrobes, and very strong line of fine lingerie waists, specializing at $9 and $16.50; 100% satisfaction guaranteed to our customers; $2,000 bonus above regular commission for $100,000 business. SHAPIRO BROS. and THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO., 514-516 Broadway. Uptown showrooms, N. W. Corner 27th St. and Broadway, New York.

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Wanted—Salesman for high-class line of ladies' laundered embroidered collars in local territory throughout the South; also the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Greater New York. Men now selling soft neckwear or other kindred line preferred. Strictly commission basis. C. W. FERGUSON COLLAR CO., 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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Fall line ready. Chiffon, Charmeuse and Crepe Meteor Dresses, Chiffon and Lace Waists.

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Xmas, New Year and all season cards and novelties. COPYRIGHTED AND ORIGINAL SENTIMENTS The Henry Heininger Co., Mfg., 371 B'way.

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CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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Splendidly arranged private house for sale in fine street on Washington Heights; terms reasonable. Address K. B., 263 West 125th St.

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A client of mine will sell two lots, with all desirable improvements, near Knollwood Golf Club; big sacrifice; easy terms. Samuel Cohn, 16 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

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For Sale—House in Mount Vernon, on South 6th Av.; $5,500; good investment; use for ready cash reason for selling. Apply Owner, J. H. De Voe, 1,423 Jessup Place, Highbridge, New York City.

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Unusual Opportunity.—PREMIUM POINT PARK, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 60% of value. All city improvements. C. J. Van Slyke, 331 Madison Av., N. Y.

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BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD.

2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSES. One flat rented pays all expenses; all modern improvements. Handsomely decorated and halls carpeted.

2015 Silver St., Ridgewood Heights,

2 blocks from Forest Av. Sta. Myrtle Av. Elevated R. R., direct from City Hall, N. Y. S. ADELMANN, on premises.

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TO CULTURED PEOPLE

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ARTISTIC COUNTRY HOME

ON PLOT 50x100 FEET PRICE $8,500. EASY TERMS.

15 Minutes From Penn. Ter. N. Y. C.

62 trains daily. 5 minutes to station, all night service; has large living room with huge fireplace, dining room, beamed ceiling, pantry, kitchen, veranda on first floor; four airy bed chambers, tiled bath on second floor, large light attic. Hardwood floors, trim, steam heat, electric light, laundry in cellar; all city conveniences; beautiful lighting fixtures and decorations throughout; or will build to suit from your plans, or attractive plans, which will submit at much less than builders' prices. Charming views of ocean, river, sound and bay; near tennis courts, golf course, stores, schools, churches, markets; 20 minutes to beaches. If interested, address Suite 1143 Marbridge Bldg., N. Y. C. Tel. 5250 Greeley.

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$5,950 BUYS A $7,900 HOUSE. Easy terms. Payment same as rent, with option of buying.

A beautiful suburban house between the Sound and the sea, artistic in design and handsome interior, hardwood finish, large plot, in beautiful restricted residence park where every one owns their own home. Steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled bathroom, water, gas, electricity; large veranda; twenty-eight minutes from Manhattan; very close to trolleys and depot. Call, 'phone, or write. CASTLEMAN, Room 403, 324 5th Av. 'Phone Madison Square 3425.

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Investigate, write or call.

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BARGAIN $7500 EASY TERMS

Will build Artistic Stucco and Shingle Home on plot 50x100 ft.; high in healthy hills of private estate; 170 ft. elev., superb views of Sound, Ocean, Bay; seven rooms; pantry, large foyer hall, tiled bath; light attic, large veranda, fireplace; hardwood floors, trim; beamed ceiling; electric light; laundry in cellar. Beautiful lighting fixtures, shades; decorated throughout; 15 min. to N. Y. C.; low fare; restricted neighborhood; five min. to station; near tennis courts, golf course, schools, churches; markets; 30 min. to ocean beaches. OWNER, 1143 Marbridge Bldg., 47 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 5250 Greeley.

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NEW STUCCO COTTAGE.

Swiss design; six rooms, all improvements, large lot.

Will rent, with privilege of buying.

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Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm For Sale

200 acres, 900 feet above sea. Land cultivatable entirely by machinery. Every modern convenience, including electric light and power plant. Latest style machinery. Every building A1 condition. Self-supporting and running at a profit now. Price $60,000, complete, including live stock, machinery, &c. WEE LADDIE FARM, CHARLTON, MASS.

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40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.
Bungalows and artistic homes.
Little cash required. Write or 'phone.
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At beautiful Roselle Park. Fine old trees; express station. Refined neighborhood. Near station. $275 for 7,400 square feet. $5 monthly. Small payment down. Will build, to suit purchaser, for easy monthly payments. 10c. commutation. 100 trains daily. Write Owner, 234 Times Downtown.

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Farm, farmhouse, barn, outhouses, &c.; 15 acres fertile land, fruit trees; no restrictions; Montvale, Bergen County, five minutes from station; sacrifice on account of death, $11,000. Mr. J. Ball, Montvale, Bergen County, N. J.

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Among the oaks and cedars; 3 rooms; nice porch; outhouse; large plot, $95; $10 down, $5 month; 52 trains. MOUNTAINSIDE, 69 Times Downtown.

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Builder sacrifices modern house, near by; excellent location; $3,000; $300 down. Box 383 Madison Square.

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Also apartments of three rooms and bath to lease from $1,200; ideal for bachelor or couple; furnished and unfurnished. JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

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Near Madison Avenue.
High-class elevator apartments.
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Rents $1,000 to $1,800.
White enamel woodwork; parquet floors; Superintendent on premises. Tel. 1690 Lenox.

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7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,100 to $1,500
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1,270 Madison Ave., Cor. 91st. 8 large rooms, bath, elevator; possession now; $690 to $840.
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Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

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Corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $690. Steam heat, hot water, hall service.

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600 W. 169th, Cor. B'way.—Elevator house, all improvements; 5-6-7 rooms and bath; 'phone; 24-hour service; $510 to $900.

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8 rooms and 2 baths.
Rooms are exceptionally large.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
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High-class elevator apartments.
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Kitchenettes and bath, $32.50 to $75.00.
Apply 420 W. 119th St., opp. Laureate Hall.

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14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy Calendar. Discharges—J. Glass, J. E. Miller, M. M. Dulitz, Slotkin & P., D. & L. Meglborsky, Weintraub & L., A. Alfandri, F. W. Evers, B. Schwartz, J. M. Bierman, S. Mauttaseh, C. Krauss. Under Objections—S. D. Davis, J. F. Reichard. J. Hirsch, R. Scheuer, S. Magnus, H. F. Farawich, Scull & Taub. Adjourned Cases—M. L. Murphy, A. C. Goldberg, J. G. Wallace, Motions—H. H. Promisel, E. Delamarre, M. E. Levy, Acme Sand and Gravel Co., L. J. Buckley, T. C. Gaylord, Hamilton Cigar Store Co., Isidor Braerman, 7th Av. Waist Co., New York White Cross Co., (3,) Levingston & Turk, J. W Halstead, D. & L. Megibborsky, Lothair Reich, S. Buhler & Co., C. Di Fiore & Co., Mexican Sugar Refining Co., Auerbach & Goldberg, (2,) Bodker & Tauzman, (2,) Smith & P., Enn's & S., J. G. Robin, L. Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, D. Simon, E. L. Weston, M. G. Schmiger, L. Taub, S. Arcokaletz, W. D. Raudenbush, W. E. Notman J. Focarile, Sackin & Tomkin, Federal Biscuit Co., F. Wein, Peerless Furnishing Co., Cab and Taxi Co.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions. 1—Wilchok v. Cavanagh Co, 2—Same v. same. 3—Matter of Throgs Neck Boulevard. 4—Matter of Cruger Av. 5—U S Fidelity, &c, Co v. Ireland. 6—Zadek v. De Franco. 7—Quinlan v. J E Olson Const Co. 8—Nikly v. Waldo. 9—Lewis v. Crown Lead Gold Mining Co. 10—Cappon v. Am Lithia, &c, Co. 11—Ungrich v. Yaldama. 12—Weinberg v. Weinberg. 13—Matter of Thomson. 14—Title v. Title. 15—City of N Y v. Phillips. 16—Amann v. United Booking Offices. 17—Jacobs v. Ambruster. 18—Kriger v. Ligham. 19—Mygatt v. Heinmann. 20—Pleasa v. Thatcher & Son. 21—Toland v. Herbert. 22—Kuchera v. Kuchera. 23—Greenberg v. Greenberg. 24—Frankenthaler v. Cox. 25—Monaghan v. Henrich. 26—Borge v. City of N Y. 27—Matter of Mayer & Co. 28—Martinez v. U S Motor Co. 29—Matter of Coventry. 30—Ewen v. Hoefer. 31—Herberger v. Herberger. 32—Matter of McClellan (Westchester Av, &c.) 33—Aarons v. Koplich. 34—Carroll v. City of N Y. 35—Wiggins v. same. 36—McGlory v. same. 37—Fleming v. same. 38—Schubert v. same. 39—Hanisch v. Krauss. 40—Musical Courier Co v. Chicago Musical Times. 41—Kruger v. Kruger. 42—Foss v. Harrington. 43—Smith v. Smith. 44—Wolfe v. Wolfe. 45—Auginbaugh v. Custer Chemical Co. 46—Rosenzweig v. Rosenzweig. 47—Dunn & Rossett v. Cuddy. 48—Early v. Munday. 49—Waldron v. Zuelch. 50—La Magna v. Parisi. 51—De Lamar v. Ney. 52—Masten v. Bonsal. 53—Masten v. Bonsal. 54—Tiernan v. Steiner. 55—Matter of Abberly. 56—Faulds v. Faulds. 57—Teackle v. Teackle. 58—Loeb v. Telescope Bed Co. 59—Gildersleeve v. New York Rys Co. 60—City of N Y v. Tolk. 61—Matter of Kobey. 62—Semenya v. Madden. 63—Beste v. Mulligan. 64—Berg v. Scott. 65—Twombly v. Overington. 66—Dilauro v. Dilauro. 67—Vizini v. Ilicete. 68—Trowbridge v. Lyman Bldg Co. 69—Matter of State Savings Bank. 70—Oppenheim, Collins & Co v. Clark. 71—Wilson v. Wilson. 72—Rothfuss v. Mandelbaum. 73—People v. La Friel. 74—De Brunoff v. Am Bank Note Co. 75—Wolfman v. Wolfman. 76—Myers v. Baker. 77—25th St Realty Co v. Brenner. 78—Weinheimer v. De Canio. 79—Beadle v. Purcell. 80—Brown v. Stang. 81—Schweiger v. Rose. 82—Simon v. Simon. 83—Geppert v. Musical America Co. 84—Same v. same. 85—Same v. same. 86—Same v. same. 87—Muller v. Muller. 88—McGurkian v. Buckley Const Co. 89—Imergut v. Jacob. 90—Unione Tra Production Barletta v. Janura. 91—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Donnelly. 92—Larney v. Henderson. 93—Cozzens v. West Mt Vernon Realty Co. 94—Gilbert v. same. 95—Livermore v. Turner. 96—Sperry & Hutchinson Co v. Singer. 97—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 98—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 99—Hymanson v. Truzrock. 100—Zirke v. Am Ladies Apparel Co. 101—Grover v. Grover. 102—Crandell v. Crandell. 103—Same v. same. 104—Livermore v. Turner. 105—Matter of Roth. 106—Hagidakis v. Acrivi. 107—City of N Y. v. Hughes. 108—Douglas Bros v. Douglas. 109—Mahoney v. Mahoney. 110—Walters v. Grau. 111—Bloch v. Lord & Taylor. 112—Same v. same. 113—Hendrickson v. Mock. 114—Reichenbacher v. Reichenbacher. 115—Whitmore v. Amsterdam Av Realty Co. 116—Goldburn v. Int R T. 117—Matter of N Y Square Bed Co. 118—Weintraub v. Barasch. 119—Wodzinski v. O'Connell, Jr. 120—Semle v. Wells Fargo & Co. 121—Feiner v. Schwartz. 122—Wahle v. Guggenheim. 123—Torrens v. H Damsky. 124—Yule v. Yule. 125—Raufberg v. Raufberg. 126—Freistadtl v. Freistadtl. 127—Youngs v. Goodman. 128—Mendelson v. Mendelson. 129—Sperry & Hutchinson Co v. Futeran. 130—Schlessel v. Goldman. 131—Matter of Quill. 132—Thompson v. Thompson. 133—Matter of Salveson. 134—Finkelman v. Pathe Freres. 135—Bracken v. Toland. 136—Matter of N Y (Suchy.) 137—Fleischer v. Cloak & Skirt Pressers' Union. 138—People v. Kempner. 139—Turnbull v. Cusack. 140—Yates v. Yates. 141—Am Ex Nat Bank v. Loeb. 142—Samuels v. Levy. 143—Altman v. Mountain Const Co. 144—Matter of Mollet. 145—Barnsdall v. Imperial Osage Dev P Co. 146—Dietz v. Dietz. 147—U S Trust Co v. Daniel. 148—Lenihan v. McAneny. 149—Rosen v. Kennedy. 150—Chase v. Chase. 151—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers.—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Henry Hentschel, Luigi Quartella, Anna Briegl, Pauline Katzman, Anna Roth, Rebecca W. Flynn.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex-parte business.

Referees Appointed, New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Matter of Pulis v. Adam Wiener.

Receivers Appointed, New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Geigerich, J. Herman Grotheer v. Fred Schierenbeck—Bernard Reich. U S Trust Co v. J C Lyons Bldg Co—Stuart M. Barnes. Bella Feldman v. Henrietta Krugman—Adolph Sonnenthal. Betty Gutshal v. Morris Greenblatt—Alex Rosner.

CITY COURT.—Schmuck, J. Adolph Froehlich v. J. Schirdler & Co—Maxwell Arent. Burnett Silverman v. Michele Voccali—Sanford H. Cohen.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Margaret Ford, Mary Cunningham, Amanda Gilman, Sophie Olsen, Francis Gray, Julia M Biot, Margaretha Barber, Annie Grayer, Mathilda Reumann, Eliza Stein, Aleiheid Harris, Margaret de Souza, John Deischburg. Accountings of Mary Bliss, Karolina Schork, William Pabst, Philip Rothacker, Martha Roderschott, Dennis Doherty, Michael J Coffey, Mary McDermott, John Meehan. Estates of Teresa Martorello, Ellen Hegarty.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Ferris, J. Angelo di Bari, Joseph Salvanno, Nicolo Ilareo, Tony de Rosa.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. Motions: 1—People ex rel. Ringe v. Connolly. Stipulation to Aug. 19, 1912. 2—Bowery Savings Bank v. Kenick et al. 3—Carey, &c., v. Lange. 4—Cary, &c., v. Heim and another. 5—Rockaway Securities Co v. N Y Water Front Co. 6—Hill v. Hill. 7—Klein v. Klein. 8—Van Altena v. Meziroff-Bloomgarden o 9—Isralsky v. Utopia Land Co. 10—Buckout v. Esposito and others. 11—J W Streeton Co v. Stearns and others. 12—Williams v. Lindemann and another. 13—Bernstein et al. v. Borris Hirschfield. 14—Bernstein et al. v. Abraham Hirschfield. 15—Lourlies v. Lefferts Const Co et al. 16—Singer v. DeMott. 17—Fitzpatrick v. DeMott. 18—Young v. Builders' & Traders' Realty Co and another. 19—Moore v. Moore Mica Paint Co et al. 20—Skilton v. Skilton. 21—Goldgeier v. The City of New York. 22—People ex rel. Katz v. Bracken and others. 23—Blumenthal v. Brooklyn U E R R Co. 24—Blumenthal v. Long Island R R Co. 25—Title Guarantee & T Co v. Wood. 26—Matter of Ontario Bldg Co. 27—Kopacz v. Kopacz. 28—Clouse v. S T Walkup & Bro, Inc. 29—Law v. Edelson and another. 30—Dickerson v. The Town of Oyster Bay et al. 31—Matter of Donnelly (Conklin.) 32—Davis and another v. Wendt. 35—Rudiger and another v. Coleman and others. 34—Matter of Cobb, &c. 35—In re Avenue P (O. N.) 36—Woodward v. Woodward. 37—Sharkey v. Sharkey. 38—Merrill v. Sachs et al. 39—Kleinschmidt v. Barry. 40—Heg v. Kreuger et al. 41—Dreger v. Reimann and others. 42—Rowan v. Brooklyn U Gas Co. 43—Devins v. Furlong. Goldman v. Powell Realty Co. 45—Cooley v. Coleman et al. 46—Matter of Ranson. 47—Seiler v. Jorgensen et al. 48—Miller v. Miller. 49—Mayer, &c, v. Stables, &c, and others. 50—Lafayette Trust Co v. Ratner. 51—Notolo v. The Water Proofing Co.

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Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 42d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5141 Gram.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Lusitania	Aug. 7, 1 A. M.	Sept. 18
	Aug. 28, 1 A. M.	Oct. 9
Mauretania	Aug. 21, 1 A. M.	Oct. 2.
	Sept. 11, 1 A. M.	Oct. 23.

CARONIA	CAMPANIA	CARMANIA
July 31, 10 A. M. Sept. 21	Aug. 14, 1 A. M.	Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Aug. 24, 10 A. M. Oct. 19	Sept. 4, 1 A. M. Sep. 25	Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

SAXONIA	PANNONIA	IVERNIA	CARPATHIA
Aug. 1	a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22	a Sept. 5
Sept. 19	a b Sept. 25	Oct 10	a Oct. 24

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
NOVEMBER TO MARCH.

Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N.Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

The Largest Steamer in the World

New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from New York **AUG. 17** 12 noon, SEPT. 7 SEPT. 28 OCT. 19 NOV. 9

NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.
BALTIC..........Aug. 1, 12 noon.
PHILADELPHIA...Aug. 3, 9:30 A. M.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 3, 10 A. M.
MAJESTIC.........Aug. 3, 12 noon
CEDRIC...........Aug. 8, 12 noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia..Aug 3 | New York...Aug. 17
St. Louis ..Aug 10 | St. Paul.....Aug. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minnewaska.Aug.10,8AM | Min'tonka.Aug.24
Min'is.Aug.17,10:30 A.M. | Minne'ha.Aug. 31

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland....Aug. 3 | Finland .....Aug. 17
Lapland.....Aug. 10 | Zeeland.....Aug. 24

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Majestic.....Aug. 3, noon | Oly'c(new)Ag.17
Oceanic.....Aug. 10, noon | Majestic.Aug.24
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic..Aug 1, noon | Celtic ....Aug. 15
Cedric..Aug. 8, noon | Adriatic .....Aug. 22
Boston-Mediterranean Ports.
Canopic.......Aug. 16 | Cretic.........Sept. 14

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS — in the world 1,210,000 TONS

ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Hamburg..July 31, 10 A. M.
K'n Aug. Vic. Aug. 1, 11 A. M.
Pres. Grant..Aug. 8, 12 noon
Amerika...Aug. 15, 11 A. M.
*To Hamburg via Boulogne, (2d and 3d class.)

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
S. S. MOLTKE
August 20, 11 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE, Oct. 1, 1 P. M.

TWO IDEAL CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD
Oct. 19, 1912 From New York | Feb. 6, 1913 From San Fran.
By S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons.)
DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP
including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.

VACATION CRUISES
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
— ATLAS SERVICE —
11 to 18 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
Santiago, Kingston, round trip $75
Colon and Port Limon, round trip $115
☞ For accommodations in any location excepting suites
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,
August 3, 2 P. M.

Write for booklet of any cruise
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector

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ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Moville Londonderry
TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS
Columbia, Sat., Aug. 3, 11 A. M.
California, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Cameronia, Sat., Aug. 17, noon
Caledonia, Sat., Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS
EXCELLENT SERVICE.
OCEAN PASSAGE, 7½ DAYS.
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Savoie.....August 8 | *La Provence...Aug. 29
*La Lorraine....August 15 | *La Savoie.....Sept. 5
‡France (new)..August 22 | ‡France (new)..Sept. 12
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*ROCHAMBEAU (new).................August 10
*CHICAGO...............................August 17
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam
Twin-screw sailings Tues 10 A. M.
*Ryndam..................July 30
†Rotterdam...............Aug. 13
*Potsdam.................Aug. 20
†New Amsterdam.........Aug. 27
*VIA BOULOGNE S/M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES LISBON, NAPLES MARSEILLES, etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for literature
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

$50.00 TO EUROPE
& up New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS
S. S. URANIUM.......................AUG. 31
S. S. CAMPANELLO.................AUGUST 13
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 18 B'way, N. Y.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE
By new Cunarder "Laconia," Feb. 1., $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions. Round World and South America Tours. Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

E.H.LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N. Y. TEL. 1597 MAD. SQ.

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EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
Fast Mail Sailings Saturdays
FOR
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., Genl. Agents
5 Broadway, N. Y.

See Foreign America First
12 DAY VACATION CRUISE
$60.00 UP

Berth and Meals Included (First Cabin)
To Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland, via
RED CROSS LINE

You cannot spend a more delightful and interesting summer vacation than by taking this grand cruise to the cool North. As truly foreign as a trip to Europe, and costing much less. The splendid, new, large tourist steamships "Stephano" and "Florizel," offer every modern equipment for safety and comfort. No hotel bills. You live on the ship. 7 days at sea, 5 days in port. Splendid cuisine. Orchestra. *Send for handsome Illustrated Catalog 46*

BOWRING COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, N.Y

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK

Between New York & ALGIERS (ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 21; KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new,) Sept. 4, Oct. 5, etc. Concessions for Eucharistic Congress, Vienna, Sept. 13-15.

PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza Aug. 21, Oct. 5. Taormina Sept. 7.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

New York—Manhattan.

CLASON POINT MILITARY ACADEMY
On Long Island Sound, New York City.

Boarding School Directed by Christian Brothers. Country Location in City Limits. Athletic field and track. 100 acres of campus, orchards, gardens. Only Military Boarding School in N. Y. City. Religious training. Lessons prepared under tutors. Incorporated under the Board of Regents. Prepares for College and business.

Studies resumed Sept. 12. For Prospectus No. 4 Address BROTHER EDMUND, Principal.

Kelvin School.
G. A. L. Dionne, A. M., Headmaster,
331 West 70th Street.
8TH SUMMER SESSION, AUGUST 1ST.
Successful preparation for
SEPTEMBER COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS
Tel., 3396 Columbus. Office hours 10-12.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, MADISON SQUARE, (1,122 BROADWAY.) Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., near 127th St. Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St. Schools open all the year.

NEW YORK—Dobbs Ferry.

MACKENZIE SCHOOL,

Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, 21 miles from N. Y. C. Upper school, boys 13 years and older; Lower school, boys 9 to 13. Offers special facilities for additional year of preparation for graduates of other schools of high character.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls.
Founded by Mrs. Wm. D. Black.
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year opens Tuesday, October 1st, 1912.
MRS. WILLIAM BLACK PELL, Patroness.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION BY EXPERIENCED teacher and opera singer; Italian method; lesson, $2.00. Studio, 816 Lexington Av., near 63d.

AUCTION SALES.

To Whom It May Concern: Pursuant to the provisions of Section 17 of the banking law, notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) shares of capital stock of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company belonging to the estate of Myer Foster; fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Morris J. Meyer; ten (10) shares of said capital stock belonging to Charles N. Taintor, and fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Samuel Weil will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of August, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, by the Directors of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company, through the agency of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

Samuel Vorzimer & Co., auctioneers, sell imported cigars evenings, 1,820 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:54 | Sun sets..7:18 | Moon rises...—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:54	7:58	1:44	1:4[illegible]
Governors Island ...	8:28	8:21	2:30	2:2[illegible]
Hell Gate	10:18	10:11	4:10	4:0[illegible]

Arrived—Sunday, July 28.

SS Columbia, Glasgow, July 20.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, July 20.
SS Roma, Lisbon, July 17.
SS Thordisa, Huelva, July 9.
SS Carmen, Gibraltar, July 9.
SS Alamo, Key West, July 21.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 26.
SS Banes, Boston, July 27.
SS Altai, Kingston, July 24.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine, July 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Egyptian..................	Huelva	July 13
Campine...................	Antwerp	July 13
Calabria...................	Naples	July 12
Muncaster Castle........	Gibraltar	July 16
Gregory...................	Barbados	July 22
Athinai....................	Patras	July 12
Obidense..................	Jamaica	July 24
Carolina..................	San Juan	July 24
Manchioneal.............	Jamaica	July 24
Santiago..................	Cienfuegos ...	July 24
Comus.....................	New Orleans...	July 24
El Mundo..................	Galveston	July 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie..	Cherbourg	July 24
Vaderland................	Antwerp	July 20
Koenig Albert............	Boulogne	July 21
Main......................	Bremen	July 18
Carillo....................	Kingston	July 23
Havana....................	Havana	July 26
Montosco.................	Porto Rico....	July 25
City of St. Louis........	Savannah	July 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cavour....................	Barbados	July 24
Clio.......................	Rotterdam	July 17
Curityba..................	Nipe Bay......	July 26
Min.......................	St. Lucia.....	July 20
President Grant.........	Cherbourg	July 21
San Jacinto..............	Galveston	July 25
Tagus.....................	Kingston	July 26
Prinz Eitel Friedrich...	Jamaica	July 25
Hostilius.................	San Juan......	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Paramaribo.	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Onondaga, Brunswick ..	————	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bowden, Puerto Barrios.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	————	10:00 A.M.
El Sol, Galveston.......	————	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville ..	————	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	————	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island.	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	————	10:00 A.M.
Alamo, Key West.......	————	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans....	————	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Plymouth, July 28.
SS Carpathia, at Gibraltar, July 28.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, July 28.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, July 28.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, July 27.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, July 27.
SS Lapland, from Dover, July 27.
SS California, from Moville, July 27.
SS Amerika, from Southampton, July 28.
SS Geo. Washington, from Bremen, July 28.

Passed.

SS York Castle, for New York from Beira, passed Fernando Norenna.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 28.

SS Calabria, Naples to New York, was 312 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 29th, noon. Anchor Line.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecelie, Bremen to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 8:30 P. M.; due 31st, 9 A. M. North German Lloyd.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, was 355 miles W. at noon; due Fishguard 29th, 11 A. M. Cunard Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York to Bremen, was 360 miles S. W. at 12:10 P. M.; due Plymouth 29th, 7 A. M. North German Lloyd.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Iroquois, Jacksonville to New York, was 242 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 510 miles S. at 8 A. M. New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.

SS Evelyn, San Juan to New York, was 370 miles S. at 8 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 760 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 690 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.

SS Winifred, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 218 miles S. W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M. Morgan Line.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 889 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 354 miles S. at 7 P. M. Savannah Line.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 330 miles S. at 5 P. M. Morgan Line.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.		Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	July 29	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	July 31	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Marama	Aug. 2	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan	Aug. 2	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Antilochus	Aug. 2	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru...	Aug. 2	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Orteric	Aug. 5	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Siberia	Aug. 5	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Aug. 9	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi	Aug. 16	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Sonoma...	Aug. 22	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Sydney, July 1; Auckland, July 5; Suva, July 9, and Honolulu, July 16—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Marama, were dispatched east at 12:01 A. M. July 25. Due in New York this morning.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5.00

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
19 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way, Tel 6353 Cortlandt. | 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St., Tel 5403 Franklin.

Roll Top **DESKS**

Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

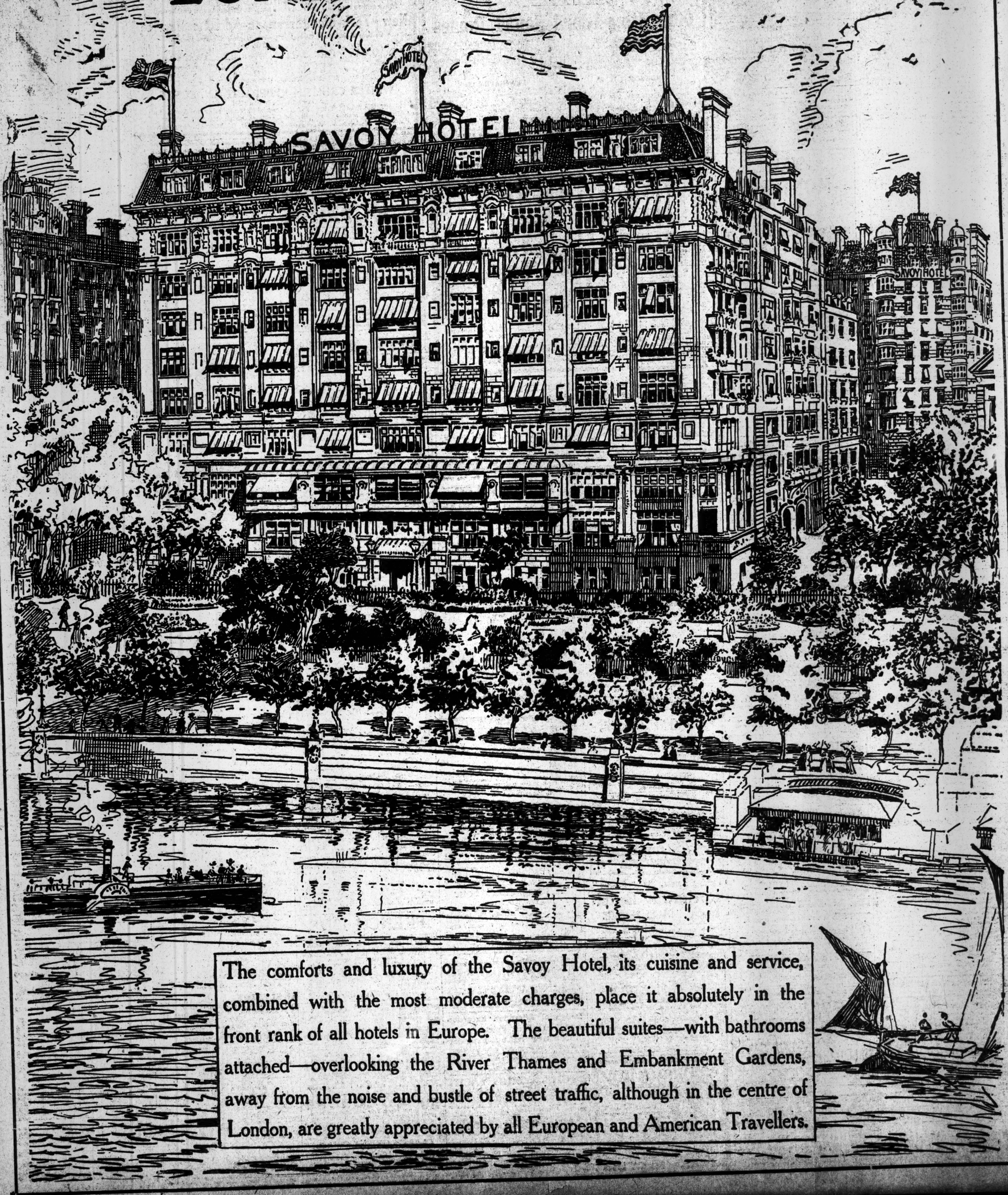
DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E 20th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St. Pianos for seashore, country; uprights, $75; squares, $10; easy payments; player pianos, $350 up.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON ENGLAND



The comforts and luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites—with bathrooms attached—overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all European and American Travellers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—During the last twenty-four hours there were scattered showers in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Valley, and the central and southern Rocky Mountain region. Over the remainder of the country the weather was generally fair.

It is warmer in New England, the lake region, and the Northwest, and high temperatures continue in the South and the Southwest.

There will be showers Monday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England, continuing Tuesday in the latter district. In the South, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Northwest the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west and southwest, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast moderate and mostly south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, mostly south, except variable on the Florida Coast.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have moderate variable winds with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Monday; Tuesday generally fair; moderate southwest and west winds.

New England—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate winds, mostly southwest and west.

Western New York—Unsettled Monday, probably showers; Tuesday fair; light to moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	66	63	4 P. M.	71	80
6 A. M.	65	62	6 P. M.	70	79
9 A. M.	66	72	9 P. M.	68	73
12 M.	66	76	12 M.	67	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M	Loss.
12:01—211 E. 59th St.; C. Spankenberg	$300
12:20—208 W. 133d St.; C. Massey	Trifling
12:30—2-4 W. 39th St.; Walter Claflin	$300
8:25—Nelson Av. and 167th St., Bronx; unknown	Trifling
10:45—300 Broome St.; S. Cohen	Trifling
11:05—1,038 Southern Boulevard; L. Lakorus	$20
P. M.	
1:10—959 Home St., Bronx; R. Walkivitz	Trifling
1:50—128 Macdougal St.; G. Dudico	Trifling
2:00—26 Avenue B; F. Helt	Trifling
2:15—65 Carmine St.; N. Sheiana	$12
3:00—928 E. 169th St., Bronx; D. Jaross	Trifling
3:15—167 E. 96th St.; unknown	Trifling
3:20—2,024 3d Av.; H. Kossoff	Trifling
5:05—2,015 1st Av.; Michael Basso	Trifling
5:30—224 E. 109th St.; S. Moskowitz	Trifling
5:45—169 Rivington St.; L. Leiberman	$2
6:10—615 W. 54th St.; unknown	Trifling
6:30—327 Front St.; L. Schlesinger & Co.	Trifling
6:30—358-360 6th Av.; Morton Oppenheim & Co.	Trifling
7:25—1,097 Washington Av.; The Fidelity Company	Trifling
7:42—174 Attorney St.; J. Cohen	Trifling
8:35—711 E. 12th St.; J. Bolazsky	Trifling
9:25—147 W. 36th St.; unknown	$100
10:15—106 W. 99th St.; Mary Brown	Trifling
11:45—401 East 105th St.; Helen Lutzner	Trifling

Telephone Want Advertisements to The New York Times, 1000 Bryant, any time until 10 P. M. for insertion on the following day. No display allowed except agate capitals and white space. Count seven average words to the line in small type or four words to a line in agate capitals.

Lost and Found

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 75c.

Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city—railway stations, ferry houses, police stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels and theatres.

Lost

LOST—Near 107th St. and West End Av., a diamond dinner ring set in platinum; three large stones, several smaller ones; liberal reward. Third floor, 12 West 31st St., New York City.

LOST—At Pelham Bay Park, gold Masonic charm with diamonds; initials "H. A." engraved on back; reward to finder. Apple, 605 West 181st St.

LOST—Thursday evening, open-face Howard watch, with Columbia football fob; liberal reward paid if returned to James E. Finegan, 154 Nassau St., or 221 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Friday, 9 A. M., Madison Av., 86th St., Oxford Bible, black seal limp cover; Adelaide Wixon inside; reward. 1,175 Madison.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 75c.

LOST.—July 1, Collie dog, name Sanby. Color, sandy, four white paws; tip of tail, throat, white, white streak between eyes, some dark hair back and tail; $50 reward. T. J. Kempton, Pleasant, Baychester, N. Y. City.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, July 26—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Sweater, gloves, letter, umbrella, 2 boxes, fan, coat, umbrella.

FOUND, July 27.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Watch fob, purse, books, wall paper, patterns, gloves, overalls, underwear. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Biscuit, umbrellas, purse, pocketbook, books, music, keys, photographs, gloves, 3 pairs; shoes, skirt, silk, raincoat, bulbs, record, stock and dress. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrellas, 6; handbag, spectacles, books, purse, pads, pajamas, samples, pins, hat, stock, straps, pistol, medicine, peroxide, bread. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrellas, 3; drawings, auto book, books, overalls. SUBWAY—Catalogs, bathing suit, umbrellas 2; purses, 2; cardcase, eyeglasses, button, pencil holder, letter, pay order, designs, memorandums, music, gloves, 3 pairs; 2 packages, addressed; shirt, towel, waist, apron, lithograph, overalls, wire and awl, tubes, plunger, powder and pipe.

Business Opportunities

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 84c.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

$15,000 TO $20,000.

If you are looking for a business and can invest from $15,000 to $20,000, with services, I can give you an unusual opportunity with a firm that is well established, having been in business about 30 years, and making money, doing business with many of the best and largest firms in the East. You must be a good office and financial man to assume Treasurership and give best of references. This firm can furnish very high references. For particulars address Post Office Box 593, Hartford, Conn.

For Sale.—Controlling interest in electrical manufacturing and sales company, situated in Southern State; virtual monopoly; assets over half million; company owns 5-story building fully equipped; business last year nearly $700,000; earning 30 per cent. on capital; purchase price $190,000 on terms; will bear strictest investigation; present owner desires to retire. For full particulars address J. O. Walsh, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

A closed corporation, well established, manufacturing exclusive products in great demand, has an exceptional opening for a young man as Treasurer who will invest $1,000; (can be paid in two installments if necessary;) thorough investigation will prove the worthiness of the proposition and its big future, as well as its moderate immediate returns. D. Grand, 650 Third Av. Advertising Agency.

Am desirous of getting in touch with practical man of ability, now employed with some successful concern, to start like business; state nature business. Confidential, T 233 Times Downtown.

An established mail order business, selling high-grade article of interest to women, offers excellent opportunity for profitable investment. Full particulars given on request. Investment, 1 Hamilton Grange.

Fine opportunity for lady or gentleman to become interested in Government contracts; $5,000 to $10,000 required; one who could take care of office preferred. T 311 Times Downtown.

MOTION-PICTURE BUSINESS.
Attractive investment, paying large returns. Mackie, 1,451 Broadway, corner of 41st St.

Bargain.—Handsomely furnished 14-room house, three year lease, $600 necessary. 110 West [illegible] St.

Country Board

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 57c.

Westchester.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Good accommodations, beautiful scenery, also furnished cottage, with board, references.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglaston Manor Inn; convenient, comfortable Summer residence, on Little Neck bay, thirty minutes. Telephone Flushing 290. Open the year round.

ROOMS to rent, with board, in fine neighborhood; from $10 up. Mrs. Breng, 186 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Second Av.—Cool rooms, with balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable.

Far Rockaway.—Large, airy room; table board. Mrs. Gardner, 196 Franklin Av. Phone 2385.

New York State.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

Good board, fruit farm; airy rooms, good water. Mrs. Carrie Vogt, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Beautiful mountain scenery; large rooms, shady lawns. Mrs. L. H. Palmer, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

New Jersey.

East Orange, N. J., 40 Evergreen Place, block and half from Brick Church Station.—Large, airy, attractive rooms, with private family; reference required.

COLUMBIA, Butler, N. J., (Erholungsheim.)—Ideal place for recuperation; refuge for nervousness; plain and vegetarian diet.

HILLSIDE HOUSE.—Elegant surroundings; homelike; excellent table; airy rooms. Mrs. Mary Jacobus, Caldwell, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Fine location; beautiful large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table boarders; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH, 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; first-class; moderate.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Table board; rooms with or without board; Summer rates; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table, Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Desirable rooms; clean, well kept; superior cooking; telephone, table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Furnished rooms, cool, homelike; parlor, dining, special rates; Schuyler 7655; accommodations.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Suitable rooms; parlor, dining; table board; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—For gentlemen, desirable, medium; also small rooms; adjoining baths; private family.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Cool rooms, charmingly located; private baths; generous, seasonable table; special rates.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for desirable people.
Schuyler 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms, overlooking Park; Summer tourists solicited. 5326 Schuyler.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations for adults appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; near park and "L;" telephone; first-class board.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well appointed house; good board; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Beautiful suite of two rooms; first-class Jewish house; also small room; excellent cuisine; Fall arrangements made now.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; homelike. Telephone 7442 Riverside; reference.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Elegant, large room; baths; liberal table; reasonable; refined parties.

103D ST., 879 West End Av.—Attractive corner room, laboratory; excellent cuisine; gentlemen; Summer rates.

113TH, 544 WEST (near Columbia.)—Double, second floor; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; roof garden; large rooms; electricity; homelike; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large, airy room overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; reference; telephone.

149TH ST., 540 to 548 WEST, (near beautiful Riverside.)—Bright cool rooms; electricity; private phone; bath; $7 to $12, one; $14 up, two, including delicious board; Southerners accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 157th Subway. 4412 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; near river. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Apartments To Let FURNISHED

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

Sublet three large, light rooms, kitchen and bath; elevator; fireproof; cool, comfortably furnished; maid service. Snowden, 39 East 27th St.

Bachelors' quarters, $25-$60 monthly; private baths; cleanliness. Telephone 5891 Columbus. 22 West 60th St.

Furnished parlor, bedroom, bath; $35 monthly. Apt. 2, Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive modern elevator apartments, 308 West 97th, near Riverside; five spacious, light, airy rooms; living room, size 16x20; foyer halls; servant's toilet; $50, $60, $65; 287 Edgecombe Av., (145th;) facing Park; five, six rooms, $45 to $60; at West View, 342 West 71st St., eight, nine immense, beautiful rooms; bedroom, 16x18; foyer halls; two baths; $125; apply premises. Mrs. Fitton, telephone 1755 Columbus.

Sublet two large, light, cool rooms, kitchenette, bath; southern and northern exposure; elevator; high-class; fireproof; maid service; concession till October, then $900 year. Tilly, 39 East 27th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Per line—1 time, 25c.; 3 times, 63c.

162D ST., 523 WEST.—Three-story and basement, eleven rooms and bath; three toilets; large rooms; fine location; $85 monthly. J. P. Leo, Jr., agent, 2,050 Amsterdam Av., (162d.)

For Sale

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 84c.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; board optional; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

29TH ST., 147 EAST.—Several large and small bright, airy rooms with private family.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references; Summer rates.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Special inducements Summer; excellent large room, bath; smaller rooms; cuisine optional.

83D ST., 151 EAST.—Large, rear room, for two; private house; also small room.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room, $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 295.—Beautiful suite, 2 rooms and bath; handsomely furnished in mahogany; electricity; Summer rates; Subway.

MADISON AV., 175, (Near 33d St.)—Comfortable large room; hall room; bath; references.

MADISON AV., 160.—Airy room; scrupulously clean; running water; porcelain baths; private house; phone.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Fine location; beautiful small, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished, very superior rooms for refined persons; moderate prices.

16TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large, comfortable, cool rooms; private bath; also smaller rooms; private house.

20TH ST., 356 WEST.—Two rooms, private family, $3 per week. Phone 4554 Chelsea.

21ST, 153 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; airy; suitable gentlemen or married couple; separate rooms; reasonable.

44TH ST., 256 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist.

46TH ST., 313 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; all conveniences; block from Broadway.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—New management; renovated rooms, large, small; private baths; references. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; single or en suite; bachelors; breakfast if desired.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Newly furnished, attractive, large and single rooms; private baths.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; private house; telephone; Summer rates.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; also suite.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (facing Central Park.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric lights, telephone; $4 up, rooms suitable for studio; Southerners accommodated.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept, unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large room; bath; also single room; private house; gentlemen; board optional.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, airy room; dressing room; phone; small room; meals optional.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Physician or dentist's office; reception room; electricity installed; hot water supply, references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well furnished large room; private house; for business couple; reference.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms; $4 up; Summer rates.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nicely furnished, including piano; large front room; second floor, bath adjoining; single rooms; scrupulously clean; homelike; 'phone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very attractive large and medium rooms, private baths; meals optional; references.

73D ST., 168 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR; dentist, doctor; modern improvements; two rooms, bath.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; central location; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 167 WEST.—Two large, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen; no other roomers; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first class neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Rooms near bath; running water; electricity; private house, owner; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath, first floor; exceptionally beautiful, comfortable; moderate; telephone.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Single rooms; running water, &c.; $3 up; Subway; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; exceptional rooms, modern conveniences; select, private house; Park, Riverside; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with or without bath; private house.

81ST ST., 104 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; telephone, "L"; Summer rates.

81ST ST., 133 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen; references, quiet, exclusive.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable, large, cool room; adjoining bath; also small room; Southerners accommodated.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Semi-detached house, overlooking Drive; continuous hot water; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Delightfully cool; parqueted; private baths; between Riverside and Park; Summer rates.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; finest table; refined Jewish family.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished rooms; running water; adjoining bath; $4. Anderson.

84TH, 14 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large, small rooms, apartment; first class; telephone; Summer rates.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; suitable two; private house; telephone; conveniences.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room, bath, gentlemen.

89TH, 252 WEST.—Private house, handsomely furnished room, bath; terms moderate; telephone 7996 Riverside.

91ST ST., 168 WEST.—Pleasant front room; hot water; telephone; convenient Subway, elevated; Summer rates.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; refined, private house; convenient location; telephone; moderate.

93D ST., 306 WEST.—Parlor and adjoining bedroom; high-class elevator apartment; near Riverside Drive; telephone, electric light, shower bath; moderate. Mills.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; L; telephone; reasonable.

93D, 46 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, small bedrooms; telephone; L station. Sutton.

95TH ST., 710, (West End Av.)—Airy, comfortable rooms; running water; Subway; reasonable. Dick.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, suite or singly; dressing rooms; telephone; reasonable.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; Subway express, "L"; private family.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; high-class elevator apartment. Grossman.

102D, 211 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; corner apartment; private family; small room. Gray.

102D ST., 202 WEST.—Outside room for young, refined business lady or gentleman. Apt. 3.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front room; running water; telephone; private house; "L," Subway.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large, bright room, newly furnished; first-class elevator apartment house; low rent to desirable party. Phelan.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large front parlor; independent connecting room; private table; seen evenings. Cook.

113TH ST., 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and other rooms; baths, electricity; private house; reasonable.

114TH ST., 52[illegible] WEST.—Large, airy rooms; healthful location; private house; all conveniences; Southern people desired.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Summer location; overlooking Morningside Park; airy rooms; elevator; Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH, 364 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, single, double; suitable for couple; conveniences; $1.75 up.

118TH ST., 410 WEST.—Attractive suite; southern exposure, use piano; elevated, shower, telephone. Apartment 33.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

West Side.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.
Cool corner, four windows, all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

122D, 523 WEST.—Beautiful suites, private baths, elevator, telephone, kitchenette; single rooms, $3.00. Carter.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Bachelor, housekeeping; two rooms, bath; $6-$7 week; elevator. Rose.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, newly furnished single, suite; block Subway. Apartment 44.

ARTISTIC HOME, Riverside Drive.—Have room overlooking the Hudson to rent to parties of refinement. Phone Morningside 1152.

BROADWAY, 2,848-2,850, (110th St. Subway Station.)—Apartment hotel, with home comforts; beautifully, newly furnished single room; also 2 and 3 room suites, kitchenette, with large window; private bath; telephone; maid service; weekly, monthly; Summer rates. Trianon. Telephone Morningside 4245.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d Subway.)—Large front suite, piano, bath, kitchenette; $9. 7770 Riverside. Dupont.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive in the eighties; Summer rates. 'Phone 8911—Riverside.

PROSPECT PLACE, 14, Manhattan.—Good chance for person desiring room in private house; two windows; improvements; moderate; must see to appreciate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, corner 137th (overlooking Hudson.)—Single, double; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

Brooklyn.

LEE AV., 65.—Desirable rooms with or without board. Park.

Help Wanted

Male

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

BOOKBINDERY
FOREMAN
wanted by an edition bindery in the eastern part of Massachusetts; first-class position to the right man; must have good executive ability; write, giving full particulars as to experience, &c. S. H., Box 2,872 Boston, Mass.

COMMISSION SALESMAN.—Sell raincoats as side line; references. T 306 Times Downtown.

FIRST-CLASS VARNISH SALESMEN wanted; must be able to show ability by past performances; state salary and commission wanted, also territory desired. Sales Manager, 314 Times Downtown.

PRESSFEEDER for small job press, Monday morning at 692 8th Av.

SALESMAN,

Pacific Coast and Denver West. Experienced waist, house dress and kimono man, to represent strongest line of house dresses, sacques, kimonos and bathrobes, and very strong line of fine lingerie waists, specializing at $9 and $16.50; 100% satisfaction guaranteed to our customers; $2,000 bonus above regular commission for $100,000 business. SHAPIRO BROS. and THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO., 514-516 Broadway. Uptown showrooms, N. W. Corner 27th St. and Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Manufacturers and importers of popular-price ladies' neckwear and ruffling, desire salesmen carrying one other kindred line for the following States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and California. Commission. Lobel & Tausick, 22 West 19th St., New York.

SALESMAN WANTED by prominent house dress and kimono house on W. 27th St., to be represented in the Western territory, as side line on commission only; no advance in the beginning, but big opportunity for the right man. Address Box F 117 Times.

SALESMEN MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
Wanted for Central and Northwest, also Coast, to handle strong specialty line, commission basis, with kindred line if preferred. Splendid opening for parties with established trade. F 129 Times.

SALESMAN—By prominent veiling and netting importers, to cover the South. Must command a good following among the veiling buyers. State age, experience, line now selling and annual business. Veilings, Box V 141 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, Southern territory, popular line silk, cotton waists as side line, commission basis; state references. Box 4, 352 6th Av.

SALESMEN.—Neckwear salesmen to carry a line of holiday suspenders, now ready; commission 10 per cent. The Little Indian Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—Fox lathe hands and bench hands for brass factory. Write Kettler Brass Manufacturing Co., Houston, Texas.

Employment Bureaus.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

Commercial.

Credential Employment Corporation—High grade office positions for men and women. 253 Broadway. (Agency.)

WE AIM TO SUPPLY the individual need of those desiring services of competent stenographers, typists, or office help; we make no charge of any kind. Telephone Employment Department, Royal Typewriter Co. 366 B'way.

Situations Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 2 times, 25c.

Female.

A STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience with large commercial company, good knowledge of business, and one who understands human nature, would like to take charge of reception room or like position, as well as office duties, in good business house; best references. T 312 Times Downtown.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; good fitter; out by day; city or country. F 137 Times.

AUDITOR or any other kindred responsible position; the advertiser is competent, thorough, experienced, and records to handle responsible position. F 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter; experienced, intelligent, energetic; best references; salary moderate. Commercial, 91 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; refined, intelligent, energetic; $6; satisfaction assured. Greenberg, 479 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

COMPANION to elderly lady; would travel; good references. F 121 Times.

COOK.—A pleasant young French cook; sleep home; $8 weekly. Address Victoria, 132 West 97th.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by the day or home, good fitter. Modes, 521 West 135th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; out by day; remodels also. Dressmaker, 27 Sutton Place.

ENGLISH HOSPITAL NURSE as companion, maid. X 31 Times.

GERMAN WOMAN wishes position general cleaning in office building. M. B., 25 King St.

GRADUATE of massage institute, Stockholm, Sweden, with hospital experience, wishes position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; good sewer; highest reference. 133 E. 46th St.

KINDERFRAULEIN, 25, refined, excellent references, wishes position to small children. K. F., 263 West 125th St.

KINDERGARTEN graduate, fond of children, good sewer, as mother's helper; growing children; refined. T 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, good commercial experience, well schooled, highest references in every respect. (No agency.) Miss Malvina Berger, 36 St. Mark's Place.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; $6; excellent references. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 660 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience, rapid, accurate, quick at figures, desires position; salary $15. T 280 Times Downtown.

TWO GIRLS desire charge of country house and poultry; good salary. X 32 Times.

WOMAN of refinement, middle aged but vigorous, desires select place caring for aged or invalid lady. Kindness, R 108 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, desires office position; knowledge of bookkeeping. S., 2,114 Crotona Av.

Situations Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 2 times, 25c.

Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systemized, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 621 Broadway, Room 512. Tel. 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Rappaport, Flatiron Building. Telephone 5534 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thorough, good bookkeeper, penman, and figurer; splendid references; moderate salary. D 312 Times Downtown.

A GENTLEMAN, 36 years old, who has traveled extensively in Europe and United States, linguist and perfect correspondent, seeks, owing to loss in foreign business enterprise, position such as secretary or confidential assistant; if conditions prevail, would likewise be able to accept a proposition, from first-class parties only, who could avail themselves of the services of his wife, a pleasant companion and splendid housekeeper. F 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wishes position for part of day or evenings to keep, post or audit books. Address Reasonable, T 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, (22,) thoroughly experienced typewriting, clerical work, high school graduate, now employed, desires position offering future. F 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 17; capable; moderate salary; satisfaction assured. Harvitt, 548 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—22; long business experience; capable, conscientious. F., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BRIGHT OFFICE BOY, 17, good penman, typist, wishes position where dutiful attention to work will be appreciated. Box V 136 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, about to retire, wants confidential position; aged 50; security given if wanted. X 26 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position in private family in city or country; experienced; best references. B. J. McElmore, 31 West 99th, care of White. Telephone 8432 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Austrian; 27; seven years' experience; good driver; reference. Lenhart, 326 East 73d St.

COOK—BUTLER.—Couple; good cook; man in butler, useful, very handy; city references. Ziak, 334 East 70th St.

CHEF, French, high-class references from New York clubs and private families, wishes situation. V 108 Times.

FIREMAN, oiler, or assistant engineer; good reference; 12 years in last position. W. J. Clarke, 621 Melrose Av., Bronx, New York.

LAWYER of probity and experience seeks employment or engagements after office hours. T 296 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, graduate of public school, 16 years of age; good references. V 121 Times.

SALESMAN desires position in a cloak, suit, dress, or waist factory, city or traveling. Address T 310 Times Downtown.

USEFUL MAN.—Young Frenchman wishes place as useful man in private family. Write Louis Griette, 411 West 44th St., city.

WORK WANTED by experienced man to clean, stain, varnish, or polish house or office furniture without removal; moderate charges. V 89 Times.

YOUNG COLORED MAN wishes position on gentleman's place to do general work, such as care of gardens, lawn, hens, horse, if any; can operate automobiles; six years' experience driving latest cars; has wife and two small children; has had five years' experience as butler in best families in Back Bay, Boston; temperate, and can refer to past employers. Address G. A. R., 20 Hartford St., South Framingham, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, law student, 21 years, desires position in busy law office, with opportunity for advancement; three years' experience; examines titles, &c. Grau, 4 48th St., Corona, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 25, varied selling experience, executive ability, desires connection with reliable firm; prospects for future. J. I. L., 62 West 114th St.

YOUNG MAN, 27, wishes position, store salesman; knowledge automobile supplies. Brinkman, 527 East 32d.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, reliable, good reference, wishes position anything. Emmert, 826 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires clerical or outside position with a commercial house. V 123 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency,)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated, supplied shortest notice. 6370—Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 Fifth Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Competent, willing, good references; $25; short distance. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COOKS, houseworkers, chambermaids, laundresses, elevator runners, porters. Porter's Employment Agency, 142 West 133d St.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied, day, week, month; male, female. 507 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

Per line—1 time, 25c.; 3 times a week, 63c.

To rent to responsible party for one year or longer; rubble stone house in fine, healthy location; 12 rooms and bath; finely furnished; large porch; all modern improvements; electric light, telephone, artesian well, lawns, orchards, carriage house and stable; 12 minutes from the station; one hour out on Erie. Mrs. F. Hoepfner, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs

Per line—1 time, 25c.; 3 times a week, 69c.

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order, will sell for $100. 318 W. 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN KOPPELMAN & HYMAN BOSES, individually and trading as KOPPELMAN & BOSES, and under the firm name and style of BELL DRESS AND WAIST COMPANY, individually and trading, Bankrupts.

Please take notice that Bernard J. McCorry, receiver of the above named bankrupts, will sell the property of the said bankrupts, consisting of sewing machines, stands, motor, safe, desks, office fixtures, buttons, trimmings, dress goods, now situated on the premises, No. 127 Spring Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Written competitive bids, will be received by me, at my office, No. 95 William Street, up to and including August 2d, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon at which time and place said bids will be opened, and certified check or cash for 10 per cent. of said bids must accompany same. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. If said bids be so rejected the receiver will sell said property at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 5th day of August, 1912, at 10:30 in the forenoon.

Dated New York, July 27th, 1912.
BERNARD J. McCORRY,
Receiver, 95 William St., New York.
FERRIS & DANNENBERG, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BARONSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 29th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of claim against Gerald Fitzgibbon arising out of the deposit by the bankrupt with him of the sum of $1,500 as security for the faithful performance of all terms, covenants, and conditions of certain leases entered into between bankrupt and the said Gerald Fitzgibbon, covering premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt, and which leases were sold by the trustee, reserving unto himself the right to collect the said deposit when same shall become due and payable under the terms and conditions of the said leases.

RALPH WOLF, Trustee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GIORNO, trading as JOHN GIORNO & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of woolens, tailored men's suits, fixtures, &c., will be sold by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 1 East 28th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BERNARD J. MacCORRY, Custodian.
MORRIS & SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for petitioning creditors, 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS SHAPIRO and JACOB WERNER, individually and composing the firm of L. SHAPIRO & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 16,712.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Stern, Barr & Tyler, verified July 25th, 1912, that a petition was filed in this court on the 14th day of June, 1912, praying that the above-named Louis Shapiro and Jacob Werner, individually and composing the firm of L. Shapiro & Co., be adjudged involuntary bankrupts; that thereafter said petition and the subpoena issued thereon were duly served upon the said Louis Shapiro; that a copy of said subpoena was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district for service on the alleged bankrupt Jacob Werner, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same and that the said Jacob Werner is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court:

Now, on motion of Stern, Barr & Tyler, attorneys for the petitioning creditors herein, it is

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt Jacob Werner answer, demur, or otherwise plead on or before the 15th day of August, 1912, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 14th day of June, 1912, and in case of his failure to answer, demur, or otherwise plead thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 29th day of July, 1912, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt Jacob Werner at his last known residence, No. 106-108 West 141st Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated July 25, 1912.
LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EVERETT O. BLAUVELT, individually and as a member of the firm of BOURNE & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,815.

To the creditors of Everett O. Blauvelt, individually and as a member of the firm of Bourne & Co. of the City of Nyack, County of Rockland, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Everett O. Blauvelt, individually and as a member of the firm of Bourne & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1912, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 22nd, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,743.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankrutcy.—In the matter of NEWMAN KLEINBERG COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Newman Kleinberg Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Newman Kleinberg Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1375, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
July 29th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL LEWIS, Bankrupt.—No. 16,165.

To the creditors of Michael Lewis, of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Michael Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 26th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of US-MER-JA CHEMICAL CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,720.

To the creditors of Us-Mer-Ja Chemical Co. of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Us-Mer-Ja Chemical Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 22nd, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOMMASINA SANGUINETTI, Bankrupt.—No. 16,838.

To the creditors of Tommasina Sanguinetti of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Tommasina Sanguinetti was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1912, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 22nd, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON EPPLER, Bankrupt.—No. 16,836.

To the creditors of Solomon Eppler of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Solomon Eppler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1912, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 22nd, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LESSER LEISER, trading as MARSHALL FURNITURE CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,510.

To the creditors of Lesser Leiser of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Lesser Leiser was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated July 27, 1912.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWER, BLOOMFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLOOMFIELD BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gordon Ireland, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1912.
CEPHISE B. BROWER,
LAURA L. BROWER,
Executrices.
GORDON IRELAND, Attorney for Executrices, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of White & Case, No. 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1912.
CHARLES A. STONE, Executor.
WHITE & CASE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City.

NEUMER, FERDINAND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND NEUMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1912. EDWIN HENES and PETER M. OHMEIS, Executors. EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

HELMSKY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HELMSKY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Aronson & Kutner, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912. JOSEPHINE HELMSKY, Executrix. ARONSON & KUTNER, Attorneys for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

EMILY CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY CHARLES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of September next.

Dated New York, the fifth day of March, 1912.
HOWARD W. CHARLES, } Executors.
JOHN C. CLARK, }
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CARDOZO, EMILY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY R. CARDOZO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1912.—ERNEST A. CARDOZO, Administrator.—CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.
LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

STEVENS, BYAM K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BYAM K. STEVENS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Dixon & Holmes, No. 32 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York the 12th day of March, 1912. ELIZA L. W. STEVENS, Executrix. DIXON & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

THAIN, MARY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY T. THAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1912.
ALEXANDER THAIN, Executor.

BOGERT, CAROLINE O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline O. Bogert, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of L. E. Warren, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1912.
ANNA BOGERT, Executrix.
L. E. WARREN, Attorney for Executrix, 261 Broadway, New York City.

SAKS, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW SAKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kendall & Herzog, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1912. JENNIE R. SAKS, HORACE A. SAKS, ISADORE SAKS, WILLIAM A. SAKS, Executors. KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—EDGAR S. APPLEBY and JOHN S. APPLEBY, Plaintiffs, against MOSER ARNDTSTEIN and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the second day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 3,208-3,210 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

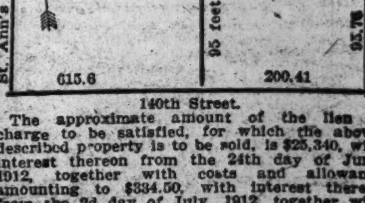
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Cypress Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, two hundred feet and forty-one one-hundredths of a foot, more or less, to a point distant six hundred and fifteen feet six inches east of St. Ann's Avenue; thence northerly at right angles with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, ninety-five feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet and thirty-eight one-hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the westerly side of Cypress Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Cypress Avenue ninety-five feet and seventy-six one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning.

The westerly line running part of the distance through a party wall.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1912.
FRANCIS S. McAVOY, Referee.
CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be satisfied, for which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,340, with interest thereon from the 24th day of June, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.50, with interest thereon from the 2d day of July, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale.

Subject to covenants against nuisances contained in Liber 40, Section 10, Conveyances, Page 308, and Liber 40, Section 10, Conveyances, Page 309, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

Subject also to any state of facts an accurate survey will show.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $751.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1912.
FRANCIS S. McAVOY, Referee.

KEMPNER HOLDS UP BLACKMAIL WARRANT

Youth's Talk with Magistrate Halts Paper Asked by Roy F. Schoonmaker.

ACCUSED CITY INSPECTOR

Moving Picture Man Said Tribute Was Demanded to Let Him Open His Place.

Roy F. Schoonmaker, who was stenographer to Gen. Bingham when the latter was Police Commissioner, and who is employed now by the Republican State Committee in its Manhattan headquarters, made public an affidavit yesterday at his home, 438 Gold Street, Brooklyn, in which he recited his efforts to obtain from Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner of Brooklyn a warrant for an Inspector in the Electrical Bureau of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, whom he accused of attempted extortion. Mr. Schoonmaker stated in his affidavit that Magistrate Kempner was on the point of signing the warrant he requested when he was dissuaded by a young man who entered his office without formality and looked over the affidavits which Mr. Schoonmaker had offered in support of his charge.

Mr. Schoonmaker could not learn who this young man was, and Magistrate Kempner refused last night to reveal his identity. He admitted, however, that he was "more than a personal friend" and was "connected with my family." It was said at the Flatbush Court, where the Chief Magistrate has been sitting recently, that Mr. Kempner's son, Clarence B. Kempner, was in court on last Friday, the day Mr. Schoonmaker applied for the warrant.

In the affidavit which he made public yesterday Mr. Schoonmaker said that he had determined to open a moving picture house at Nostrand Avenue and Clarendon Road, Flatbush, and that last Wednesday he met Inspector Cassidy of the Electrical Bureau of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity at the moving picture house, which was nearly ready for the opening. He said Cassidy told him that he could not pass the place, but avoided explaining to him just what work would have to be altered or improved. The Inspector finally left him abruptly to run toward a trolley car, and as he did so, Schoonmaker said, he tossed back over his shoulder:

"Ten will open the place. Let me know when you are ready."

Visits District Attorney.

Schoonmaker went directly to the office of Commissioner Thompson of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, but, encountering difficulty in locating the exact official to whom to make his complaint, he visited the office of the District Attorney, where he saw Assistant District Attorney Voss. Mr. Voss heard enough of his story to advise him to see Chief Magistrate Kempner about the issuance of a warrant for Cassidy, and he went from the District Attorney's office to the Flatbush Court on Friday morning. He failed to see the Magistrate then, and returned to Mr. Voss, who sent him once more to the court, telling him that if he failed again to see Mr. Kempner or encountered other troubles to return to him on Saturday.

This time, however, Mr. Schoonmaker managed to reach Clerk Hunter, to whom he exhibited an affidavit recounting his experience with Cassidy and two corroborative affidavits of friends who had heard the Inspector's remark. Hunter looked them over, and, calling attention to the fact that Schoonmaker only charged that Cassidy had said "Ten will open the place," instead of "Ten dollars," declared that he didn't believe that Magistrate Kempner would issue a warrant.

Schoonmaker insisted on seeing the Magistrate, however, and said in his affidavit that finally he was called into the Magistrate's office, where Mr. Kempner sat holding the affidavits.

"You'll notice, Judge, that the Inspector didn't say ten dollars. He might have meant something else," remarked Hunter, who ushered Schoonmaker into the room, and, according to Schoonmaker, Magistrate Kempner responded:

"Yes, but you can bet your life he didn't mean ten buttons."

Then, according to Schoonmaker, the Magistrate ordered Hunter to draw up a warrant, and when the clerk returned an instant later to ask Schoonmaker how he spelled his name, became irritated at the delay and exclaimed:

"Here, give me the blank. I'll draw it up."

Schoonmaker said in his affidavit that the Magistrate was on the point of writing his signature when the young man entered the room.

Youth Didn't Doff Hat.

"What art you doing, Judge?" asked the young man, according to Schoonmaker. The youth had not doffed his hat on coming into the Magistrate's presence and acted generally as though he were on intimate terms with Mr. Kempner.

"May I look at these papers?" the young man continued, and, according to Schoonmaker, the Magistrate, after hesitating an instant, gave him permission to do so. The youth picked up the affidavits, glanced through them, and then exclaimed:

"Why, this is all wrong. I know Cassidy, and he's all right. He is a square man. He wouldn't take a nickel from anybody. He's told me that folks often offer him money. He was talking to me about this case Sunday night. I think he said that some one acting for this young man here tried to bribe him."

Schoonmaker said that he interrupted to declare that no one had acted for him in any such manner, and that his charge was absolutely correct, but that Mr. Kempner laid his pen down and suggested that after all it might be well for him to consult Commissioner Thompson before a warrant was issued. Schoonmaker left without his warrant.

Schoonmaker's story was repeated in detail last night to Magistrate Kempner, and he was asked to explain why he had not signed the warrant when he had been on the point of doing so. He replied: "I saw it would be a serious mistake to issue the warrant and an injustice to a young official until there was some investigation made by his department."

Q.—Did you discuss the matter with anybody else? A.—I discussed it with the people in the office.

Q.—Was it discussed with any one outside of people in the office, and who were they? A.—I don't care to drag in the name of any outsider.

Q.—Was he connected with the court in any way? A.—In a sense. He was a gentleman well known to me.

Q.—Was he a politician? A.—No.

More Than a Personal Friend.

Q.—Was he a personal friend? A.—He was more than a personal friend, but not directly connected with the court.

Q.—Schoonmaker alleges that it was the intercession of this other person that impelled you to recall a warrant that you had practically issued. He says that he will fight. A.—Let him pursue the matter as far as he likes, if he feels aggrieved. I am personally liable for permitting the arrest of a man without sufficient grounds, and his statement did not present sufficient facts to my mind.

Q.—What caused you to change your mind so suddenly as to the value of the facts? Did the interceder put a different complexion on the case? A.—That is it. He knows Cassidy personally, and stated that he was above reproach, and in the meantime I decided to take no action in the case until an investigation had been made by the proper authorities, the officials of the department involved.

Q.—Didn't Schoonmaker present enough evidence in the first place to cause you to draw up a warrant for Cassidy's arrest? A.—After going over the affidavits I decided that he had not.

Q.—Was this outsider in the office at the time Schoonmaker submitted his affidavit, or did he enter as you were preparing to sign the warrant? Was he there all the time or did he come in later? A.—He happened to come in just as the young man was telling the last part of his story.

Q.—On the strength of his assertion that Cassidy could not be guilty of the offense charged you refused to issue a warrant? A.—Not alone on that. That caused me to consider the charges more carefully.

Q.—Prior to that you had relied on Schoonmaker's personal statement, but the interceder put a new complexion on the case, and after reading over the statement again you were persuaded to change your mind? A.—Yes, yes. I was induced to read it over more carefully by what this other man told me.

Q.—Is this other man connected with the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity? A.—No; in fact he is connected with my family.

Further questions as to the identity of this man brought no response from the Magistrate.

Clerk Hunter, who was present in the Magistrate's office, refused to admit that any one was in the office when Schoonmaker was there, but it was learned that the Magistrate's son, Clarence B. Kempner, had been in the court when Schoonmaker called.

Assistant District Attorney Voss said last night that he expected a visit from Schoonmaker on Monday, when he would begin an investigation of the matter. He said he had expected the young man to return on Saturday in view of the fact that he failed to get his warrant, but the District Attorney's office closed at noon on that day and Mr. Voss said Schoonmaker might well have missed him.

SHOT IN RACE RIOT.

Sheriff and Two Other White Men Wounded by Negroes.

PLAINVILLE, Ga., July 28.—Sheriff Owens of Gordon County was mortally wounded and two other white men seriously injured in a battle with negroes near here early to-day. The Sheriff and his posse were ambushed by a band of negroes after all negroes had been driven from Plainville last night.

The negroes now are fortified in a building. They are reported to be well armed and are holding the whites at bay. Whites from Rome and Calhoun are rushing to aid the Plainville posse.

Trouble started between the whites and negroes of Plainville, a town of 200 population, in which the negroes outnumber the whites, last week when a negro struck a white boy in the head with a stone.

Last night the whites and negroes gathered in numbers at the railway station, where hostilities were renewed. Blows were struck and a battle with firearms followed. Several negroes were wounded. The negroes were then driven from the town and an appeal was sent to Sheriff Owens for assistance. He started in pursuit with a posse and encountered the ambuscade.

The Sheriff fell at the first volley. Ernest Johnson and Bob Miller also were shot. It is believed some of the negroes were wounded.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 28.—Five negroes were badly wounded and others beaten last night in a clash between members of four companies of the Arkansas National Guard, en route to the encampment at Alexandria, La., and negroes at Fordyce. Gov. Donaghey has ordered the military companies detained at Fordyce, pending an investigation.

SEE STRIKE PREPARATIONS.

Telegraphers Report Western Union Getting Ready to Meet Emergency.

The committee appointed by the New York local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to prepare proposals to be submitted to the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, calling on the company to discontinue the alleged dismissal and blacklisting of employes who are suspected of being members of the union, held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon at headquarters, 50 Broadway. The committee is composed of seven members, whose names are withheld by the union.

According to a report made on behalf of the committee after the meeting, the Western Union Company is preparing for labor troubles, and for the last day or two has had four private detectives at its main office at 195 Broadway. The majority of the committee at yesterday's meeting was in favor of extending the demands of the committee to a new wage scale and permission to join a union if the men wished. The committee adjourned without taking action until Thursday in order to canvass the members of the union as to the expediency of extending the demands

S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, who has been in this city for several days, left last evening for Ottawa to see the officials of the Department of Labor of Canada in order to get an explicit interpretation of the provisions of the Lemieux act relating to industrial disputes.

It was reported yesterday that the Western Union Company had offered to transport telegraphers free from Chicago to this city for the purpose of having men here in case of a strike. The union in Chicago, it was said, was watching the situation, and union telegraphers would not be tempted into coming to New York in order to act as strikebreakers in case of a strike.

BURNS POLICE INQUIRY.

He Has Been Investigating Political Influence on Philadelphia Force.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—An exposure of the inner workings of the Police Department and the political clique plotting against Director Porter, as well as a complete reorganization of the police system, are promised as a result of an inquiry that it is reported has been carried on by the Burns Detective Agency here.

This inquiry, it was reported in City Hall circles yesterday, was undertaken some months ago under direction of Director Porter to ascertain the conditions in the Police Department under Supt. Taylor. Rumors were rife yesterday that Director Porter will present the results to Mayor Blankenburg as the basis for removing the Superintendent.

Director Porter left Philadelphia suddenly on Friday night, and it is reported that he conferred with agents of the Burns Detective Bureau at Atlantic City yesterday, and that a sensational move in the police-political war may be expected early next month.

The minute Director Porter entered office he consulted Mr. Burns, and it is known that he has had his advice and assistance in many matters since. His agency is at present inquiring into one of the worst municipal evils which the police under Taylor have not been able to combat. It is understood that this investigation has led to matters reflecting upon the official conduct of the absent head of the Police Bureau.

COTTON STRIKE STILL ON.

Spindles, Able to Make a Mile of Cloth a Minute, Are Idle.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 28.—The strike and lockout in a dozen cotton cloth mills of this city entered on its third week to-day with no indication of settlement. Although there are seven mills still in operation, the effect of the strike on the merchants is serious, as 18,000 are out of work.

With 1,183,768 spindles idle, the decrease of cotton cloth production amounts to 3,240 miles a week, or the equivalent of a mile a minute. The value of the cloth which is thus not made is $250,000 a week, and the wages of the persons out of employment amount to a little over $100,000 a week.

The weavers, who instituted the strike against the grading system of payment, which, they assert, operates as though it were a system of fines, continue firm in their demand for its abolition. They are supported by the other organizations of workers, except those affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, as that body has declared the strike off.

The manufacturers continue to repeat the answer which they made when they shut down:

"If you will not work under the grading system, then suggest some plan to protect us against the manufacture of an inferior quality of goods."

TRYING TO DEFEAT PUSHCART REFORMS

An Organization Uses Names of City Officials Without Their Permission.

CALLS A MEETING FOR TO-DAY

Leader of Segregation Plan Says the Few Who Profit by Present System Are Deceiving Peddlers.

Owners of garages who rent pushcarts to peddlers, east side store owners who make money from peddlers by renting them advantageous locations, and the peddlers who have these favored positions are doing everything in their power to defeat the efforts of the promoters of the plan to have pushcart markets established under the approaches to the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges, thereby taking the carts off the streets. One of the methods used by the opponents of the market scheme was investigated yesterday by Morris D. Waldman, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and pronounced by him a plan to fool the peddlers, as well as the public.

An organization calling itself "The Federation of Citizen Peddlers" has scattered handbills broadcast through the east side advertising a mass meeting for this afternoon at Cooper Union for the purpose, so called, of protecting the pushcart men. Many city officials are billed as speakers, but Mr. Waldman says he has investigated and found that this list is put out to fool the peddlers and the public, and that not one of the officials mentioned knows anything about the meeting and has not promised to attend. These are the men the circular states will be present and address the meeting: Mayor Gaynor, John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen; Police Commissioner Waldo, Congressman William Sulzer, Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Sheriff Harburger, "all the Aldermen, and the best speakers of the federation."

Not one of these men, with the possible exception of an Alderman or two and the "best speakers of the federation," intend to be present. Those who could be reached said their names were being used without their permission. The circular is headed "A Call," and states:

> The federation calls you, all peddlers of all locals of Greater New York, Harlem, Brooklyn, without exception, whoever handles a pushcart, to the greatest mass meeting ever witnessed by peddlers. Your presence is your strongest appeal to your customers who are desirous of improving your condition, to obtain recognition for you as equal men and citizens of the great city of New York. You must win your battle because it is a just one.

The circular is signed "In the Name of the Federation, the Executive Committee." No name appears anywhere on the circular, except those billed to speak, and there is no way of determining who are the members of the "Federation of Citizen Peddlers."

"The opponents of the market plan are apparently getting desperate," said Mr. Waldman yesterday, "and they are doing everything in their power to defeat the plan to have the pushcarts taken off the streets. This call for a mass meeting, extensively advertised throughout the east side, and which is an absolute fake so far as the speakers who are advertised to appear is concerned, shows to what extent the opponents of the market plan are going. The prominent names have been used without authority to attract a crowd, and it should be exposed.

"The garage men and others who do not want to lose a good thing are spending money liberally to defeat the market plan. The meeting hall alone costs $100, I have been informed, and a great many of the handbills have been printed. These people pretend to be in favor of market buildings only, knowing that the city authorities won't stand for the expense this involves, and this is a subtle argument to bring the peddlers around to their views."

Dr. Waldman added that he would continue his campaign to have the markets established. The Aldermen will take up the matter on Tuesday.

HARTFORD'S PEDDLERS PLAZA.

Success of Its New Hucksters Market Aids Movement Here.

The movement to segregate the pushcart peddlers of New York by providing market space for them, where their patrons will be able to buy their foodstuffs free from the dust of the thoroughfares has received an impetus from the new hucksters' plaza that Hartford, Conn., has just built under the supervision of Superintendent of Parks Parker.

Before the plaza had been officially thrown open to the public the farmers and hucksters who for years had lined the streets with their wagons and carts appropriated the space and opened for business there. Word quickly passed through town and before 10 A. M. that day a big crowd of householders had already visited the market. Mayor Cheney and Superintendent of Parks Parker were on hand and expressed great satisfaction at the way the Hartford folk expressed their approval of the project.

Hartford hopes to reduce the cost of living by segregated huckstering, as buyers can get a better chance to compare prices with the peddlers of each class kept together.

MRS. PERKINS BREAKS DOWN.

Woman Accused of Spiriting Away Banker's Wife Very Nervous in Cell.

Mrs. Clara L. Perkins, who is charged by Nicholas J. McNamara, a San Francisco banker, with stealing the car in which she, his wife, Margaret J. McNamara, a paralytic; the latter's two sons, and two manservants, left San Mateo, Cal., passed an unhappy Sunday in the West Side Court prison, where she is locked up by order of Magistrate Butts to await extradition to California. Fred H. Patterson and Patrick Walsh, arrested with Mrs. Perkins, are in the Yorkville prison.

Mrs. Perkins, who talked freely on Saturday, attributing her arrest to McNamara's desire to get even with his wife for leaving him after squabbles over money matters, has broken down under the excitement of the last few days and is in a very nervous condition.

LAZY FIREMEN DELAY SHIP.

Strikebreakers on Philadelphia Take It Easy—Chicagoan Fleeced in Paris.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday from Southampton several hours late owing to the laziness, it was said, of the sixty colored firemen who were shipped from Baltimore the last voyage to take the place of strikers. On the voyage east there were twenty-eight firemen and coalpassers short, and stewards and sailors had to lend a hand to shovel coal or trim fires on the way over. The engineers, too, with the exception of Chief Walls, had to doff their brass-buttoned uniforms and buckle to as the ship passed Sandy Hook on Saturday night at a speed of 13 knots. Eventually, with the additional help and a lot of grog each watch, the speed was increased to 17 knots and the liner reached Southampton on Monday night forty-eight hours late. The strike is over and no trouble is expected on Saturday when she sails again.

The Philadelphia brought over a number of the cabin passengers that had been booked by the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis from London, and also some that were to have sailed on the French liner Touraine from Havre on June 20, both ships being held up by strikes.

The saddest man on the liner was Phillip Barkas of 608 West Fourteenth Street, Chicago, who went over in the first cabin to Havre on a French liner and returned in the steerage from Cherbourg. The aim of his life until he attained the mature age of 37, Barkas said yesterday, was to see Paris. The first time he went out to inspect the gay city a debonnair Frenchman with a black mustache, check suit, white spats, and a white hat met him and took the Chicagoan in tow.

"Eet is so beautiful, Paris, and I can show you everything," he said. "It ees good, yes, zat you come wiz me because dere are so many, oui parbleu, bad mens here to steal ze money of ze stranger."

Barkas said, tearfully, that the thieves not only took all his money and left him penniless, but they even stole his return ticket and he had to apply to the United States Consul to get home.

DEATH HALTS BIGAMY ACTION

Mrs. Helen Thompson Married R. H. Cathcart, Jr., Before Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 28. — The death here to-day of Mrs. Helen Hart Thompson will halt proceedings resulting from her recent marriage to R. Harry Cathcart, Jr., the son of a local patent medicine manufacturer. Mrs. Thompson was married to Cathcart in Meriden before she had secured a final decree of divorce from her first husband, Dr. Claude Thompson, an Albany dentist.

Six months ago Mrs. Thompson received an interlocutory decree of divorce. Two weeks ago, at the end of the required period, she applied for her final papers to Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at Poughkeepsie. Instead of granting the decree, the court put the case over. Then it was learned that Mrs. Thompson had married again, and this had caused the adjournment.

After information concerning her second matrimonial venture had leaked out, Mrs. Thompson remained away from her friends and few persons knew of her illness. Her death was due to an attack of gastritis.

Mr. Cathcart has been missing for about a month, and it is said he had been sent away by his parents, who, it is understood, had been preparing to have his marriage to Mrs. Thompson declared void.

Cathcart, in 1898, secured a divorce from his first wife, who was Miss Alma Marie von Haake of Washington, the daughter of a retired officer of the Prussian army. His bride ran away from him and was later found with Earl Pritchard, an ensign in the navy.

GIRL ENDS LIFE IN RIVER.

Jumps from Recreation Pier with Suit Case in Her Hand.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station are investigating the suicide of an unidentified woman who jumped overboard from the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street last night.

A wicker suitcase filled with woman's wearing apparel was found floating in the river near the pier by Policeman Knapp of the East Twenty-second Street Station. It was taken to the station. The clothing in it was of good material, but unmarked.

According to Louis Gerhardt of 518 West Forty-sixth Street, he was seated near the end of the pier when a young woman, whom he describes as being about 20 years old and wearing a black hat, a white shirtwaist, and a dark skirt, and carrying in her hand a suitcase, hurried past him to the end of the pier, and before he could intercept her leaped overboard.

The pier was crowded at the time, and a number of men and women substantiated Gerhardt's story.

CANOEISTS FIND DEAD WOMAN

She Was Well Dressed, with Money in Her Purse—May Be a Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 28.—Lying face downward in the mud and reeds along Catskill Creek the body of a woman was found this afternoon by James Young and Miss Mary Young while they were canoeing. The body was badly decomposed.

It is that of a woman, with black hair and good teeth, who had been well cared for, and weighed about 140 pounds, and stood 5 feet 7 inches. She was dressed in a linen crash suit, good quality of underwear, black silk stockings, and Sorosis shoes.

An expensive belt buckle and a ring, apparently a diamond, with a Junior Christian Endeavor pin, were her only jewels. Her pocketbook, containing two one-dollar bills and 45 cents, hung on her arm.

From the position in which the body was found and the place it is thought here that the woman was murdered. There is no one missing from this section, and no recognized the body.

Fireman Dies After Fall from Launch.

James O'Hara, 32 years old, a fireman attached to Engine Company 25 at 342 Fifth Street, and who lived at 242 East Eighty-ninth Street, while with a party of firemen and policemen in a motorboat off Long Beach, L. I., late yesterday afternoon fell overboard and was picked up unconscious. He was taken to Long Beach, where he died a half hour later. Father McGean, the fire chaplain, broke the news to Mrs. O'Hara. O'Hara had been connected with the Fire Department for the past five years.

Remnant Sale

High Values at Low Cost

$18 Values made possible only because we are closing out piece-ends. New remnants added daily—$30, $35, $40 materials made to measure. Suits, $18. Coat and trousers, $16. $18

Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street

SAW MURDERED GIRL; ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Police Watch on Andrew Derraro, Self-Shot After Viewing Maria Barbuto's Body.

VAIN SEARCH FOR CLUES

Child Strangled to Death, Then Thrown Into Water, Autopsy Shows —After Man and Boy.

Six detectives from the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, under Acting Captain Coughlin of the Detective Bureau, assisted by precinct detectives from the Amity Street station under Lieut. Duane, scoured the waterfront in the Red Hook section yesterday for clues which would throw some light upon the murder of 8-year-old Maria Barbuto of 84 Union Street, whose body, tied in a sack, was found floating in Buttermilk Channel Saturdey evening. The little girl had been missing from home since Wednesday, and was thought to have been kidnapped, until the discovery of her body by John Murphy, a boatman.

The autopsy upon the body of the child was performed yesterday morning at the Brooklyn Morgue by Dr. Charles F. Pabst and Dr. Charles Wuest, Coroners' physicians. According to the doctors, the autopsy revealed that the little girl had been subjected to an attack.

"The child's lungs contained air," explained Dr. Pabst, "showing conclusively that she was not drowned, and that life was extinct when the body was thrown into the water. Besides the blue dotted bandanna handkerchief which had been used as a gag and thrust into the child's mouth so far as to cause suffocation, the autopsy revealed a long strip of cheap linen, part of which had entered the windpipe. The interior of the throat was badly swollen, and there is no doubt that death was caused by suffocation."

Neighborhood Aroused.

The neighborhood in which little Maria lived is one of the largest Italian colonies in Brooklyn. The residents are highly incensed over the murder of the child and have shown an unusual disposition to aid the police in their investigation to discover the murderer. Detectives Puciano and Meli said last night that in making inquiries throughout the neighborhood they had found a score of willing witnesses who volunteered information concerning the movements of Maria on the day that she disappeared, but that as yet they had been unable to find any one who had seen her in the company of a man or half-grown boy.

The detectives are very anxious to question Andrew Derraro, 25 years old, of 54 Columbia Street, who is in a critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital with a self-inflicted bullet wound in his right temple. They declare that Derraro was among a throng of excited Italians from the neighborhood in which the Barbuto family lives who hurried to the pier at the foot of Degraw Street as soon as the news spread that Maria's body had been recovered.

Shot Himself Soon After.

The police assert that they have been informed that Derraro lingered about until the body was removed to the Morgue, and then returned to the Italian lodging house where he lives. Less than two hours later an ambulance call from 54 Columbia Street made known the fact that the man had shot himself in the head.

The police make no secret of the fact that they have no evidence by which to connect Derraro with the murder except the coincidence of his attempted suicide. As yet they have been unable to question Derraro, although a policeman is stationed at the hospital, as his condition is too serious to permit any excitement.

In the meantime Lieut. Duane and Detectives Puciano, Meli, Carberry, Low, and Bridey are trying to locate two Italians, one a man and the other a youth of 16, who are reported to have been seen last Wednesday evening near the pier at the foot of Union Street, half a block from the home of the Barbuto family, in company with a little girl whose description corresponds to that of the victim.

MORE TROOPS TO MINES.

Gov. Glasscock May Declare Martial Law—Bookkeeper Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 28.—The Third Battalion of the West Virginia National Guard was ordered to-night to proceed at once from Mount Gretna, Penn., to the Paint Creek mining district of this State, where a strike has been on for months. This is the second call sent to Mount Gretna, where the guardsmen have been attending a Summer school of instruction. By to-morrow 465 State soldiers will be scattered throughout the mining district in an effort to put a stop to the rioting and bloodshed.

James Roberts, a bookkeeper at one of the Lewis mines at Chelyan, was shot in the hip to-day as he walked toward a train. Many miners were congregated about the railroad station, and warrants for the arrest of some of them were issued to-night, and will be served in the morning. A preliminary hearing has been set for to-morrow afternoon, and a company of militia has been sent to Chelyan.

The situation to-night at Mucklow and Tomsburg is reported as quiet, although further outbreaks are feared. Gov. Glasscock did not issue a proclamation to-day declaring martial law. It is said the Governor and his advisers believe there should be a large force of militia present before taking this step.

The miners held meetings to-day at many points. The principal speakers were socialists who are candidates for offices on the county tickets.

DR. LONGENECKER A SUICIDE.

Dentist, Despondent Over Son's Death, Killed Himself with a Spatula.

Dr. David R. Longenecker, a dentist, who practiced for forty years in Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday at his office in the Smith Building, Far Rockaway. Dr. Longenecker severed his jugular vein with a spatula, an instrument used to depress the tongue in operations, and for some time it was believed that he had died of a hemorrhage. The spatula was found beside his body, which was discovered by his son, David Longenecker.

The dead dentist was 64 years old and had been in poor health for a year. Friends of the family told Coroner Ambler that the suicide had talked incessantly of his son, Dr. William L. Longenecker, who died more than a year ago, and they expressed a belief that he had become insane with grief over his son's death.

HOTEL LEASED TEN MINUTES.

Contract for Saratoga Grand Union Torn Up When Convention Was Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 28.—John McGlynn, President of the State Hotel Men's Association, in an interview this afternoon told of a lease signed by him for the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga for a term of years at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, on Thursday at 12:55 P. M. At 1:05 P. M., following a speech before the Democratic State Committee, which gave Syracuse the State Convention in preference to Saratoga, the lease was torn up.

Thus, the Saratoga hotel was under lease for ten minutes.

REMNANTS

Final Clean Up—One Week Only

$30 and $25 Suits to order $12

ANOTHER PRICE BREAK

Hundreds of Suit Lengths to Choose From

One last swift chance to clothe yourself in the pick of a Merchant Tailor's Summer stock at less than the sale price of a hand-me-down quick.

It's the biggest and best money's worth ever put into an ad and there are no reservations either.

Every Remnant of $30 and $25 Fabrics Left in Our Store Goes Into this Sale at $12

All the remnants of this season's favorites, successes and best seller, including Serges, blue and black pencil stripes; Mohairs, Yorkshire Worsteds, English mixtures, Importers' Samples in single suit lengths, Shepherd Plaids and checks—everything, in fact, that is popular this season in a high-class Merchant Tailor stock—included.

Not a piece worth less than $25 or $30, and made to your own order in first-class Merchant Tailor style for $12. We know you'll come back for your Fall Suit and Overcoat.

You Can Have Your Suit in 24 Hours and It Will Fit

Open Evenings Until 9

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Announcement

¶ The Passenger Department of the Chicago and North Western Ry. Co. announces the opening of its new City Ticket Office located at 1282 Broadway, corner 33d Street, in Hotel McAlpin.

Tickets and sleeping car reservations to all principal points West and Northwest via this line through car routes. Telephone Greeley 3360.

The Best of Everything

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

NW2839

FIVE BALLOONS LAND SAFELY.

The Kansas City Sails to Michigan and the Drifter to Wisconsin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—Five of the seven balloons that arose from Aviation Field here yesterday in the National elimination race had been heard from early to-night. The Cole of Indianapolis landed at McGreggor, Iowa, at 3 o'clock this morning. The Million Population II. of St. Louis landed at Spring Green, Wis., at 8:35 this morning. The Drifter reached New Berlin, Wis., at 11 A. M., and descended there. The Goodyear, G. M. Bumbaugh, pilot, landed at Polo, Ill., at 5 o'clock this morning, having traveled approximately 340 miles, remaining aloft for 10 hours 42 minutes. The Kansas City No. 2 landed at Belleville, Mich., at 5 P. M.

The Cole, piloted by E. L. Custer, was in the air for 9 hours 19 minutes and traveled approximately 225 miles. Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning the bag encountered a terrific electrical storm, according to a message received from Mr. Custer, and was forced to descend.

The Million Population II., P. J. McCollough, pilot, was in the air for 15 hours 14 minutes and traveled approximately 375 miles.

The balloon Drifter, Albert Holtz pilot, representing the Cincinnati Aero Club, which landed at New Berlin, Wis., at 11 o'clock this morning, traveled approximately 425 miles and was in the air for 17 hours and 13 minutes.

Balloon Kansas City No. 2 landed at Belleville, Mich., 24 miles southwest of Detroit, at 5 o'clock this evening. The trip from Kansas City was without special feature, the landing being forced by diminished gas supply.

The balloons remaining in the air, or, at least, unreported, are the Million Population I., St. Louis Aero Club, and Uncle Sam, Kansas City Aero Club.

In the 1911 international race it took the pilot of the winner an entire day to reach a telegraph station from the spot where he landed, and it is thought such may be the case with the balloons not yet reported.

In the international race last year, which sent the Gordon Bennett Trophy to Europe, Lieut. Hans Gericke landed at Holcombe, Wis., 417 miles from Kansas City.

SMITHVILLE, Mo., July 28.—A honeymoon trip of four hours' duration in a balloon that rose to the height of 8,700 feet, traveled twenty-two miles, and came down in a pig pen was described here today by Mrs. Milo Hartman, who landed near here when the pilot balloon Kansas City III. came down. She was the only woman in the party, and became the bride of Dr. Hartman in Kansas City just before the balloon was cut loose.

Mrs. Hartmann said: "It was a mighty pleasant experience, even if we did land in a pigpen. I have a corncob for a souvenir."

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE
FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE—SMOKING
MATINEES WED. AND SAT., 2:15.
BIGGER AND BRIGHTER THAN EVER
A WINSOME WIDOW
75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. (Pop. Price) and Sat. 2:15.
THE ROSE MAID Always Cool. Roof Off. Audience Fanned by Ocean Breezes.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. MON., Aug. 5. SEATS THURS.
RICHARD CARLE HATTIE WILLIAMS THE GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE.
70 FUNMAKERS and BEAUTY CHORUS.

LYCEUM 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 2:30. 25c. to $1.00.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES.
5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. "THE FLYING PIANO," Walter & Georgie Lawrence, Emma O'Neill, Bedini & Arthur, Nonette, John T. Doyle & Co., Will Oakland & Co., others.
23RD ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av.
SUPERIOR VAUDEVILLE. CHANGED MON. & THURSDAYS—LATEST PHOTO PLAYS CHANGED DAILY. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Aft. 5, 10, 15c. Evs. 10 to 25c. Come Any Time.

Winter Garden Evenings 8 Sharp. Mat. TO-M'W 50c. 75c. & BEST SEATS $1.00.
Phone 9260 Col's. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-mor'w, 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

WEST END Matinee Daily. 10, 20 & 30c
CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. in THE WHITE SISTER

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 130th St.
Airship Ascension Daily. Fireworks Thursday.

MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN Amateur Night To-Night. Dancing. Big 3-Ring Cabaret. All Seats 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & Daily Matinee. Kinemacolor Pictures; Houdini, 12 others and THE TALKING DOG.

B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. B'way, 14th St. 8 Texas Tommy Dancers; Linden Beckwith, Brenner & Ratliff, others. Daily Mats. 25c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. NEW GROUPS & FIGURES. CONCERTS.

Steeplechase Fun
CONEY'S HIGH-CLASS AMUSEMENT PLACE
Take Iron Steamboats to Steeplechase Park.

CONEY IS. LUNA Biggest Show on Earth

NEW—Daily Mat. 25c.
BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Clarke & Hamilton, Howard & McCane, Lyons & Yosco, Avon Comedy Four, Max's Circus, Asahi Troupe, Frey Twins, others.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL BERKLEY
170 West 74th St.,
Corner of Amsterdam Av.
Close to Express Stations of Subway and Elevated, Facing Sherman Square.
A new twelve-story family hotel; over 300 rooms; exceptionally large and light; extra large closets.
Apartments of any size from 1 room, with bath, to 7 rooms and 3 baths, from $600 per annum; all apartments are leased by the year, unfurnished. No transient guests.
ERNEST C. CHOWN,
Resident Director.

CAFE BOULEVARD
Second Ave. and Tenth St.
Telephone 4840 Orchard.
OPEN AIR BALCONY
COOL, WELL VENTILATED DINING ROOM.
Famous Hungarian Orchestra and Vocalists from 7 P. M.
CABARET
From ten each evening